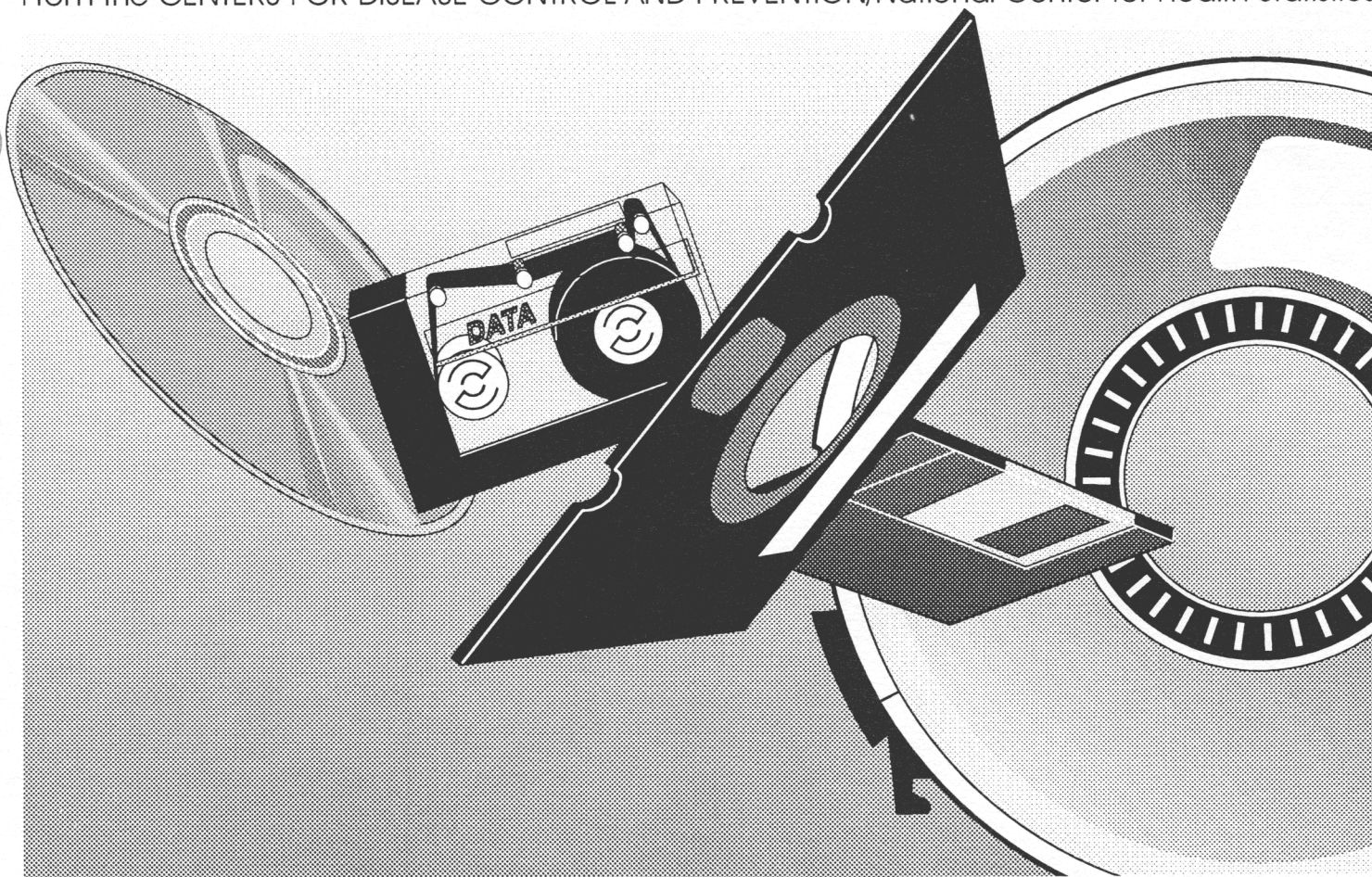


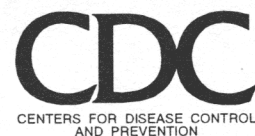
Public Use Data File Documentation

1996 Detail Natality

From the CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION/National Center for Health Statistics

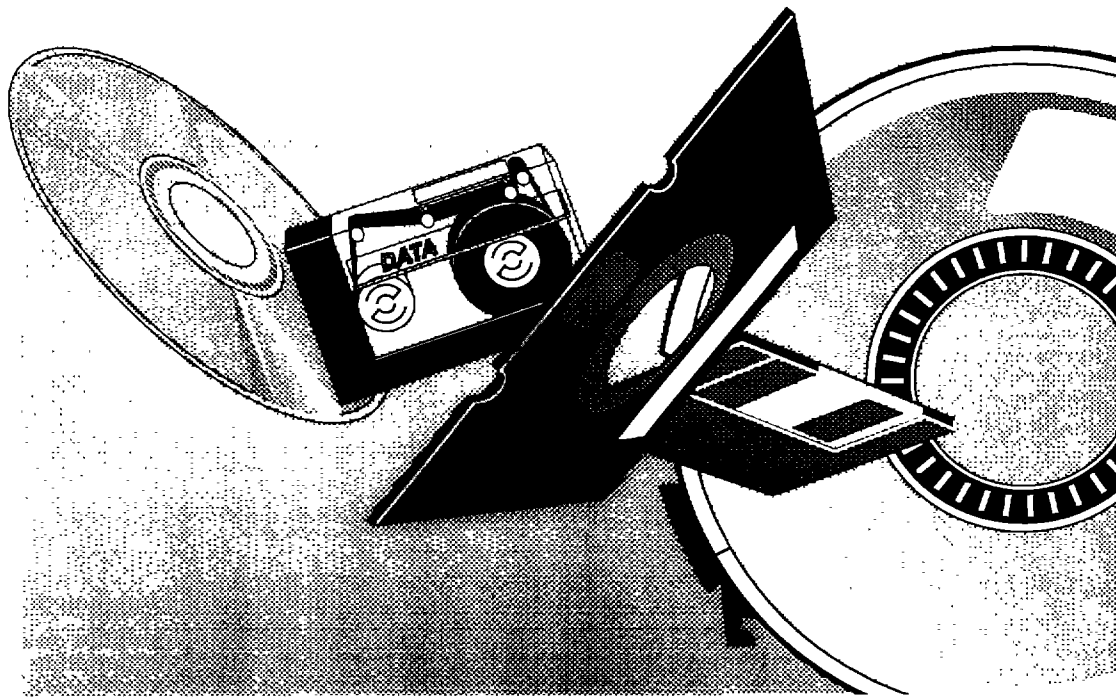


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics



Public Use Data File Documentation

1996 Detail Natality



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics

Hyattsville, Maryland
July 1998

**DOCUMENTATION OF THE
DETAIL NATALITY TAPE FILE FOR
1996 DATA**

SPECIAL NOTICE

**THE GEOGRAPHIC CODES WERE CHANGED
EFFECTIVE WITH 1996 DATA TO REFLECT THE
RESULTS OF THE 1990 CENSUS.**

**DETAIL NATALITY FOR PUERTO RICO, VIRGIN
ISLANDS, AND GUAM ARE INCLUDED AS A SEPARATE
DATA SET IN THE PUBLIC-USE FILE**

Public Use Data Tape Documentation - Natality Detail 1996 Data

This tape documentation was prepared in the Division of Vital Statistics. Manju Sharma of the Systems, Programming, and Statistical Resources Branch was responsible for developing the natality documentation and for providing all of the computer programming services necessary to keep it up-to-date.

Sally Curtin of the Reproductive Statistics Branch prepared the Technical Appendix. The Registration Methods Section and the Data Acquisition and Evaluation Branch provided consultation to State Vital Statistics offices regarding collection of birth certificate data.

Questions on the documentation or general questions concerning the natality file should be directed to the of the Systems, Programming, and Statistical Resources Branch, Division of Vital Statistics, NCHS, 6525 Belcrest Road, Room 840, Hyattsville, MD 20782 (301-436-8900).

Questions concerning the Technical Appendix or substantive questions concerning the natality data should be directed to the Reproductive Statistics Branch, Division of Vital Statistics, NCHS, 6525 Belcrest Road, Room 840, Hyattsville, MD 20782 (301-436-8954).

Documentation of the Detail Natality Data File for 1996 Data

Since 1985 natality statistics for all States and the District of Columbia have been based on information from the total file of records. The information is received on computer data tapes coded by the States and provided to the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. NCHS receives the data for this file from the registration offices of all States, the District of Columbia, and New York City. Natality data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam are included as separate data-set in the public-use file.

Natality data for the United States are limited to births occurring within the United States to U.S. residents and nonresidents. Births to nonresidents of the United States are excluded from all tabulations by place of residence. Births occurring to U.S. citizens outside the United States are not included in this file. Natality data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam are limited to births occurring within the respective territories.

Effective January 1, 1989, a revised U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth replaced the 1978 revision. The 1989 revision provides a wide variety of new information on maternal and infant health characteristics, representing a significant departure from previous versions in both content and format. For a more detailed discussion of the revised and new items refer to the technical appendix part of this document.

The Office of Management and Budget revised its designation of metropolitan statistical areas based on figures from the 1990 Census. Effective with the 1990 data file, NCHS has been using these new definitions and codes as indicated in the listing of 320 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's), Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSA's), and New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMA'S) included in this documentation. There are also 20 Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSA's), which are made up of PMSA's. Because other geographic changes based on 1990 Census became effective with 1994 data file, the metropolitan statistical area destination were updated as well. Effective with the 1994 data-file there are 311 MSA's, PMSA's, and NECMA'S and 18 CMSA's as indicated in the listing included in this documentation.

NCHS has adopted a new policy on release of vital statistics unit record data files. This new policy was implemented for the 1989 vital event files to prevent the inadvertent disclosure of individuals and institutions. As a result, the files for 1989 and later years do not contain the actual day of the birth or the dates of birth of the mother or father. The geographic detail is also restricted; only counties and cities of 100,000 or more population based on the 1990 Census, as well as metropolitan areas of 100,000 or more population based on the 1990 Census, are identified.

Included in this document are:

1. List of data elements and tape locations.
2. Machine/File/Data Characteristics.
3. Detail Record Layout.
4. Geographic Code Outline.
5. Metropolitan Statistical Areas as adapted for use by NCHS/DVS.
6. Technical Appendix.
7. Table 1. Counts of Births by occurrence and residence for each State
8. Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1996

SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES

Symbol	Explanation
---	Data not available
...	Category not applicable
-	Quantity zero
0.0	Quantity more than 0 but less than 0.05
*	Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision

List of Data Elements and Tape Locations

<u>Data Items</u>	<u>Locations</u>
1. General	
a. Data year	1-4
b. Record type	5
c. Resident status	6
2. Occurrence	
a. NCHS State	16-17
b. Expanded NCHS State	14-15
c. NCHS County	18-20
d. Population size - county	26
e. Division	12
f. Region	11
g. FIPS State	21-22
h. FIPS County	23-25
3. Residence	
a. NCHS State	32-33
b. Expanded NCHS State	30-31
c. NCHS County	34-36
d. NCHS City	37-39
e. Population size - city	40
f. Population size - county	58
g. NCHS PSMA/MSA	347-349
h. Met/Nonmet county	41
I. Division	28
j. Region	27
k. FIPS State	42-43
l. FIPS County	44-46
m. FIPS Place	47-51
n. CMSA	52-53
o. FIPS PSMA/MSA	54-57
4. Prenatal Care	
a. Month began	106-109
b. Number of visits	110-113
c. Adequacy of care recode	93
5. Child	
a. Sex	188-189
b. Number at delivery	201
c. Birthweight	193-199
d. Apgar score	205-207
e. Gestation	181-187, 208-209
f. Month/year of birth	172-173, 176-179
g. Day of week of birth	180

List of Data Elements and Tape Locations

<u>Data Items</u>	<u>Locations</u>
6. Mother	
a. Age	68-76,91-92
b. Race	79-82
c. Marital status	86-87
d. Education	83-85
e. Place of birth	88-90
f. Hispanic origin	77-78
7. Pregnancy History	
a. Born alive, now living	94-95
b. Born alive, now dead	96-97
c. Other terminations	98-99
d. Total birth order	103-105
e. Live birth order	100-102
8. Father	
a. Age	154-157,166-167
b. Race	160-162
c. Hispanic origin	158-159
9. Other Items	
a. Residence reporting flags	307-326
b. Attendant at birth	10
c. Place of delivery	8-9
d. Interval since last live birth	128-132
10. Medical and Health Data	
a. Method of delivery	217-222,224
b. Medical risk factors	225-241
c. Other risk factors	
Tobacco	242-245
Alcohol	246-249
Weight gain during pregnancy	250-252
d. Obstetric procedures	253-259
e. Complications of labor and/or delivery	260-275
f. Abnormal conditions of the newborn	276-284
g. Congenital anomalies	285-306

Machine/File/Data Characteristics:

ALL DATA SETS:

1.	Machine used:	IBM/3081/K
2.	Language used:	PL/I
3.	File organization:	One file, multiple reels
4.	Record format:	Blocked, fixed format
5.	Record mode:	IBM/EBCDIC 8-bit code
6.	Code scheme:	Numeric/Alphabetic/Blanks
7.	Last block:	May be a short block
8.	Record length:	350
9.	Blocksize:	32550

U.S. DATA SET:

1.	Record count:	
2.	Data counts:	ALL BIRTHS:
	a.	By occurrence: 3,894,874
	b.	By residence: 3,891,494
	c.	To foreign residents: 3,380

PUERTO RICO, VIRGIN ISLANDS, AND GUAM DATA SET:

1.	Record count:	69,519
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PUERTO RICO:

2.	Data counts:	ALL BIRTHS:
	a.	By occurrence: 63,255
	b.	By residence: 63,141

VIRGIN ISLANDS:

1.	Record count:	
.	Data counts:	ALL BIRTHS:
	a.	By occurrence: 2,001
	b.	By residence: 1,905

GUAM:

1.	Record count:	
2.	Data counts:	ALL BIRTHS:
	a.	By occurrence: 4,263
	b.	By residence: 4,254

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
1-4	4	<u>DATAYEAR</u> <u>Year Birth of Child (Data Year)</u> 1996 ... 1996
5	1	<u>RECTYPE</u> <u>Record Type</u> 1 ... Resident: State and county of occurrence and residence are the same. 2 ... Nonresident: State and/or county of occurrence and residence are different.
6	1	<u>RESTATUS</u> <u>Resident Status</u> <u>United States occurrence</u> 1 ... RESIDENTS: State and county of occurrence and residence are the same. 2 ... INTRASTATE NONRESIDENTS: State of occurrence and residence are the same, but county is different. 3 ... INTERSTATE NONRESIDENTS: State of occurrence and residence are different, but both are in the U.S. 4 ... FOREIGN RESIDENTS: State of occurrence is one of the 50 States or the District of Columbia, but place of residence of mother is outside of the U.S. <u>Puerto Rico occurrence</u> 1 ... RESIDENTS: State and county of occurrence and residence are the same. 2 ... INTRASTATE NONRESIDENTS: State of occurrence and residence are the same, but county is different. 4 ... FOREIGN RESIDENTS: Occurred in Puerto Rico to a resident of any other place.

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
6	1	<u>RESTATUS</u> <u>Resident Status (Cont'd)</u> <u>Virgin Islands occurrence</u> 1 ... RESIDENTS: State and county of occurrence and residence are the same. 2 ... INTRASTATE NONRESIDENTS: State of occurrence and residence are the same, but county is different. 4 ... FOREIGN RESIDENTS: Occurred in the Virgin Islands to a resident of any other place. <u>Guam occurrence</u> 1 ... RESIDENTS: Occurred in Guam to a resident of Guam or to a resident of the U.S. 4 ... FOREIGN RESIDENTS: Occurred in Guam to a resident of any place other than Guam or of the U.S.
7	1	<u>RECWT</u> <u>Record Weight</u> 1 ... Constant - as of the 1985 data year, this file contains data on a 100-percent basis from all reporting areas.
8	1	<u>PLDEL</u> <u>Place or Facility of Birth</u> 1 ... Hospital 2 ... Freestanding Birthing Center 3 ... Clinic or Doctor's Office 4 ... A Residence 5 ... Other 9 ... Unknown or Not Stated
9	1	<u>PLDEL3</u> <u>Place or Facility of Birth Recode</u> 1 ... In Hospital 2 ... Not in a Hospital 3 ... Unknown or Not Stated

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
10	1	<u>BIRATTND</u> <u>Attendant at Birth</u>
		1 ... Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) 2 ... Doctor of Osteopathy (D.O.) 3 ... Certified Nurse Midwife (C.N.M.) 4 ... Other Midwife 5 ... Other 9 ... Unknown or Not Stated
11-26	16	<u>NOCCUR</u> <u>Place of Occurrence</u>
11-13	3	<u>RDSSCOCC</u> <u>Region, Division, and State Subcode of Occurrence</u>
11	1	<u>REGNOCC</u> <u>Region of Occurrence</u>
12	1	<u>DIVOCC</u> <u>Division of Occurrence</u>
13	1	<u>STSUBOCC</u> <u>State Subcode of Occurrence</u>
		States are coded within division and the code structure is designed to sequence the States as they appear in NCHS publications.
		000 ... Not applicable: P.R., V.I., or Guam occurrence
		1 ... <u>NORTHEAST</u>
		1 ... <u>New England</u>
		1 ... Maine
		2 ... New Hampshire
		3 ... Vermont
		4 ... Massachusetts
		5 ... Rhode Island
		6 ... Connecticut
		2 ... <u>Middle Atlantic</u>
		1 ... New York
		2 ... New Jersey
		3 ... Pennsylvania

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape</u> <u>Location</u>	<u>Field</u> <u>Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
13	1	<u>STSUBOCC</u>
		<u>State Subcode of Occurrence (Cont'd)</u>
	2	... <u>MIDWEST</u>
	3	... <u>East North Central</u>
	1	... Ohio
	2	... Indiana
	3	... Illinois
	4	... Michigan
	5	... Wisconsin
	4	... <u>West North Central</u>
	1	... Minnesota
	2	... Iowa
	3	... Missouri
	4	... North Dakota
	5	... South Dakota
	6	... Nebraska
	7	... Kansas
	3	... <u>SOUTH</u>
	5	... <u>South Atlantic</u>
	1	... Delaware
	2	... Maryland
	3	... District of Columbia
	4	... Virginia
	5	... West Virginia
	6	... North Carolina
	7	... South Carolina
	8	... Georgia
	9	... Florida
	6	... <u>East South Central</u>
	1	... Kentucky
	2	... Tennessee
	3	... Alabama
	4	... Mississippi
	7	... <u>West South Central</u>
	1	... Arkansas
	2	... Louisiana
	3	... Oklahoma
	4	... Texas
	4	... <u>WEST</u>
	8	... <u>Mountain</u>
	1	... Montana
	2	... Idaho
	3	... Wyoming
	4	... Colorado
	5	... New Mexico
	6	... Arizona
	7	... Utah
	8	... Nevada

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape</u> <u>Location</u>	<u>Field</u> <u>Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
13	1	<u>STSUBOCC</u> <u>State Subcode of Occurrence (Cont'd)</u> 9 ... <u>Pacific</u> 1 ... Washington 2 ... Oregon 3 ... California 4 ... Alaska 5 ... Hawaii
14-15	2	<u>STSTATEXP</u> <u>Expanded State of Occurrence</u> This item is designed to separately identify New York city records from other New York State records. <u>United States</u> 01 ... Alabama 02 ... Alaska 03 ... Arizona 04 ... Arkansas 05 ... California 06 ... Colorado 07 ... Connecticut 08 ... Delaware 09 ... District of Columbia 10 ... Florida 11 ... Georgia 12 ... Hawaii 13 ... Idaho 14 ... Illinois 15 ... Indiana 16 ... Iowa 17 ... Kansas 18 ... Kentucky 19 ... Louisiana 20 ... Maine 21 ... Maryland 22 ... Massachusetts 23 ... Michigan 24 ... Minnesota 25 ... Mississippi 26 ... Missouri 27 ... Montana 28 ... Nebraska

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
14-15	2	<u>STNATEXP</u> <u>Expanded State of Occurrence (Cont'd)</u> <u>United States</u> 29 ... Nevada 30 ... New Hampshire 31 ... New Jersey 32 ... New Mexico 33 ... New York 34 ... New York city 35 ... North Carolina 36 ... North Dakota 37 ... Ohio 38 ... Oklahoma 39 ... Oregon 40 ... Pennsylvania 41 ... Rhode Island 42 ... South Carolina 43 ... South Dakota 44 ... Tennessee 45 ... Texas 46 ... Utah 47 ... Vermont 48 ... Virginia 49 ... Washington 50 ... West Virginia 51 ... Wisconsin 52 ... Wyoming <u>Puerto Rico</u> 53 ... Puerto Rico <u>Virgin Islands</u> 54 ... Virgin Islands <u>Guam</u> 55 ... Guam
16-17	2	<u>STATENAT</u> <u>State of Occurrence</u> <u>United States</u> 01 ... Alabama 02 ... Alaska 03 ... Arizona 04 ... Arkansas 05 ... California

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape</u> <u>Location</u>	<u>Field</u> <u>Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
16-17	2	<u>STATENAT</u> <u>State of Occurrence (Cont'd)</u> <u>United States</u> 06 ... Colorado 07 ... Connecticut 08 ... Delaware 09 ... District of Columbia 10 ... Florida 11 ... Georgia 12 ... Hawaii 13 ... Idaho 14 ... Illinois 15 ... Indiana 16 ... Iowa 17 ... Kansas 18 ... Kentucky 19 ... Louisiana 20 ... Maine 21 ... Maryland 22 ... Massachusetts 23 ... Michigan 24 ... Minnesota 25 ... Mississippi 26 ... Missouri 27 ... Montana 28 ... Nebraska 29 ... Nevada 30 ... New Hampshire 31 ... New Jersey 32 ... New Mexico 33 ... New York 34 ... North Carolina 35 ... North Dakota 36 ... Ohio 37 ... Oklahoma 38 ... Oregon 39 ... Pennsylvania 40 ... Rhode Island 41 ... South Carolina 42 ... South Dakota 43 ... Tennessee 44 ... Texas 45 ... Utah 46 ... Vermont 47 ... Virginia

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
16-17	2	<u>STATENAT</u> <u>State of Occurrence (Cont'd)</u> <u>United States</u> 48 ... Washington 49 ... West Virginia 50 ... Wisconsin 51 ... Wyoming <u>Puerto Rico</u> 52 ... Puerto Rico <u>Virgin Islands</u> 53 ... Virgin Islands <u>Guam</u> 54 ... Guam
18-20	3	<u>CNTYNAT</u> <u>County of Occurrence</u> 001-nnn ... Counties and county equivalents (independent and coextensive cities) are numbered alphabetically within each State and identify each county with a population of 100,000 or more in 1990. (Note: To uniquely identify a county, both and State and county codes must be used.) A complete list of counties is shown in the Geographic Code Outline further back in this document. 999 ... County of less than 100,000 population
21-25	5	<u>FIPSOCC</u> <u>Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS)</u> <u>Geographic Codes (Occurrence)</u> Refer to the Geographic Code Outline further back in this document for a detailed list of areas and codes. For an explanation of FIPS codes, reference should be made to various National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) publications. Some Geographic codes have changed to reflect the results of the 1990 Census.

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape</u> <u>Location</u>	<u>Field</u> <u>Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
21-22	2	<u>STOCCFIP</u> <u>State of Occurrence (FIPS)</u> <u>United States</u> 01 ... Alabama 02 ... Alaska 04 ... Arizona 05 ... Arkansas 06 ... California 08 ... Colorado 09 ... Connecticut 10 ... Delaware 11 ... District of Columbia 12 ... Florida 13 ... Georgia 15 ... Hawaii 16 ... Idaho 17 ... Illinois 18 ... Indiana 19 ... Iowa 20 ... Kansas 21 ... Kentucky 22 ... Louisiana 23 ... Maine 24 ... Maryland 25 ... Massachusetts 26 ... Michigan 27 ... Minnesota 28 ... Mississippi 29 ... Missouri 30 ... Montana 31 ... Nebraska 32 ... Nevada 33 ... New Hampshire 34 ... New Jersey 35 ... New Mexico 36 ... New York 37 ... North Carolina 38 ... North Dakota 39 ... Ohio 40 ... Oklahoma 41 ... Oregon 42 ... Pennsylvania 44 ... Rhode Island 45 ... South Carolina 46 ... South Dakota 47 ... Tennessee

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
21-22	2	<u>STOCCFIP</u> <u>State of Occurrence (FIPS) (Cont'd)</u> <u>United States</u> 48 ... Texas 49 ... Utah 50 ... Vermont 51 ... Virginia 53 ... Washington 54 ... West Virginia 55 ... Wisconsin 56 ... Wyoming <u>Puerto Rico</u> 72 ... Puerto Rico <u>Virgin Islands</u> 78 ... Virgin Islands <u>Guam</u> 66 ... Guam
23-25	3	<u>CNTOCFIP</u> <u>County of Occurrence (FIPS)</u> 001-nnn ... Counties and county equivalents (independent and coextensive cities) are numbered alphabetically within each State. (Note: To uniquely identify a county, both the State and county codes must be used.) A complete list of counties is shown in the Geographic Code Outline further back in this document. 999 ... County of less than 100,000 population
26	1	<u>CNTOCPOP</u> <u>Population Size of County of Occurrence</u> Based on the results of the 1990 Census 0 ... County of 1,000,000 or more 1 ... County of 500,000 to 1,000,000 2 ... County of 250,000 to 500,000 3 ... County of 100,000 to 250,000 9 ... County of less than 100,000

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
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27-58	32	<u>NRESID</u> <u>Place of Residence</u>
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Refer to the Geographic Code Outline further back in this document for a detailed list of areas and codes. Some Geographic codes have changed to reflect the results of the 1990 Census.

27-29	3	<u>RDESCRES</u> <u>Region, Division, and State Subcode of Residence</u>
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27	1	<u>REGNRES</u> <u>Region of Residence</u>
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28	1	<u>DIVRES</u> <u>Division of Residence</u>
----	---	---

29	1	<u>STSUBRES</u> <u>State Subcode of Residence</u>
----	---	--

States are coded within Division and the code structure is designed to sequence the States as they appear in NCHS publications.

APPLICABLE TO U.S. ONLY

000	...	<u>Foreign Residents</u>
1	...	<u>NORTHEAST</u>
1	...	<u>New England</u>
1	...	Maine
2	...	New Hampshire
3	...	Vermont
4	...	Massachusetts
5	...	Rhode Island
6	...	Connecticut
2	...	<u>Middle Atlantic</u>
1	...	New York
2	...	New Jersey
3	...	Pennsylvania
2	...	<u>MIDWEST</u>
3	...	<u>East North Central</u>
1	...	Ohio
2	...	Indiana
3	...	Illinois
4	...	Michigan
5	...	Wisconsin

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
29	1	<u>STSUBRES</u> <u>State Subcode of Residence (Cont'd)</u>
		<u>APPLICABLE TO U.S. ONLY</u>
	4	... <u>West North Central</u>
	1	... Minnesota
	2	... Iowa
	3	... Missouri
	4	... North Dakota
	5	... South Dakota
	6	... Nebraska
	7	... Kansas
	3	... <u>SOUTH</u>
	5	... <u>South Atlantic</u>
	1	... Delaware
	2	... Maryland
	3	... District of Columbia
	4	... Virginia
	5	... West Virginia
	6	... North Carolina
	7	... South Carolina
	8	... Georgia
	9	... Florida
	6	... <u>East South Central</u>
	1	... Kentucky
	2	... Tennessee
	3	... Alabama
	4	... Mississippi
	7	... <u>West South Central</u>
	1	... Arkansas
	2	... Louisiana
	3	... Oklahoma
	4	... Texas
	4	... <u>WEST</u>
	8	... <u>Mountain</u>
	1	... Montana
	2	... Idaho
	3	... Wyoming
	4	... Colorado
	5	... New Mexico
	6	... Arizona
	7	... Utah
	8	... Nevada

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape</u> <u>Location</u>	<u>Field</u> <u>Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
29	1	<u>STSUBRES</u> <u>State Subcode of Residence (Cont'd)</u>

APPLICABLE TO U.S. ONLY

9	...	<u>Pacific</u>
1	...	Washington
2	...	Oregon
3	...	California
4	...	Alaska
5	...	Hawaii

30-31	2	<u>STRESEXP</u> <u>Expanded State of Residence</u>
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This item is designed to separately identify New York City records from other New York State records.

United States occurrence

01	...	Alabama
02	...	Alaska
03	...	Arizona
04	...	Arkansas
05	...	California
06	...	Colorado
07	...	Connecticut
08	...	Delaware
09	...	District of Columbia
10	...	Florida
11	...	Georgia
12	...	Hawaii
13	...	Idaho
14	...	Illinois
15	...	Indiana
16	...	Iowa
17	...	Kansas
18	...	Kentucky
19	...	Louisiana
20	...	Maine
21	...	Maryland
22	...	Massachusetts
23	...	Michigan
24	...	Minnesota
25	...	Mississippi
26	...	Missouri
27	...	Montana

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape</u> <u>Location</u>	<u>Field</u> <u>Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>																																																																																																									
30-31	2	<p><u>STRESEXP</u> <u>Expanded State of Residence (Cont'd)</u></p> <p><u>United States occurrence</u></p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>28</td><td>...</td><td>Nebraska</td></tr> <tr><td>29</td><td>...</td><td>Nevada</td></tr> <tr><td>30</td><td>...</td><td>New Hampshire</td></tr> <tr><td>31</td><td>...</td><td>New Jersey</td></tr> <tr><td>32</td><td>...</td><td>New Mexico</td></tr> <tr><td>33</td><td>...</td><td>New York</td></tr> <tr><td>34</td><td>...</td><td>New York City</td></tr> <tr><td>35</td><td>...</td><td>North Carolina</td></tr> <tr><td>36</td><td>...</td><td>North Dakota</td></tr> <tr><td>37</td><td>...</td><td>Ohio</td></tr> <tr><td>38</td><td>...</td><td>Oklahoma</td></tr> <tr><td>39</td><td>...</td><td>Oregon</td></tr> <tr><td>40</td><td>...</td><td>Pennsylvania</td></tr> <tr><td>41</td><td>...</td><td>Rhode Island</td></tr> <tr><td>42</td><td>...</td><td>South Carolina</td></tr> <tr><td>43</td><td>...</td><td>South Dakota</td></tr> <tr><td>44</td><td>...</td><td>Tennessee</td></tr> <tr><td>45</td><td>...</td><td>Texas</td></tr> <tr><td>46</td><td>...</td><td>Utah</td></tr> <tr><td>47</td><td>...</td><td>Vermont</td></tr> <tr><td>48</td><td>...</td><td>Virginia</td></tr> <tr><td>49</td><td>...</td><td>Washington</td></tr> <tr><td>50</td><td>...</td><td>West Virginia</td></tr> <tr><td>51</td><td>...</td><td>Wisconsin</td></tr> <tr><td>52</td><td>...</td><td>Wyoming</td></tr> <tr><td>53-58,60</td><td>...</td><td>Foreign Residents</td></tr> <tr><td>53</td><td>...</td><td> Puerto Rico</td></tr> <tr><td>54</td><td>...</td><td> Virgin Islands</td></tr> <tr><td>55</td><td>...</td><td> Guam</td></tr> <tr><td>56</td><td>...</td><td> Canada</td></tr> <tr><td>57</td><td>...</td><td> Cuba</td></tr> <tr><td>58</td><td>...</td><td> Mexico</td></tr> <tr><td>60</td><td>...</td><td> Remainder of the world</td></tr> </table> <p><u>Puerto Rico occurrence</u></p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>53</td><td>...</td><td>Puerto Rico</td></tr> <tr><td>01-52,54-58,60</td><td>...</td><td>Foreign residents: Refer to U.S. for specific code structure.</td></tr> </table>	28	...	Nebraska	29	...	Nevada	30	...	New Hampshire	31	...	New Jersey	32	...	New Mexico	33	...	New York	34	...	New York City	35	...	North Carolina	36	...	North Dakota	37	...	Ohio	38	...	Oklahoma	39	...	Oregon	40	...	Pennsylvania	41	...	Rhode Island	42	...	South Carolina	43	...	South Dakota	44	...	Tennessee	45	...	Texas	46	...	Utah	47	...	Vermont	48	...	Virginia	49	...	Washington	50	...	West Virginia	51	...	Wisconsin	52	...	Wyoming	53-58,60	...	Foreign Residents	53	...	Puerto Rico	54	...	Virgin Islands	55	...	Guam	56	...	Canada	57	...	Cuba	58	...	Mexico	60	...	Remainder of the world	53	...	Puerto Rico	01-52,54-58,60	...	Foreign residents: Refer to U.S. for specific code structure.
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1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
30-31	2	<p><u>STRESEXP</u> <u>Expanded State of Residence (Cont'd)</u></p> <p><u>Virgin Islands occurrence</u></p> <p>54 ... Virgin Islands</p> <p>01-53,55-58,60 ... Foreign residents: Refer to U.S. for specific code structure.</p> <p><u>Guam occurrence</u></p> <p>55 ... Guam</p> <p>01-52 ... U.S. resident is also considered a resident of Guam.</p> <p>53-54,56-58,60 ... Foreign residents: Refer to U.S. for specific code structure.</p>
32-33	2	<p><u>STATERES</u> <u>State of Residence</u></p> <p><u>United States occurrence</u></p> <p>01 ... Alabama</p> <p>02 ... Alaska</p> <p>03 ... Arizona</p> <p>04 ... Arkansas</p> <p>05 ... California</p> <p>06 ... Colorado</p> <p>07 ... Connecticut</p> <p>08 ... Delaware</p> <p>09 ... District of Columbia</p> <p>10 ... Florida</p> <p>11 ... Georgia</p> <p>12 ... Hawaii</p> <p>13 ... Idaho</p> <p>14 ... Illinois</p> <p>15 ... Indiana</p> <p>16 ... Iowa</p> <p>17 ... Kansas</p> <p>18 ... Kentucky</p> <p>19 ... Louisiana</p> <p>20 ... Maine</p> <p>21 ... Maryland</p> <p>22 ... Massachusetts</p> <p>23 ... Michigan</p> <p>24 ... Minnesota</p> <p>25 ... Mississippi</p>

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Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
32-33	2	<p><u>STATERES</u> <u>State of Residence (Cont'd)</u></p> <p><u>United States occurrence</u></p> <p>26 ... Missouri</p> <p>27 ... Montana</p> <p>28 ... Nebraska</p> <p>29 ... Nevada</p> <p>30 ... New Hampshire</p> <p>31 ... New Jersey</p> <p>32 ... New Mexico</p> <p>33 ... New York</p> <p>34 ... North Carolina</p> <p>35 ... North Dakota</p> <p>36 ... Ohio</p> <p>37 ... Oklahoma</p> <p>38 ... Oregon</p> <p>39 ... Pennsylvania</p> <p>40 ... Rhode Island</p> <p>41 ... South Carolina</p> <p>42 ... South Dakota</p> <p>43 ... Tennessee</p> <p>44 ... Texas</p> <p>45 ... Utah</p> <p>46 ... Vermont</p> <p>47 ... Virginia</p> <p>48 ... Washington</p> <p>49 ... West Virginia</p> <p>50 ... Wisconsin</p> <p>51 ... Wyoming</p> <p>52-57,59 ... Foreign Residents</p> <p>52 ... Puerto Rico</p> <p>53 ... Virgin Islands</p> <p>54 ... Guam</p> <p>55 ... Canada</p> <p>56 ... Cuba</p> <p>57 ... Mexico</p> <p>59 ... Remainder of the world</p> <p><u>Puerto Rico occurrence</u></p> <p>52 ... Puerto Rico</p> <p>01-51,53-57,59 ... Foreign Residents: Refer to U.S. for specific code structure.</p>

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Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape</u> <u>Location</u>	<u>Field</u> <u>Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
32-33	2	<p><u>STATERES</u> <u>State of Residence (Cont'd)</u></p> <p><u>Virgin Islands occurrence</u></p> <p>53 ... Virgin Islands</p> <p>01-52,54-57,59 ... Foreign Residents: Refer to U.S. for specific code structure.</p> <p><u>Guam occurrence</u></p> <p>54 ... Guam</p> <p>01-51 ... U.S. resident is also considered a resident of Guam.</p> <p>52-53,55-57,59 ... Foreign Residents: Refer to U.S. for specific code structure.</p>
34-36	3	<p><u>CNTYRES</u> <u>County of Residence</u></p> <p>A complete list of counties is shown in the Geographic Code Outline further back in this document.</p> <p>001-nnn ... Counties and county equivalents (independent and coextensive cities) are numbered alphabetically within each State and identify each county with a population of 100,000 or more in 1990. (Note: To uniquely identify a county, both the State and county codes must be used.)</p> <p>999 ... County of less than 100,000 population</p> <p>ZZZ ... Foreign Residents</p>

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Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
37-39	3	<p><u>CITYRES</u> <u>City of Residence</u></p> <p>A complete list of cities is shown in the Geographic Code Outline further back in this document.</p> <p>001-nnn ... Cities are numbered alphabetically within each State and identify each city with a population of 100,000 or more in 1990. (Note: To uniquely identify a city, both the State and city codes must be used. State, county and city codes may also be used.)</p> <p>999 ... Balance of county</p> <p>ZZZ ... Foreign residents</p>
40	1	<p><u>CITRSPOP</u> <u>Population Size of City of Residence</u></p> <p>Based on the results of the 1990 census</p> <p>0 ... Place of 1,000,000 or more</p> <p>1 ... Place of 500,000 to 1,000,000</p> <p>2 ... Place of 250,000 to 500,000</p> <p>3 ... Place of 100,000 to 250,000</p> <p>9 ... All other areas in the U.S.</p> <p>Z ... Foreign residents</p>
41	1	<p><u>METRORES</u> <u>Metropolitan - Nonmetropolitan County of Residence</u></p> <p><u>NOTE: GUAM AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS DO NOT HAVE ANY METROPOLITAN AREAS</u></p> <p>1 ... Metropolitan county</p> <p>2 ... Nonmetropolitan county</p> <p>Z ... Foreign residents</p>

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Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>																																																																																										
42-57	16	<p><u>FIPSRES</u> <u>Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS)</u> <u>Geographic Codes (Residence)</u></p> <p>Refer to the Geographic Code Outline further back in this document for a detailed list of areas and codes. For an explanation of FIPS codes, reference should be made to various National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) publications. Some Geographic Codes have changed to reflect the results of the 1990 Census.</p>																																																																																										
42-43	2	<p><u>STRESFIP</u> <u>State of Residence (FIPS)</u></p> <p><u>United States occurrence</u></p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>00</td><td>...</td><td>Foreign residents</td></tr> <tr><td>01</td><td>...</td><td>Alabama</td></tr> <tr><td>02</td><td>...</td><td>Alaska</td></tr> <tr><td>04</td><td>...</td><td>Arizona</td></tr> <tr><td>05</td><td>...</td><td>Arkansas</td></tr> <tr><td>06</td><td>...</td><td>California</td></tr> <tr><td>08</td><td>...</td><td>Colorado</td></tr> <tr><td>09</td><td>...</td><td>Connecticut</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>...</td><td>Delaware</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>...</td><td>District of Columbia</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>...</td><td>Florida</td></tr> <tr><td>13</td><td>...</td><td>Georgia</td></tr> <tr><td>15</td><td>...</td><td>Hawaii</td></tr> <tr><td>16</td><td>...</td><td>Idaho</td></tr> <tr><td>17</td><td>...</td><td>Illinois</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>...</td><td>Indiana</td></tr> <tr><td>19</td><td>...</td><td>Iowa</td></tr> <tr><td>20</td><td>...</td><td>Kansas</td></tr> <tr><td>21</td><td>...</td><td>Kentucky</td></tr> <tr><td>22</td><td>...</td><td>Louisiana</td></tr> <tr><td>23</td><td>...</td><td>Maine</td></tr> <tr><td>24</td><td>...</td><td>Maryland</td></tr> <tr><td>25</td><td>...</td><td>Massachusetts</td></tr> <tr><td>26</td><td>...</td><td>Michigan</td></tr> <tr><td>27</td><td>...</td><td>Minnesota</td></tr> <tr><td>28</td><td>...</td><td>Mississippi</td></tr> <tr><td>29</td><td>...</td><td>Missouri</td></tr> <tr><td>30</td><td>...</td><td>Montana</td></tr> <tr><td>31</td><td>...</td><td>Nebraska</td></tr> <tr><td>32</td><td>...</td><td>Nevada</td></tr> </table>	00	...	Foreign residents	01	...	Alabama	02	...	Alaska	04	...	Arizona	05	...	Arkansas	06	...	California	08	...	Colorado	09	...	Connecticut	10	...	Delaware	11	...	District of Columbia	12	...	Florida	13	...	Georgia	15	...	Hawaii	16	...	Idaho	17	...	Illinois	18	...	Indiana	19	...	Iowa	20	...	Kansas	21	...	Kentucky	22	...	Louisiana	23	...	Maine	24	...	Maryland	25	...	Massachusetts	26	...	Michigan	27	...	Minnesota	28	...	Mississippi	29	...	Missouri	30	...	Montana	31	...	Nebraska	32	...	Nevada
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 Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape</u> <u>Location</u>	<u>Field</u> <u>Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
42-43	2	<u>STRESFIP</u> <u>State of Residence (FIPS) (Cont'd)</u> <u>United States occurrence</u> 33 ... New Hampshire 34 ... New Jersey 35 ... New Mexico 36 ... New York 37 ... North Carolina 38 ... North Dakota 39 ... Ohio 40 ... Oklahoma 41 ... Oregon 42 ... Pennsylvania 44 ... Rhode Island 45 ... South Carolina 46 ... South Dakota 47 ... Tennessee 48 ... Texas 49 ... Utah 50 ... Vermont 51 ... Virginia 53 ... Washington 54 ... West Virginia 55 ... Wisconsin 56 ... Wyoming <u>Puerto Rico occurrence</u> 00-56,66,78 ... Foreign Residents: Refer to U.S. for specific code structure 72 ... Puerto Rico <u>Virgin Islands occurrence</u> 00-56,66,72 ... Foreign Residents: Refer to U.S. for specific code structure 78 ... Virgin Islands <u>Guam occurrence</u> 00,72,78 ... Foreign Residents: Refer to U.S. for specific code structure 01-56 ... U.S. Resident is also considered a resident of Guam. Refer to U.S. for specific code structure 66 ... Guam

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Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
44-46	3	<p><u>CNTYRFIP</u> <u>County of Residence (FIPS)</u></p> <p>001-nnn ... Counties and county equivalents (independent and coextensive cities) are numbered alphabetically within each State. (Note: To uniquely identify a county, both the State and county codes must be used.)</p> <p>999 ... County of less than 100,000 population</p> <p>000 ... Foreign residents</p>
47-51	5	<p><u>PLACEFIP</u> <u>Place (City) of Residence</u></p> <p>A complete list of cities is shown in the Geographic code outline further back in this document. Effective with the 1994 data year, the FIPS place code has been added to the Mortality record. It identifies each city of 100,000 population or more in 1990.</p> <p>00000 ... Foreign residents</p> <p>00001- nnnnn ... Code range</p> <p>99999 ... Balance of county; or city of less than 100,000 population</p>
52-53	2	<p><u>CMSA</u> <u>CMSA of Residence (FIPS)</u></p> <p>Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas are groupings of certain Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas and are defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1990.</p> <p><u>All AREAS</u></p> <p>00 ... Not a CMSA</p> <p><u>United States occurrence</u></p> <p>07 ... Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH-ME CT, CMSA</p> <p>14 ... Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI, CMSA</p> <p>21 ... Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN, CMSA</p> <p>28 ... Cleveland-Akron, OH, CMSA</p> <p>31 ... Dallas-Fort Worth, TX, CMSA</p> <p>34 ... Denver-Boulder-Greeley, CO, CMSA</p> <p>35 ... Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI, CMSA</p>

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<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
52-53	2	<p><u>CMSA</u> <u>CMSA of Residence (FIPS) (Cont'd)</u></p> <p>42 ... Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX, CMSA</p> <p>49 ... Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA, CMSA</p> <p>56 ... Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL, CMSA</p> <p>63 ... Milwaukee-Racine, WI, CMSA</p> <p>70 ... New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA, CMSA</p> <p>77 ... Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD, CMSA</p> <p>79 ... Portland-Salem, OR-WA, CMSA</p> <p>82 ... Sacramento-Yolo, CA, CMSA</p> <p>84 ... San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA, CMSA</p> <p>91 ... Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA, CMSA</p> <p>97 ... Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV, CMSA</p> <p><u>Puerto Rico occurrence</u></p> <p>87 ... San Juan-Caguas-Arecibo, PR, CMSA</p>
54-57	4	<p><u>SMSARFIP</u> <u>PMSA/MSA of Residence (FIPS)</u></p> <p>Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Metropolitan Statistical Areas are those defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget as of 1990. For New England, the New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMA's) are used.</p> <p>Further back in this document is a list of PMSA's, MSA's, NECMA's, and their component counties.</p> <p>0000 ... Nonmetropolitan counties or foreign residents</p> <p>0040-9360 ... Code range</p> <p>9999 ... Area of less than 100,000 population</p>

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<u>Tape</u> <u>Location</u>	<u>Field</u> <u>Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
58	1	<u>CNTRSPOP</u> <u>Population Size of County of Residence</u> Based on the results of the 1990 Census. 0 ... County of 1,000,000 or more 1 ... County of 500,000 to 1,000,000 2 ... County of 250,000 to 500,000 3 ... County of 100,000 to 250,000 9 ... County of less than 100,000 Z ... Foreign resident
59-67	9	<u>R1A</u> <u>Reserved Positions</u>

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<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
68	1	<p><u>MAGERFLG</u> <u>Reported Age of Mother Used Flag</u></p> <p>This position is flagged whenever the mother's reported age is used. The reported age is used, if valid, when age could not be computed or when the computed age is outside the 10-49 code range.</p> <p>Blank ... Reported age is not used 1 ... Reported age is used</p>
69	1	<p><u>MAGEIMP</u> <u>Age of Mother Imputation Flag</u></p> <p>Blank ... Age is not imputed 1 ... Age is imputed</p>
70-71	2	<p><u>DMAGE</u> <u>Age of Mother</u></p> <p>This item is: a) computed using dates of birth of mother and of delivery; b) reported; or c) imputed. This is the age item used in NCHS publications.</p> <p>10-49 ... Age in single years</p>
72-73	2	<p><u>MAGE36</u> <u>Age of Mother Recode 36</u></p> <p>01 ... Under 15 years 02 ... 15 years 03 ... 16 years 04 ... 17 years 05 ... 18 years 06 ... 19 years 07 ... 20 years 08 ... 21 years 09 ... 22 years 10 ... 23 years 11 ... 24 years 12 ... 25 years 13 ... 26 years 14 ... 27 years 15 ... 28 years 16 ... 29 years 17 ... 30 years</p>

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Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
72-73	2	<u>MAGE36</u> <u>Age of Mother Recode 36 (Cont'd)</u> 18 ... 31 years 19 ... 32 years 20 ... 33 years 21 ... 34 years 22 ... 35 years 23 ... 36 years 24 ... 37 years 25 ... 38 years 26 ... 39 years 27 ... 40 years 28 ... 41 years 29 ... 42 years 30 ... 43 years 31 ... 44 years 32 ... 45 years 33 ... 46 years 34 ... 47 years 35 ... 48 years 36 ... 49 years
74-75	2	<u>MAGE12</u> <u>Age of Mother Recode 12</u> 01 ... Under 15 years 03 ... 15 years 04 ... 16 years 05 ... 17 years 06 ... 18 years 07 ... 19 years 08 ... 20 - 24 years 09 ... 25 - 29 years 10 ... 30 - 34 years 11 ... 35 - 39 years 12 ... 40 - 44 years 13 ... 45 - 49 years
76	1	<u>MAGE8</u> <u>Age of Mother Recode 8</u> 1 ... Under 15 years 2 ... 15 - 19 years 3 ... 20 - 24 years 4 ... 25 - 29 years

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<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
76	1	<p><u>MAGE8</u> <u>Age of Mother Recode 8 (Cont'd)</u></p> <p>5 ... 30 - 34 years 6 ... 35 - 39 years 7 ... 40 - 44 years 8 ... 45 - 49 years</p>
77	1	<p><u>ORMOTH</u> <u>Hispanic Origin of Mother</u></p> <p>Hispanic origin is reported by all areas except Puerto Rico.</p> <p>0 ... Non-Hispanic 1 ... Mexican 2 ... Puerto Rican 3 ... Cuban 4 ... Central or South American 5 ... Other and unknown Hispanic 9 ... Origin unknown or not stated</p>
78	1	<p><u>ORRACEM</u> <u>Hispanic Origin and Race of Mother Recode</u></p> <p>Hispanic origin is reported by all areas except Puerto Rico.</p> <p>1 ... Mexican 2 ... Puerto Rican 3 ... Cuban 4 ... Central or South American 5 ... Other and unknown Hispanic 6 ... Non-Hispanic White 7 ... Non-Hispanic Black 8 ... Non-Hispanic other races 9 ... Origin unknown or not stated</p>
79	1	<p><u>MRACEIMP</u> <u>Race of Mother Imputation Flag</u></p> <p>Blank ... Race is not imputed 1 ... Unknown race is imputed 2 ... All other races, formerly code 09, is imputed</p>

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>																																																			
80-81	2	<p><u>MRACE</u> <u>Race of Mother</u></p> <p><u>United States occurrence</u> Beginning with 1992 data, some areas started reporting additional Asian or Pacific Islander codes for race. Codes 18-68 replace old code 08 for these areas. Code 78 replaces old code 08 for all other areas. For consistency with Census race code 09 (all other races) used prior to 1992 has been imputed.</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>01</td><td>...</td><td>White</td></tr> <tr><td>02</td><td>...</td><td>Black</td></tr> <tr><td>03</td><td>...</td><td>American Indian (includes Aleuts and Eskimos)</td></tr> <tr><td>04</td><td>...</td><td>Chinese</td></tr> <tr><td>05</td><td>...</td><td>Japanese</td></tr> <tr><td>06</td><td>...</td><td>Hawaiian (includes part-Hawaiian)</td></tr> <tr><td>07</td><td>...</td><td>Filipino</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>...</td><td>Asian Indian</td></tr> <tr><td>28</td><td>...</td><td>Korean</td></tr> <tr><td>38</td><td>...</td><td>Samoan</td></tr> <tr><td>48</td><td>...</td><td>Vietnamese</td></tr> <tr><td>58</td><td>...</td><td>Guamanian</td></tr> <tr><td>68</td><td>...</td><td>Other Asian or Pacific Islander in areas reporting codes 18-58</td></tr> <tr><td>78</td><td>...</td><td>Combined other Asian or Pacific Islander, includes codes 18-68 for areas that do not report them separately</td></tr> </table> <p><u>Puerto Rico occurrence</u></p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>01</td><td>...</td><td>White</td></tr> <tr><td>02</td><td>...</td><td>Black</td></tr> <tr><td>00</td><td>...</td><td>Other races</td></tr> </table>	01	...	White	02	...	Black	03	...	American Indian (includes Aleuts and Eskimos)	04	...	Chinese	05	...	Japanese	06	...	Hawaiian (includes part-Hawaiian)	07	...	Filipino	18	...	Asian Indian	28	...	Korean	38	...	Samoan	48	...	Vietnamese	58	...	Guamanian	68	...	Other Asian or Pacific Islander in areas reporting codes 18-58	78	...	Combined other Asian or Pacific Islander, includes codes 18-68 for areas that do not report them separately	01	...	White	02	...	Black	00	...	Other races
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1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape</u> <u>Location</u>	<u>Field</u> <u>Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
		07 ... Filipino
		08 ... Other Asian or Pacific Islander
		<u>Guam occurrence</u>
		01 ... White
		02 ... Black
		03 ... American Indian (includes Aleuts and Eskimos)
		04 ... Chinese
		05 ... Japanese
		06 ... Hawaiian (includes part-Hawaiian)
		07 ... Filipino
		08 ... Other Asian or Pacific Islander
		58 ... Guamanian
82	1	<u>MRACE3</u> <u>Race of Mother Recode</u>
		<u>For All Areas</u>
		1 ... White
		2 ... Races other than White or Black
		3 ... Black
83-84	2	<u>DMEDUC</u> <u>Education of Mother</u>
		Effective with 1992 data, all areas report education.
		00 ... No formal education
		01-08 ... Years of elementary school
		09 ... 1 year of high school
		10 ... 2 years of high school
		11 ... 3 years of high school
		12 ... 4 years of high school

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
83-84	2	<p><u>DMEDUC</u> <u>Education of Mother (Cont'd)</u></p> <p>13 ... 1 year of college 14 ... 2 years of college 15 ... 3 years of college 16 ... 4 years of college 17 ... 5 or more years of college 99 ... Not stated</p>
85	1	<p><u>MEDUC6</u> <u>Education of Mother Recode</u></p> <p>1 ... 0 - 8 years 2 ... 9 - 11 years 3 ... 12 years 4 ... 13 - 15 years 5 ... 16 years and over 6 ... Not stated</p>
86	1	<p><u>DMARIMP</u> <u>Marital Status of Mother Imputation Flag</u></p> <p>Blank ... Marital Status is not imputed 1 ... Marital Status is imputed</p>
87	1	<p><u>DMAR</u> <u>Marital Status of Mother</u></p> <p>Marital status is not reported by all areas. See reporting flags.</p> <p><u>United States/Virgin Island/Guam</u></p> <p>1 ... Married 2 ... Unmarried 9 ... Unknown or not stated</p> <p><u>Puerto Rico</u></p> <p>1 ... Married 2 ... Unmarried parents living together 3 ... Unmarried parents not living together 9 ... Unknown or not stated</p>

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
88-89	2	<u>MPLBIR</u> <u>Place of Birth of Mother</u>
		01 ... Alabama
		02 ... Alaska
		03 ... Arizona
		04 ... Arkansas
		05 ... California
		06 ... Colorado
		07 ... Connecticut
		08 ... Delaware
		09 ... District of Columbia
		10 ... Florida
		11 ... Georgia
		12 ... Hawaii
		13 ... Idaho
		14 ... Illinois
		15 ... Indiana
		16 ... Iowa
		17 ... Kansas
		18 ... Kentucky
		19 ... Louisiana
		20 ... Maine
		21 ... Maryland
		22 ... Massachusetts
		23 ... Michigan
		24 ... Minnesota
		25 ... Mississippi
		26 ... Missouri
		27 ... Montana
		28 ... Nebraska
		29 ... Nevada
		30 ... New Hampshire
		31 ... New Jersey
		32 ... New Mexico
		33 ... New York
		34 ... North Carolina
		35 ... North Dakota
		36 ... Ohio
		37 ... Oklahoma
		38 ... Oregon
		39 ... Pennsylvania
		40 ... Rhode Island
		41 ... South Carolina
		42 ... South Dakota
		43 ... Tennessee

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
88-89	2	<p><u>MPLBIR</u> <u>Place of Birth of Mother (Cont'd)</u></p> <p>44 ... Texas 45 ... Utah 46 ... Vermont 47 ... Virginia 48 ... Washington 49 ... West Virginia 50 .. Wisconsin 51 .. Wyoming 52 ... Puerto Rico 53 ... Virgin Islands 54 ... Guam 55 ... Canada 56 ... Cuba 57 ... Mexico 59 ... Remainder of the World 99 ... Not classifiable</p>
90	1	<p><u>MPLBIRR</u> <u>Place of Birth of Mother Recode</u></p> <p>1 ... Native born 2 ... Foreign born 3 ... Unknown or not stated</p>
91-92	2	<p><u>DMAGERPT</u> <u>Reported Age of Mother</u></p> <p>10-49 ... Age in single years 99 ... Unknown or not stated</p>
93	1	<p><u>ADEQUACY</u> <u>Adequacy Of Care Recode (Kessner Index)</u></p> <p>This recode is based on a modified Kessner criterion. Month Prenatal Care Began, Number of Prenatal Visits, and Gestation are the items used to generate this recode.</p> <p>1 ... Adequate 2 ... Intermediate 3 ... Inadequate 4 ... Unknown</p>

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
94-95	2	<p><u>NLBNL</u> <u>Number of Live Births, Now Living</u></p> <p>Does not include this birth or adoptions.</p> <p>00-30 ... Stated number of births 99 ... Unknown or not stated</p>
96-97	2	<p><u>NLBND</u> <u>Number of Live Births, Now Dead</u></p> <p>Does not include this birth or adoptions.</p> <p>00-30 ... Stated number of births 99 ... Unknown or not stated</p>
98-99	2	<p><u>NOTERM</u> <u>Number of Other Terminations</u></p> <p>Includes spontaneous and induced at any time after conception.</p> <p>00-30 ... Stated number of other terminations 99 ... Unknown or not stated</p>
100-101	2	<p><u>DLIVORD</u> <u>Detail Live Birth Order</u></p> <p>Sum of live births now living and now dead plus one. If either item is unknown, this item is made unknown.</p> <p>00-31 ... Number of children born alive to mother 99 ... Unknown</p>
102	1	<p><u>LIVORD9</u> <u>Live Birth Order Recode</u></p> <p>1 ... First Child 2 ... Second Child 3 ... Third Child 4 ... Fourth Child 5 ... Fifth Child 6 ... Sixth Child</p>

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
102	1	<u>LIVORD9</u> <u>Live Birth Order Recode (Cont'd)</u> 7 ... Seventh Child 8 ... Eighth Child and over 9 ... Unknown or not stated
103-104	2	<u>DTOTORD</u> <u>Detail Total Birth Order</u> Sum of live birth order and other terminations. If either item is unknown, this item is made unknown. 01-40 ... Total number of live births and other terminations 99 ... Unknown
105	1	<u>TOTORD9</u> <u>Total Birth Order Recode</u> 1 ... First Child 2 ... Second Child 3 ... Third Child 4 ... Fourth Child 5 ... Fifth Child 6 ... Sixth Child 7 ... Seventh Child 8 ... Eighth Child and over 9 ... Unknown or not stated
106-107	2	<u>MONPRE</u> <u>Detail Month of Pregnancy Prenatal Care Began</u> 00 ... No prenatal care 01 ... 1st month 02 ... 2nd month 03 ... 3rd month 04 ... 4th month 05 ... 5th month 06 ... 6th month 07 ... 7th month 08 ... 8th month 09 ... 9th month 99 ... Unknown or not stated

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
108	1	<u>MPRE6</u> <u>Month Prenatal Care Began Recode 6</u> 1 ... 1st - 2nd month 2 ... 3rd month 3 ... 4th - 6th month 4 ... 7th - 9th month 5 ... No prenatal care 6 ... Unknown or not stated
109	1	<u>MPRE5</u> <u>Month Prenatal Care Began Recode 5</u> 1 ... 1st Trimester (1st-3rd month) 2 ... 2nd Trimester (4th-6th month) 3 ... 3rd Trimester (7th-9th month) 4 ... No Prenatal Care 5 ... Unknown or not stated
110-111	2	<u>NPREVIST</u> <u>Total Number of Prenatal Visits</u> 00 ... No prenatal visits 01-48 ... Stated number of visits 49 ... 49 or more visits 99 ... Unknown or not stated
112-113	2	<u>NPREV12</u> <u>Number of Prenatal Visits Recode</u> 01 ... No visits 02 ... 1 - 2 visits 03 ... 3 - 4 visits 04 ... 5 - 6 visits 05 ... 7 - 8 visits 06 ... 9 - 10 visits 07 ... 11 - 12 visits 08 ... 13 - 14 visits 09 ... 15 - 16 visits 10 ... 17 - 18 visits 11 ... 19 visits or more 12 ... Unknown or not stated number of visits

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
114-121	8	<u>LMPDATE</u> <u>Date Last Normal Menses Began</u>
114-115	2	<u>LMPMON</u> <u>Month Last Normal Menses Began</u>
		01 ... January
		02 ... February
		03 ... March
		04 ... April
		05 ... May
		06 ... June
		07 ... July
		08 ... August
		09 ... September
		10 ... October
		11 ... November
		12 ... December
		99 ... Unknown or not stated month of LMP
116-117	2	<u>LMPDAY</u> <u>Day Last Normal Menses Began</u>
		01-31 ... As applicable to month of LMP
		99 ... Unknown or not stated day of LMP
118-121	4	<u>LMPYR</u> <u>Year Last Normal Menses Began</u>
		1993 ... 1993
		1996 ... 1996
		9999 ... Unknown or not stated year of LMP
122-127	6	<u>RB</u> Item was dropped in 1994
128-130	3	<u>DISLLE</u> <u>Interval Since Last Live Birth</u>
		This item is computed from date of birth of this child and date of last live birth.
		777 ... No previous live birth
		000 ... Zero months (plural birth)
		001-468 ... One to four hundred sixty-eight months
		999 ... Unknown

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
131-132	2	<u>ISLLB10</u> <u>Interval Since Last Live Birth Recode</u> 00 ... Not applicable (no previous live birth) 01 ... Zero months (plural birth) 02 ... 1 - 11 months 03 ... 12 - 17 months 04 ... 18 - 23 months 05 ... 24 - 35 months 06 ... 36 - 47 months 07 ... 48 - 59 months 08 ... 60 - 71 months 09 ... 72 months and over 10 ... Unknown
133-137	5	<u>Imputed Birthweight</u> Created beginning with 1995 data
133	1	<u>BWIMP</u> <u>Imputed Birthweight Flag</u> Blank ... Birthweight is not imputed 1 ... Birthweight is imputed
134-137	4	<u>Imputed Birthweight</u> 0227-8165 ... Number of grams
138-152	15	<u>R2</u> <u>Reserved Positions</u>
153	1	<u>FAGERFLG</u> <u>Reported Age of Father Used Flag</u> This position is flagged whenever the father's reported age in years is used. The reported age is used, if valid, when age derived from date of birth is not available or when it is less than 10. Blank ... Reported age is not used 1 ... Reported age is used
154-155	2	<u>DFAGE</u> <u>Age of Father</u> This item is either computed from date of birth of father and of child or is the reported age. This is

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape</u> <u>Location</u>	<u>Field</u> <u>Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
		the age item used in NCHS publications.
		10-98 ... Age in single years
		99 ... Unknown or not stated
156-157	2	<u>FAGE11</u> <u>Age of Father Recode</u>
		01 ... Under 15 years
		02 ... 15 - 19 years
		03 ... 20 - 24 years
		04 ... 25 - 29 years
		05 ... 30 - 34 years
		06 ... 35 - 39 years
		07 ... 40 - 44 years
		08 ... 45 - 49 years
		09 ... 50 - 54 years
		10 ... 55 - 98 years
		11 ... Not stated
158	1	<u>ORFATH</u> <u>Hispanic Origin of Father</u>
		Hispanic origin of father is reported by all areas except Puerto Rico.
		0 ... Non - Hispanic
		1 ... Mexican
		2 ... Puerto Rican
		3 ... Cuban
		4 ... Central or South American
		5 ... Other and unknown Hispanic
		9 ... Origin unknown or not stated

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape</u> <u>Location</u>	<u>Field</u> <u>Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>																																										
159	1	<p><u>ORRACEF</u> <u>Hispanic Origin and Race of Father Recode</u></p> <p>Hispanic origin of father is reported by all areas except Puerto Rico.</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>1</td><td>...</td><td>Mexican</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>...</td><td>Puerto Rican</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>...</td><td>Cuban</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>...</td><td>Central or South American</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>...</td><td>Other and unknown Hispanic</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>...</td><td>Non - Hispanic White</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>...</td><td>Non - Hispanic Black</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>...</td><td>Non - Hispanic other or unknown race</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>...</td><td>Origin unknown or not stated</td></tr> </table>	1	...	Mexican	2	...	Puerto Rican	3	...	Cuban	4	...	Central or South American	5	...	Other and unknown Hispanic	6	...	Non - Hispanic White	7	...	Non - Hispanic Black	8	...	Non - Hispanic other or unknown race	9	...	Origin unknown or not stated															
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160-161	2	<p><u>FRACE</u> <u>Race of Father</u> <u>United States occurrence</u></p> <p>Beginning with 1992 data, some areas started reporting additional Asian or Pacific Islander codes for race. Codes 18-68 replace old code 08 for these areas. Code 78 replaces old code 08 for all other areas. For consistency with Census race code 09 (all other races) used prior to 1992 has been imputed.</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>01</td><td>...</td><td>White</td></tr> <tr><td>02</td><td>...</td><td>Black</td></tr> <tr><td>03</td><td>...</td><td>American Indian (includes Aleuts and Eskimos)</td></tr> <tr><td>04</td><td>...</td><td>Chinese</td></tr> <tr><td>05</td><td>...</td><td>Japanese</td></tr> <tr><td>06</td><td>...</td><td>Hawaiian (includes part-Hawaiian)</td></tr> <tr><td>07</td><td>...</td><td>Filipino</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>...</td><td>Asian Indian</td></tr> <tr><td>28</td><td>...</td><td>Korean</td></tr> <tr><td>38</td><td>...</td><td>Samoaan</td></tr> <tr><td>48</td><td>...</td><td>Vietnamese</td></tr> <tr><td>58</td><td>...</td><td>Guamanian</td></tr> <tr><td>68</td><td>...</td><td>Other Asian or Pacific Islander in areas reporting codes 18-58</td></tr> <tr><td>78</td><td>...</td><td>Combined other Asian or Pacific Islander, includes codes 18-68 for areas that do not report them separately</td></tr> </table>	01	...	White	02	...	Black	03	...	American Indian (includes Aleuts and Eskimos)	04	...	Chinese	05	...	Japanese	06	...	Hawaiian (includes part-Hawaiian)	07	...	Filipino	18	...	Asian Indian	28	...	Korean	38	...	Samoaan	48	...	Vietnamese	58	...	Guamanian	68	...	Other Asian or Pacific Islander in areas reporting codes 18-58	78	...	Combined other Asian or Pacific Islander, includes codes 18-68 for areas that do not report them separately
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1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
160-161	2	<p><u>FRACE</u></p> <p><u>Race of Father (Cont'd)</u></p> <p><u>Puerto Rico occurrence</u></p> <p>01 ... White</p> <p>02 ... Black</p> <p>00 ... Other races</p> <p><u>Virgin Islands occurrence</u></p> <p>01 ... White</p> <p>02 ... Black</p> <p>03 ... American Indian (includes Aleuts and Eskimos)</p> <p>04 ... Chinese</p> <p>05 ... Japanese</p> <p>06 ... Hawaiian (includes part-Hawaiian)</p> <p>07 ... Filipino</p> <p>08 ... Other Asian or Pacific Islander</p> <p><u>Guam occurrence</u></p> <p>01 ... White</p> <p>02 ... Black</p> <p>03 ... American Indian (includes Aleuts and Eskimos)</p> <p>04 ... Chinese</p> <p>05 ... Japanese</p> <p>06 ... Hawaiian (includes part-Hawaiian)</p> <p>07 ... Filipino</p> <p>08 ... Other Asian or Pacific Islander</p> <p>58 ... Guamanian</p>

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape</u> <u>Location</u>	<u>Field</u> <u>Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>												
162	1	<u>FRACE4</u> <u>Race of Father Recode</u> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 2em;"> <tr><td>1</td><td>...</td><td>White</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>...</td><td>Races other than White, Black, or unknown</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>...</td><td>Black</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>...</td><td>Unknown or not stated</td></tr> </table>	1	...	White	2	...	Races other than White, Black, or unknown	3	...	Black	4	...	Unknown or not stated
1	...	White												
2	...	Races other than White, Black, or unknown												
3	...	Black												
4	...	Unknown or not stated												
163-165	3	<u>R2A</u> <u>Reserved positions</u> <p style="margin-left: 2em;">Item was dropped in 1995</p>												
166-167	2	<u>DFAGERPT</u> <u>Reported Age of Father</u> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 2em;"> <tr><td>10-98</td><td>...</td><td>Age in single years</td></tr> <tr><td>99</td><td>...</td><td>Unknown or not stated</td></tr> </table>	10-98	...	Age in single years	99	...	Unknown or not stated						
10-98	...	Age in single years												
99	...	Unknown or not stated												
168	1	<u>FRACEIMP</u> <u>Race of Father Imputation Flag</u> <p style="margin-left: 2em;">(Unknown race of father is not imputed. However, the all other races code is changed to unknown.)</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 2em;"> <tr><td>Blank</td><td>...</td><td>Race is not changed</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>...</td><td>All other races, formerly code 09, is changed to code 99</td></tr> </table>	Blank	...	Race is not changed	3	...	All other races, formerly code 09, is changed to code 99						
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169	1	<u>R3</u> <u>Reserved Position</u>												
170	1	<u>CDOBMIMP</u> <u>Month of Birth of Child Imputation Flag</u> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 2em;"> <tr><td>Blank</td><td>...</td><td>Month is not imputed</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>...</td><td>Month is imputed</td></tr> </table>	Blank	...	Month is not imputed	1	...	Month is imputed						
Blank	...	Month is not imputed												
1	...	Month is imputed												
171	1	<u>RB</u> <u>Reserved Position</u>												
172-173	2	<u>BIRMON</u> <u>Month of Birth</u> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 2em;"> <tr><td>01</td><td>...</td><td>January</td></tr> <tr><td>02</td><td>...</td><td>February</td></tr> <tr><td>03</td><td>...</td><td>March</td></tr> <tr><td>04</td><td>...</td><td>April</td></tr> </table>	01	...	January	02	...	February	03	...	March	04	...	April
01	...	January												
02	...	February												
03	...	March												
04	...	April												

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
		05 ... May 06 ... June 07 ... July 08 ... August 09 ... September 10 ... October 11 ... November 12 ... December
174-175	2	<u>RC</u> <u>Reserved Positions</u>
176-179	4	<u>BIRYR</u> <u>Year of Birth</u> 1996 ... 1996
180	1	<u>WEEKDAY</u> <u>Day of Week Child Born</u> 1 ... Sunday 2 ... Monday 3 ... Tuesday 4 ... Wednesday 5 ... Thursday 6 ... Friday 7 ... Saturday
181	1	<u>GESTESTM</u> <u>Clinical Estimate of Gestation Used Flag</u> This position is flagged whenever the clinical estimate of gestation is used. It is used when gestation could not be computed or when the computed gestation is outside the 17-47 code range. Blank ... Clinical Estimate is not used 1 ... Clinical Estimate is used

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
182	1	<u>GESTIMP</u> <u>Gestation Imputation Flag</u> Blank ... Gestation is not imputed 1 ... Gestation is imputed
183-184	2	<u>DGESTAT</u> <u>Gestation - Detail in Weeks</u> This item is: a) computed using dates of birth of child and last normal menses; b) imputed from LMP date; c) the clinical estimate; or d) unknown when there is insufficient data to impute or no valid clinical estimate. This is the gestation item used in NCHS publications. 17-47 ... 17th through 47th week of gestation 99 ... Unknown
185-186	2	<u>GESTAT10</u> <u>Gestation Recode 10</u> 01 ... Under 20 weeks 02 ... 20 - 27 weeks 03 ... 28 - 31 weeks 04 ... 32 - 35 weeks 05 ... 36 weeks 06 ... 37 - 39 weeks 07 ... 40 weeks 08 ... 41 weeks 09 ... 42 weeks and over 10 ... Not stated
187	1	<u>GESTAT3</u> <u>Gestation Recode 3</u> 1 ... Under 37 weeks 2 ... 37 weeks and over 3 ... Not stated
188	1	<u>CSEXIMP</u> <u>Sex Imputation Flag</u> Blank ... Sex is not imputed 1 ... Sex is imputed

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
189	1	<p><u>CSEX</u> <u>Sex</u></p> <p>1 ... Male 2 ... Female</p>
190-192	3	<p><u>RD</u> <u>Reserved Positions</u></p>
193-196	4	<p><u>DBIRWT</u> <u>Birth Weight - Detail in Grams</u></p> <p>0227-8165 ... Number of grams 9999 ... Not stated birth weight</p>
197-198	2	<p><u>BIRWT12</u> <u>Birth Weight Recode 12</u></p> <p>01 ... 499 grams or less 02 ... 500 - 999 grams 03 ... 1000 - 1499 grams 04 ... 1500 - 1999 grams 05 ... 2000 - 2499 grams 06 ... 2500 - 2999 grams 07 ... 3000 - 3499 grams 08 ... 3500 - 3999 grams 09 ... 4000 - 4499 grams 10 ... 4500 - 4999 grams 11 ... 5000 - 8165 grams 12 ... Not stated</p>
199	1	<p><u>BIRWT4</u> <u>Birth Weight Recode 4</u></p> <p>1 ... 1499 grams or less 2 ... 1500 - 2499 grams 3 ... 2500 - grams or more 4 ... Unknown or not stated</p>
200	1	<p><u>PLURIMP</u> <u>Plurality Imputation Flag</u></p> <p>Blank ... Plurality is not imputed 1 ... Plurality is imputed</p>

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
201	1	<p><u>DPLURAL</u> <u>Plurality</u></p> <p>1 ... Single 2 ... Twin 3 ... Triplet 4 ... Quadruplet 5 ... Quintuplet or higher</p>
202-204	3	<p><u>R6</u> <u>Reserved positions</u></p> <p>Item was dropped in 1995</p>
205-206	2	<p><u>FMAPS</u> <u>Five Minute Apgar Score</u></p> <p>Apgar Score is not reported by all areas. See reporting flags.</p> <p>00-10 ... A score of 0-10 99 ... Unknown or not stated</p>
207	1	<p><u>FMAPSR</u> <u>Five Minute Apgar Score Recode</u></p> <p>Apgar Score is not reported by all areas. See reporting flags.</p> <p>1 ... A score of 0-3 2 ... A score of 4-6 3 ... A score of 7-8 4 ... A score of 9-10 5 ... Not stated</p>
208-209	2	<p><u>CLINGEST</u> <u>Clinical Estimate of Gestation</u></p> <p>Clinical estimate is not reported by all areas. See reporting flags.</p> <p>17-47 ... Estimated gestation in weeks 99 ... Unknown or not stated</p>

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
----------------------	-------------------	------------------------------

210-216	7	<u>R4</u> <u>Reserved Positions</u>
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217-306	90	<u>MEDINFO</u> <u>Medical and Health Data</u>
---------	----	--

Some States do not report an entire item while other States do not report all of the categories within an item.

If an item is not reported, it is indicated by code zero in the appropriate reporting flag.

If a category within an item is not reported it is indicated by code 8 in the position for that category.

217-222	6	<u>DELMETH</u> <u>Method of Delivery</u>
---------	---	---

Each method is assigned a separate position, and the code structure for each method (position) is:

1	...	The method was used
2	...	The method was not used
8	...	Method not on certificate
9	...	Method unknown or not stated

217	1	<u>VAGINAL</u> <u>Vaginal</u>
-----	---	----------------------------------

218	1	<u>VBAC</u> <u>Vaginal birth after previous C-section</u>
-----	---	--

219	1	<u>PRIMAC</u> <u>Primary C -section</u>
-----	---	--

220	1	<u>REPEAC</u> <u>Repeat C -section</u>
-----	---	---

221	1	<u>FORCEP</u> <u>Forceps</u>
-----	---	---------------------------------

222	1	<u>VACUUM</u> <u>Vacuum</u>
-----	---	--------------------------------

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
223	1	<u>R5</u> <u>Reserved Position</u>
224	1	<u>DELMETH5</u> <u>Method of Delivery Recode</u> 1 ... Vaginal (excludes vaginal after previous C-section) 2 ... Vaginal birth after previous C-section 3 ... Primary C -section 4 ... Repeat C -section 5 ... Not stated
225-241	17	<u>MEDRISK</u> <u>Medical Risk Factors</u> Each risk factor is assigned a separate position, and the code structure for each risk factor (position) is: 1 ... Factor reported 2 ... Factor not reported 8 ... Factor not on certificate 9 ... Factor not classifiable
225	1	<u>ANEMIA</u> <u>Anemia (Hct.<30/Hgb.<10)</u>
226	1	<u>CARDIAC</u> <u>Cardiac disease</u>
227	1	<u>LUNG</u> <u>Acute or chronic lung disease</u>
228	1	<u>DIABETES</u> <u>Diabetes</u>
229	1	<u>HERPES</u> <u>Genital herpes</u>
230	1	<u>HYDRA</u> <u>Hydramnios/Oligohydramnios</u>

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
231	1	<u>HEMO</u> <u>Hemoglobinopathy</u>
232	1	<u>CHYPER</u> <u>Hypertension, chronic</u>
233	1	<u>PHYPER</u> <u>Hypertension, pregnancy-associated</u>
234	1	<u>ECLAMP</u> <u>Eclampsia</u>
235	1	<u>INCERVIX</u> <u>Incompetent cervix</u>
236	1	<u>PRE4000</u> <u>Previous infant 4000+ grams</u>
237	1	<u>PRETERM</u> <u>Previous preterm or small-for-gestational-age infant</u>
238	1	<u>RENAL</u> <u>Renal disease</u>
239	1	<u>RH</u> <u>Rh sensitization</u>
240	1	<u>UTERINE</u> <u>Uterine bleeding</u>
241	1	<u>OTHERMR</u> <u>Other Medical Risk Factors</u>
242-252	11	<u>OTHERRSK</u> <u>Other Risk Factors for this Pregnancy</u>
242-245	4	<u>TOBACRSK</u> <u>Tobacco Risks</u>
242	1	<u>TOBACCO</u> <u>Tobacco Use During Pregnancy</u>

1	...	Yes
2	...	No
9	...	Unknown or not stated

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
243-244	2	<u>CIGAR</u> <u>Average Number of Cigarettes Per Day</u> 00-97 ... As stated 98 ... 98 or more cigarettes per day 99 ... Unknown or not stated
245	1	<u>CIGAR6</u> <u>Average Number of Cigarettes Per Day Recode</u> 0 ... Nonsmoker 1 ... 1 - 5 cigarettes per day 2 ... 6 - 10 cigarettes per day 3 ... 11 - 20 cigarettes per day 4 ... 21 - 40 cigarettes per day 5 ... 41 or more cigarettes per day 6 ... Unknown or not stated
246-249	4	<u>ALCOHRSK</u> <u>Alcohol</u>
246	1	<u>ALCOHOL</u> <u>Alcohol Use During Pregnancy</u> 1 ... Yes 2 ... No 9 ... Unknown or not stated
247-249	2	<u>DRINK</u> <u>Average Number of Drinks Per Week</u> 00-97 ... As stated 98 ... 98 or more drinks per week 99 ... Unknown or not stated
249	1	<u>DRINK5</u> <u>Average Number of Drinks Per Week Recode</u> 0 ... Non drinker 1 ... 1 drink per week 2 ... 2 drinks per week 3 ... 3 - 4 drinks per week 4 ... 5 or more drinks per week 5 ... Unknown or not stated

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
250-252	3	<u>WTGANRSK</u> <u>Weight Gain During Pregnancy</u>
250-251	2	<u>WTGAIN</u> <u>Weight Gain</u>
		00-97 ... Stated number of pounds
		98 ... 98 pounds or more
		99 ... Unknown or not stated
252	1	<u>WTGAIN9</u> <u>Weight Gain Recode</u>
		1 ... Less than 16 pounds
		2 ... 16 - 20 pounds
		3 ... 21 - 25 pounds
		4 ... 26 - 30 pounds
		5 ... 31 - 35 pounds
		6 ... 36 - 40 pounds
		7 ... 41 - 45 pounds
		8 ... 46 or more pounds
		9 ... Unknown or not stated
253-259	7	<u>OBSTETRC</u> <u>Obstetric Procedures</u>
		Each procedure is assigned a separate position, and the code structure for each procedure (position) is:
		1 ... Procedure reported
		2 ... Procedure not reported
		8 ... Procedure not on certificate
		9 ... Procedure not classifiable
253	1	<u>AMNIO</u> <u>Amniocentesis</u>
254	1	<u>MONITOR</u> <u>Electronic fetal monitoring</u>
255	1	<u>INDUCT</u> <u>Induction of labor</u>
256	1	<u>STIMULA</u> <u>Stimulation of labor</u>

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
257	1	<u>TOCOL</u> <u>Tocolysis</u>
258	1	<u>ULTRAS</u> <u>Ultrasound</u>
259	1	<u>OTHEROB</u> <u>Other Obstetric Procedures</u>
260-275	16	<u>LABOR</u> <u>Complications of Labor and/or Delivery</u> Each complication is assigned a separate position, and the code structure for each complication (position) is: 1 ... Complication reported 2 ... Complication not reported 8 ... Complication not on certificate 9 ... Complication not classifiable
260	1	<u>FEBRILE</u> <u>Febrile (>100 degrees F. or 38 degrees C.)</u>
261	1	<u>MECONIUM</u> <u>Meconium, moderate/heavy</u>
262	1	<u>RUPTURE</u> <u>Premature rupture of membrane (>12 hours)</u>
263	1	<u>ABRUPTIO</u> <u>Abruptio placenta</u>
264	1	<u>PREPLACE</u> <u>Placenta previa</u>
265	1	<u>EXCEBLD</u> <u>Other excessive bleeding</u>
266	1	<u>SEIZURE</u> <u>Seizures during labor</u>
267	1	<u>PRECIP</u> <u>Precipitous labor (<3 hours)</u>

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>												
268	1	<u>PROLONG</u> <u>Prolonged labor (>20 hours)</u>												
269	1	<u>DYSFUNC</u> <u>Dysfunctional labor</u>												
270	1	<u>BREECH</u> <u>Breech/Malpresentation</u>												
271	1	<u>CEPHALO</u> <u>Cephalopelvic disproportion</u>												
272	1	<u>CORD</u> <u>Cord prolapse</u>												
273	1	<u>ANESTHE</u> <u>Anesthetic complications</u>												
274	1	<u>DISTRESS</u> <u>Fetal distress</u>												
275	1	<u>OTHERLE</u> <u>Other Complication of Labor and/or Delivery</u>												
276-284	9	<u>NEWBORN</u> <u>Abnormal Conditions of the Newborn</u>												
<p>Each condition is assigned a separate position, and the code structure for each condition (position) is:</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>...</td> <td>Condition reported</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>...</td> <td>Condition not reported</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>...</td> <td>Condition not on certificate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>...</td> <td>Condition not classifiable</td> </tr> </table>			1	...	Condition reported	2	...	Condition not reported	8	...	Condition not on certificate	9	...	Condition not classifiable
1	...	Condition reported												
2	...	Condition not reported												
8	...	Condition not on certificate												
9	...	Condition not classifiable												
276	1	<u>NANEMIA</u> <u>Anemia (Hct.<39/Hgb.<13)</u>												
277	1	<u>INJURY</u> <u>Birth injury</u>												
278	1	<u>ALCOSYN</u> <u>Fetal alcohol syndrome</u>												
279	1	<u>HYALINE</u> <u>Hyaline membrane disease</u>												

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>												
280	1	<u>MECONSYN</u> <u>Meconium aspiration syndrome</u>												
281	1	<u>VENL30</u> <u>Assisted ventilation, less than 30 minutes</u>												
282	1	<u>VEN30M</u> <u>Assisted ventilation, 30 minutes or more</u>												
283	1	<u>NSEIZ</u> <u>Seizures</u>												
284	1	<u>OTHERAB</u> <u>Other Abnormal Conditions of the Newborn</u>												
285-306	22	<u>CONGENIT</u> <u>Congenital Anomalies</u> Each anomaly is assigned a separate position, and the code structure for each anomaly (position) is: <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>...</td> <td>Anomaly reported</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>...</td> <td>Anomaly not reported</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>...</td> <td>Anomaly not on certificate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>...</td> <td>Anomaly not classifiable</td> </tr> </table>	1	...	Anomaly reported	2	...	Anomaly not reported	8	...	Anomaly not on certificate	9	...	Anomaly not classifiable
1	...	Anomaly reported												
2	...	Anomaly not reported												
8	...	Anomaly not on certificate												
9	...	Anomaly not classifiable												
285	1	<u>ANEN</u> <u>Anencephalus</u>												
286	1	<u>SPINA</u> <u>Spina bifida/Meningocele</u>												
287	1	<u>HYDRO</u> <u>Hydrocephalus</u>												
288	1	<u>MICROCE</u> <u>Microcephalus</u>												
289	1	<u>NERVOUS</u> <u>Other central nervous system anomalies</u>												
290	1	<u>HEART</u> <u>Heart malformations</u>												
291	1	<u>CIRCUL</u> <u>Other circulatory/respiratory anomalies</u>												

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
292	1	<u>RECTAL</u> <u>Rectal atresia/stenosis</u>
293	1	<u>TRACHEO</u> <u>Tracheo - esophageal fistula/Esophageal atresia</u>
294	1	<u>OMPHALO</u> <u>Omphalocele/Gastroschisis</u>
295	1	<u>GASTRO</u> <u>Other gastrointestinal anomalies</u>
296	1	<u>GENITAL</u> <u>Malformed genitalia</u>
297	1	<u>RENALAGE</u> <u>Renal agenesis</u>
298	1	<u>UROGEN</u> <u>Other urogenital anomalies</u>
299	1	<u>CLEFTLP</u> <u>Cleft lip/palate</u>
300	1	<u>ADACTYLY</u> <u>Polydactyly/Syndactyly/Adactyly</u>
301	1	<u>CLUBFOOT</u> <u>Club foot</u>
302	1	<u>HERNIA</u> <u>Diaphragmatic hernia</u>
303	1	<u>MUSCULO</u> <u>Other musculoskeletal/integumental anomalies</u>
304	1	<u>DOWNS</u> <u>Down's syndrome</u>
305	1	<u>CHROMO</u> <u>Other chromosomal anomalies</u>
306	1	<u>OTHERCON</u> <u>Other Congenital Anomalies</u>

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
307-326	20	<p><u>FLRES</u> <u>Reporting Flags for Place of Residence</u></p> <p>These positions contain flags to indicate whether or not the specified item is included on the birth certificate of the State of residence or of the MSA of residence. The code structure for each flag (position) is:</p> <p>0 ... The item is not reported 1 ... The item is reported or partially reported.</p>
307	1	<p><u>ORIGM</u> <u>Origin of mother</u></p>
308	1	<p><u>ORIGF</u> <u>Origin of father</u></p>
309	1	<p><u>EDUCM</u> <u>Education of mother</u></p>
310	1	<p><u>EDUCF</u> <u>Education of father</u></p>
311	1	<p><u>GESTE</u> <u>Clinical estimate of gestation</u></p>
312	1	<p><u>R6A</u> <u>Reserved position</u></p>
313	1	<p><u>FMAPSRF</u> <u>5 - minute Apgar score</u></p>
314	1	<p><u>DELMETRF</u> <u>Method of delivery</u></p>
315	1	<p><u>MEDRSK</u> <u>Medical risk factors</u></p>
316	1	<p><u>TOBUSE</u> <u>Tobacco use</u></p>
317	1	<p><u>ALCUSE</u> <u>Alcohol use</u></p>

1996
Detail Natality Record

<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Size</u>	<u>Item and Code Outline</u>
318	1	<u>WTGN</u> <u>Weight gain</u>
319	1	<u>OBSTRC</u> <u>Obstetric procedures</u>
320	1	<u>CLABOR</u> <u>Complications of labor and/or delivery</u>
321	1	<u>ABNML</u> <u>Abnormal conditions of newborn</u>
322	1	<u>CONGAN</u> <u>Congenital anomalies</u>
323	1	<u>R6</u> <u>Reserved Position</u>
324	1	<u>EDUCMSA</u> <u>Education of Mother (Based on MSA)</u>
325	1	<u>APIFLAG</u> <u>Race codes 18-68 reported (beginning with 1992 data)</u>
326-346	21	<u>R7</u> <u>Reserved positions</u>
347-349	3	<u>SMSARES</u> <u>PSMA/MSA of Residence (NCHS)</u>

Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Metropolitan Statistical Areas are those defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1990. For New England, the New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMA's) are used.

Further back in this document is a list of PMSA's, MSA's, NECMA's, and their component counties.

000	...	Nonmetropolitan counties
001-320	...	Code range
999	...	Area of less than 100,000 population
ZZZ	...	Foreign residents

1996
Detail Natality Record

Tape
Location

Field
Size

Item and Code Outline

350

1

POPSMAS

PMSA/MSA Population Size

Based on 1990 Census county population counts

1	...	Area of 250,000 or more
2	...	Area of 100,000 to 250,000
9	...	Area of less than 100,000 or nonmetropolitan area
Z	...	Foreign resident

Vital Statistics Geographic Code Outline for the United States

The following pages show in detail the geographic codes used by the Division of Vital Statistics in the processing of vital event data occurring in the United States. When an event occurs to a nonresident of the United States, residence data are coded only to the "State" level; several western hemisphere countries or the remainder of the world are uniquely identified. Along with the Division of Vital Statistics codes the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are shown for several items. Both sets of codes appear on the vital event public-use files. The Metropolitan Statistical Area codes are effective with the 1996 data year and are based on the 1990 Census.

To aid the user in interpreting the geographic codes, a brief explanation of the codes and of the column headings/abbreviations shown on the following pages are:

State (St): Each State and the District of Columbia are numbered alphabetically. In addition, several unique codes are used to identify nonresidents of the U.S.

County (Cnty): Counties and county equivalents (independent and coextensive cities) are numbered alphabetically within each State.

P/MSA: Primary metropolitan statistical areas and metropolitan statistical areas are those established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) using 1990 Census population counts. For New England, the New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMA) are used.

M/NM: Metropolitan counties (code 1) are component counties of P/MSA's. Nonmetropolitan counties (code 2) are not part of any P/MSA.

City or place: Cities/places are numbered alphabetically within each State and identify each city with a population of 10,000 or more in 1990.

P/S: Population size code for city of residence based on the 1990 Census. Refer to the code outline given earlier in this document for specific codes and meanings.

Name: Each State, county, and city name is listed along with its respective code. In addition, places used to identify nonresidents of the U.S. are also listed along with their codes.

FIPS: For an explanation of FIPS codes, reference should be made to various National Bureau of Standards (NBS) publications.

So! How do I find Yavapai county, Arizona; or Tupelo city, Mississippi?

Since counties and cities/places are numbered within State, the State and county or the State and city/places codes must be used to select these areas. It is most helpful if the county is known when looking for a particular city since areas are shown by State, county, and city.

Yavapai county, Arizona - State and county codes NCHS: 03 014; FIPS: 04 025.

Tupelo, Mississippi - State and city/place codes NCHS: 25 032; FIPS: 28 74840; or State, county, city/place codes NCHS: 25 041 032; FIPS: 28 081 74840.

Vital Statistics Codes				City P/S		Area Names	FIPS Codes			Place
St	Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S		St	Cnty	P/MSA	P/MSA
01						Alabama	01			
	001	188	1			Autauga	001	5	5240	
				035	6	Prattville, part				62328
				999	9	Balance of county				99999
	002	184	1			Baldwin	003	4	5160	
				010	6	Daphne				19648
				999	9	Balance of county				99999
	003	000	2			Barbour	005	5	0000	
				014	6	Eufaula				24568
				999	9	Balance of county				99999
	004	000	2			Bibb	007	6	0000	
	005	032	1			Blount	009	5	1000	
	006	000	2			Bullock	011	6	0000	
	007	000	2			Butler	013	6	0000	
	008	012	1			Calhoun	015	3	0450	
				004	5	Anniston				01852
				024	6	Jacksonville				38272
				999	9	Balance of county				99999
	009	000	2			Chambers	017	5	0000	
	010	000	2			Cherokee	019	6	0000	
	011	000	2			Chilton	021	5	0000	
	012	000	2			Choctaw	023	6	0000	
	013	000	2			Clarke	025	5	0000	
	014	000	2			Clay	027	6	0000	
	015	000	2			Cleburne	029	6	0000	
	016	000	2			Coffee	031	5	0000	
				013	6	Enterprise, part				24184
				999	9	Balance of county				99999
	017	094	1			Colbert	033	4	2650	
				040	6	Sheffield				69648
				999	9	Balance of county				99999
	018	000	2			Conecuh	035	6	0000	
	019	000	2			Coosa	037	6	0000	
	020	000	2			Covington	039	5	0000	
	021	000	2			Crenshaw	041	6	0000	
	022	000	2			Cullman	043	4	0000	
				009	6	Cullman				18976
				999	9	Balance of county				99999
	023	077	1			Dale	045	5	2180	
				012	4	Dothan, part				21184
				013	6	Enterprise, part				24184
				033	6	Dzark				57648
				999	9	Balance of county				99999
	024	000	2			Dallas	047	5	0000	
				039	6	Selma				69120
				999	9	Balance of county				99999
	025	000	2			De Kalb	049	4	0000	
				017	6	Fort Payne				27616
				999	9	Balance of county				99999
	026	188	1			Elmore	051	5	5240	
				035	6	Prattville, part				62328
				999	9	Balance of county				99999
	027	000	2			Escambia	053	5	0000	
	028	105	1			Etowah	055	4	2880	
				018	5	Gadsden				28696
				999	9	Balance of county				99999
	029	000	2			Fayette	057	6	0000	
	030	000	2			Franklin	059	5	0000	
	031	000	2			Geneva	061	6	0000	
	032	000	2			Greene	063	6	0000	
	033	000	2			Hale	065	6	0000	
	034	000	2			Henry	067	6	0000	
	035	077	1			Houston	069	4	2180	
				012	4	Dothan, part				21184
				999	9	Balance of county				99999
	036	000	2			Jackson	071	5	0000	
				038	6	Scottsboro				68736
				999	9	Balance of county				99999
	037	032	1			Jefferson	073	1	1000	
				007	5	Bessemer				05980
				008	2	Birmingham, part				07000
				015	6	Fairfield				25120
				020	6	Homewood				35800
				021	5	Hoover, part				35896
				022	6	Hueytown				36448

Vital Statistics Geographic Code Outline For The United States
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Vital Statistics Codes					FIPS Codes				Place	
St	Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City P/S	Area Names	St	Cnty	P/S		P/MSA
01					Alabama	01				
	037				Jefferson, con.		073	1	1000	
				030	6	Mountain Brook				51696
				046	6	Vestavia Hills				78552
				999	9	Leeds, part				99999
				999	9	Balance of county				99999
	038	000	2	999	9	Lamar		075	6	0000
	039	094	1			Lauderdale		077	4	2650
				016	5	Florence				26896
				999	9	Balance of county				99999
	040	072	1	999	9	Lawrence		079	5	2030
	041	000	2			Lee		081	4	0000
				006	5	Auburn				03076
				032	6	Opelika				57048
				034	5	Phenix City, part				59472
				999	9	Balance of county				99999
	042	129	1			Limestone		083	4	3440
				005	6	Athens				02956
				011	5	Decatur, part				20104
				023	3	Huntsville, part				37000
				027	6	Madison, part				45784
				999	9	Balance of county				99999
	043	000	2	999	9	Lowndes		085	6	0000
	044	000	2			Macon		087	6	0000
				045	6	Tuskegee				77304
				999	9	Balance of county				99999
	045	129	1			Madison		089	3	3440
				023	3	Huntsville, part				37000
				027	6	Madison, part				45784
				999	9	Balance of county				99999
	046	000	2	999	9	Marengo		091	6	0000
	047	000	2	999	9	Marion		093	5	0000
	048	000	2			Marshall		095	4	0000
				002	6	Albertville				00988
				999	9	Balance of county				99999
	049	184	1			Mobile		097	2	5160
				028	3	Mobile				50000
				036	5	Prichard				62496
				037	6	Saraland				68160
				999	9	Balance of county				99999
	050	000	2	999	9	Monroe		099	6	0000
	051	188	1			Montgomery		101	3	5240
				029	3	Montgomery				51000
				999	9	Balance of county				99999
	052	072	1			Morgan		103	3	2030
				011	5	Decatur, part				20104
				019	6	Hartselle				33448
				999	9	Balance of county				99999
	053	000	2	999	9	Perry		105	6	0000
	054	000	2	999	9	Pickens		107	6	0000
	055	000	2			Pike		109	5	0000
				043	6	Troy				76920
				999	9	Balance of county				99999
	056	000	2	999	9	Randolph		111	6	0000
	057	063	1			Russell		113	5	1800
				034	5	Phenix City, part				59472
				999	9	Balance of county				99999
	058	032	1	999	9	St. Clair		115	4	1000
				999	9	Balance of county				99999
				999	9	Leeds, part				99999
	059	032	1			Shelby		117	4	1000
				001	6	Alabaster				00820
				008	2	Birmingham, part				07000
				021	5	Hoover, part				35896
				999	9	Leeds, part				99999
				999	9	Balance of county				99999
	060	000	2	999	9	Sumter		119	6	0000
	061	000	2			Talladega		121	4	0000
				041	6	Sylacauga				74352
				042	6	Talladega				74592
				999	9	Balance of county				99999
	062	000	2			Tallapoosa		123	5	0000
				003	6	Alexander City				01132
				999	9	Balance of county				99999
	063	287	1			Tuscaloosa		125	3	8600
				031	6	Northport				55200

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Vital Statistics Codes					FIPS Codes					
St	Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City P/S	Area Names	St	Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
01					Alabama	01				
	063				Tuscaloosa, con.		125	3	8600	
				044 4	Tuscaloosa					77256
				999 9	Balance of county					99999
	064	000	2		Walker		127	4	0000	
				025 6	Jasper					38416
				999 9	Balance of county					99999
	065	000	2		Washington		129	6	0000	
	066	000	2		Wilcox		131	6	0000	
	067	000	2		Winston		133	6	0000	

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Vital Statistics Codes					FIPS Codes				
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
02					Alaska	02			
001	000	2	999	9	Aleutians East	013	6	0000	
002	000	2	999	9	Aleutians West	016	6	0000	
003	010	1	001	3	Anchorage, coext. with Anchorage city	020	3	0380	03000
004	000	2	999	9	Bethel	050	6	0000	
005	000	2	999	9	Bristol Bay	060	6	0000	
006	000	2	999	9	Dillingham	070	6	0000	
007	000	2			Fairbanks North Star	090	4	0000	
			002	5	Fairbanks				24230
			999	9	Balance of area				99999
008	000	2	999	9	Haines	100	6	0000	
009	000	2	003	5	Juneau, coext. with Juneau city	110	5	0000	36400
010	000	2	999	9	Kenai Peninsula	122	5	0000	
011	000	2	999	9	Ketchikan Gateway	130	6	0000	
012	000	2	999	9	Kodiak Island	150	6	0000	
013	000	2	999	9	Lake and Peninsula	164	6	0000	
014	000	2	999	9	Matanuska-Susitna	170	5	0000	
015	000	2	999	9	Nome	180	6	0000	
016	000	2	999	9	North Slope	185	6	0000	
017	000	2	999	9	Northwest Arctic	188	6	0000	
018	000	2	999	9	Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	201	6	0000	
019	000	2	999	9	Sitka	220	6	0000	
020	000	2	999	9	Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	232	6	0000	
021	000	2	999	9	Southeast Fairbanks	240	6	0000	
022	000	2	999	9	Valdez-Cordova	261	6	0000	
023	000	2	999	9	Wade Hampton	270	6	0000	
024	000	2	999	9	Wrangell-Petersburg	280	6	0000	
025	000	2	999	9	Yakutat	282	6	0000	
026	000	2	999	9	Yukon-Koyukuk	290	6	0000	

Vital Statistics Codes					FIPS Codes						
St	Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St	Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
03						Arizona	04				
	001	000	2	999	9	Apache		001	4	0000	
	002	000	2			Cochise		003	4	0000	
				006	6	Douglas					20050
				020	5	Sierra Vista					66820
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	003	000	2			Coconino		005	4	0000	
				007	5	Flagstaff					23620
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	004	000	2	999	9	Gila		007	5	0000	
	005	000	2	999	9	Graham		009	5	0000	
	006	000	2	999	9	Greenlee		011	6	0000	
	007	000	2	999	9	La Paz		012	6	0000	
	008	215	1			Maricopa		013	0	6200	
				001	6	Apache Junction, part					02830
				002	6	Avondale					04720
				005	4	Chandler					12000
				008	6	Fountain Hills					25300
				009	5	Gilbert					27400
				010	3	Glendale					27820
				013	2	Mesa					46000
				015	6	Paradise Valley					52930
				016	4	Peoria					54050
				017	1	Phoenix					55000
				019	3	Scottsdale					65000
				021	3	Tempe					73000
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	009	159	1			Mohave		015	4	4120	
				003	6	Bullhead City					08255
				011	6	Kingman					37620
				012	6	Lake Havasu City					39370
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	010	000	2	999	9	Navajo		017	4	0000	
	011	285	1			Pima		019	1	8520	
				022	2	Tucson					77000
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	012	215	1			Pinal		021	3	6200	
				001	6	Apache Junction, part					02830
				004	6	Casa Grande					10530
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	013	000	2			Santa Cruz		023	5	0000	
				014	6	Nogales					49640
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	014	000	2			Yavapai		025	3	0000	
				018	5	Prescott					57380
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	015	311	1			Yuma		027	3	9360	
				023	4	Yuma					85540
				999	9	Balance of county					99999

Vital Statistics Codes				FIPS Codes				
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
04				Arkansas	05			
001	000	2		Arkansas	001	6	0000	
			024 6	Stuttgart				67490
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
002	000	2	999 9	Ashley	003	6	0000	
003	000	2	999 9	Baxter	005	5	0000	
004	092	1		Benton	007	4	2580	
			003 6	Bentonville				05320
			019 6	Rogers				60410
			023 5	Springdale, part				66080
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
005	000	2	999 9	Boone	009	5	0000	
006	000	2	999 9	Bradley	011	6	0000	
007	000	2	999 9	Calhoun	013	6	0000	
008	000	2	999 9	Carroll	015	6	0000	
009	000	2	999 9	Chicot	017	6	0000	
010	000	2		Clark	019	6	0000	
			001 6	Arkadelphia				01870
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
011	000	2	999 9	Clay	021	6	0000	
012	000	2	999 9	Cleburne	023	6	0000	
013	000	2	999 9	Cleveland	025	6	0000	
014	000	2		Columbia	027	5	0000	
			015 6	Magnolia				43460
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
015	000	2	999 9	Conway	029	6	0000	
016	000	2		Craighead	031	4	0000	
			013 5	Jonesboro				35710
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
017	100	1		Crawford	033	5	2720	
			026 6	Van Buren				71480
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
018	178	1		Crittenden	035	5	4920	
			028 5	West Memphis				74540
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
019	000	2	999 9	Cross	037	6	0000	
020	000	2	999 9	Dallas	039	6	0000	
021	000	2	999 9	Desha	041	6	0000	
022	000	2	999 9	Drew	043	6	0000	
023	166	1		Faulkner	045	4	4400	
			006 5	Conway				15190
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
024	000	2	999 9	Franklin	047	6	0000	
025	000	2	999 9	Fulton	049	6	0000	
026	000	2		Garland	051	4	0000	
			011 5	Hot Springs				33460
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
027	000	2	999 9	Grant	053	6	0000	
028	000	2		Greene	055	5	0000	
			017 6	Paragould				53390
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
029	000	2	999 9	Hempstead	057	6	0000	
030	000	2	999 9	Hot Spring	059	5	0000	
031	000	2	999 9	Howard	061	6	0000	
032	000	2	999 9	Independence	063	5	0000	
033	000	2	999 9	Izard	065	6	0000	
034	000	2	999 9	Jackson	067	6	0000	
035	216	1		Jefferson	069	4	6240	
			018 4	Pine Bluff				55310
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
036	000	2	999 9	Johnson	071	6	0000	
037	000	2	999 9	Lafayette	073	6	0000	
038	000	2	999 9	Lawrence	075	6	0000	
039	000	2	999 9	Lee	077	6	0000	
040	000	2	999 9	Lincoln	079	6	0000	
041	000	2	999 9	Little River	081	6	0000	
042	000	2	999 9	Logan	083	6	0000	
043	166	1	999 9	Lonoke	085	5	4400	
044	000	2	999 9	Madison	087	6	0000	
045	000	2	999 9	Marion	089	6	0000	
046	281	1		Miller	091	5	8360	
			025 6	Texarkana				68810
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
047	000	2		Mississippi	093	4	0000	
			004 6	Blytheville				07330

Vital Statistics Codes				FIPS Codes				
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
04				Arkansas	05			
	047			Mississippi, con.	093	4	0000	99999
			999 9	Balance of county				
	048	000	2	Monroe	095	6	0000	
	049	000	2	Montgomery	097	6	0000	
	050	000	2	Nevada	099	6	0000	
	051	000	2	Newton	101	6	0000	
	052	000	2	Ouachita	103	5	0000	
			005 6	Camden				10720
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	053	000	2	Perry	105	6	0000	
	054	000	2	Phillips	107	5	0000	
			027 6	West Helena				74450
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	055	000	2	Pike	109	6	0000	
	056	000	2	Poinsett	111	6	0000	
	057	000	2	Polk	113	6	0000	
	058	000	2	Pope	115	5	0000	
			020 6	Russellville				61670
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	059	000	2	Prairie	117	6	0000	
	060	166	1	Pulaski	119	2	4400	
			012 5	Jacksonville				34750
			014 3	Little Rock				41000
			016 4	North Little Rock				50450
			022 6	Sherwood				63800
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	061	000	2	Randolph	121	6	0000	
	062	000	2	St. Francis	123	5	0000	
			009 6	Forrest City				24430
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	063	166	1	Saline	125	4	4400	
			002 6	Benton				05290
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	064	000	2	Scott	127	6	0000	
	065	000	2	Searcy	129	6	0000	
	066	100	1	Sebastian	131	4	2720	
			010 4	Fort Smith				24550
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	067	000	2	Sevier	133	6	0000	
	068	000	2	Sharp	135	6	0000	
	069	000	2	Stone	137	6	0000	
	070	000	2	Union	139	5	0000	
			007 6	El Dorado				21070
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	071	000	2	Van Buren	141	6	0000	
	072	092	1	Washington	143	3	2580	
			008 5	Fayetteville				23290
			023 5	Springdale, part				66080
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	073	000	2	White	145	4	0000	
			021 6	Searcy				63020
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	074	000	2	Woodruff	147	6	0000	
	075	000	2	Yell	149	6	0000	

Vital Statistics Codes				FIPS Codes				Place	
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA		
05				California	06				
	001	201	1	Alameda		001	0	5775	
			002	4	Alameda			00562	
			003	6	Albany			00674	
			025	3	Berkeley			06000	
			073	6	Dublin			20018	
			090	3	Fremont			26000	
			103	3	Hayward			33000	
			135	4	Livermore			41992	
			173	5	Newark			50916	
			179	2	Oakland			53000	
			199	6	Piedmont			56938	
			204	4	Pleasanton			57792	
			242	4	San Leandro			68084	
			287	4	Union City			81204	
			999	9	Balance of county			99999	
	002	000	2	999	9	Alpine	003	6	0000
	003	000	2	999	9	Amador	005	5	0000
	004	056	1			Butte	007	3	1620
			042	5	Chico			13014	
			184	6	Oroville			54386	
			193	5	Paradise			55520	
			999	9	Balance of county			99999	
	005	000	2	999	9	Calaveras	009	5	0000
	006	000	2	999	9	Colusa	011	6	0000
	007	201	1			Contra Costa	013	1	5775
			006	4	Antioch			02252	
			052	3	Concord			16000	
			064	5	Danville			17988	
			077	6	El Cerrito			21796	
			105	6	Hercules			33308	
			118	6	Lafayette			39122	
			151	5	Martinez			46114	
			167	6	Moraga Town			49194	
			183	6	Orinda			54232	
			200	6	Pinole			57288	
			201	5	Pittsburg			57456	
			203	5	Pleasant Hill			57764	
			218	4	Richmond			60620	
			247	5	San Pablo			68294	
			249	5	San Ramon			68378	
			295	4	Walnut Creek			83346	
			999	9	Balance of county			99999	
	008	000	2	999	9	Del Norte	015	6	0000
	009	239	1			El Dorado	017	3	6920
			270	6	South Lake Tahoe			73108	
			999	9	Balance of county			99999	
	010	104	1			Fresno	019	1	2840
			047	4	Clovis			14218	
			091	2	Fresno			27000	
			216	6	Reedley			60242	
			238	6	Sanger			67056	
			264	6	Selma			70882	
			999	9	Balance of county			99999	
	011	000	2	999	9	Glenn	021	6	0000
	012	000	2			Humboldt	023	3	0000
			009	6	Arcata			02476	
			083	5	Eureka			23042	
			999	9	Balance of county			99999	
	013	000	2			Imperial	025	3	0000
			027	6	Brawley			08058	
			032	6	Calexico			09710	
			076	5	El Centro			21782	
			999	9	Balance of county			99999	
	014	000	2	999	9	Inyo	027	6	0000
	015	020	1			Kern	029	1	0680
			016	3	Bakersfield			03526	
			066	6	Delano			18394	
			219	5	Ridgecrest			60704	
			296	6	Wasco			83542	
			999	9	Balance of county			99999	
	016	000	2			Kings	031	3	0000
			053	6	Corcoran			16224	
			100	5	Hanford			31960	
			134	6	Lemoore			41152	

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Vital Statistics Codes				City P/S Area Names		FIPS Codes				Place
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA		Place
05					California	06				
	016				Kings, con.		031	3	0000	
			999	9	Balance of county					99999
	017	000	2		Lake		033	4	0000	
			046	6	Clearlake					13945
			999	9	Balance of county					99999
	018	000	2		Lassen		035	5	0000	
	019	168	1		Los Angeles		037	0	4480	
			001	6	Agoura Hills					00394
			004	4	Alhambra					00884
			008	5	Arcadia					02462
			011	6	Artesia					02896
			015	5	Azusa					03386
			017	4	Baldwin Park					03666
			020	5	Bell					04870
			021	4	Bellflower					04982
			022	5	Bell Gardens					04996
			026	5	Beverly Hills					06308
			030	4	Burbank					08954
			038	4	Carson					11530
			041	4	Cerritos					12552
			045	5	Claremont					13756
			050	6	Commerce					14974
			051	4	Compton					15044
			057	5	Covina					16742
			058	6	Cudahy					17498
			059	5	Culver City					17568
			068	4	Diamond Bar					19192
			071	4	Downey					19766
			072	6	Duarte					19990
			078	3	El Monte					22230
			080	6	El Segundo					22412
			093	5	Gardena					28168
			096	3	Glendale					30000
			097	5	Glendora					30014
			101	6	Hawaiian Gardens					32506
			102	4	Hawthorne					32548
			106	6	Hermosa Beach					33364
			112	4	Huntington Park					36056
			115	3	Inglewood					36546
			117	6	La Canada Flintridge					39003
			123	4	Lakewood					39892
			125	5	La Mirada					40032
			126	4	Lancaster					40130
			128	5	La Puente					40340
			131	5	La Verne					40830
			132	5	Lawndale					40886
			138	6	Lomita					42468
			140	2	Long Beach					43000
			143	0	Los Angeles					44000
			146	4	Lynwood					44574
			148	5	Manhattan Beach					45400
			153	5	Maywood					46492
			161	5	Monrovia					48648
			163	4	Montebello					48816
			165	4	Monterey Park					48914
			176	4	Norwalk					52526
			188	4	Palmdale					55156
			192	6	Palos Verdes Estates					55380
			194	5	Paramount					55618
			195	3	Pasadena					56000
			198	4	Pico Rivera					56924
			205	3	Pomona					58072
			210	5	Rancho Palos Verdes					59514
			214	4	Redondo Beach					60018
			223	4	Rosemead					62896
			234	5	San Dimas					66070
			235	6	San Fernando					66140
			237	5	San Gabriel					67042
			245	6	San Marino					68224
			253	3	Santa Clarita					69088
			255	6	Santa Fe Springs					69154
			257	4	Santa Monica					70000
			265	6	Sierra Madre					71806
			268	6	South El Monte					72996

Vital Statistics Codes				FIPS Codes				Place
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	
05				California	06			
	019			Los Angeles, con.		037	0	4480
			269	4	South Gate			73080
			271	6	South Pasadena			73220
			278	5	Temple City			78148
			280	3	Torrance			80000
			294	5	Walnut			83332
			298	4	West Covina			84200
			299	5	West Hollywood			84410
			302	4	Whittier			85292
			999	9	Balance of county			99999
	020	104	1	Madera		039	4	2840
			147	5	Madera			45022
			999	9	Balance of county			99999
	021	250	1	Marin		041	3	7360
			130	6	Larkspur			40438
			157	6	Mill Valley			47710
			177	5	Novato			52582
			227	6	San Anselmo			64434
			248	5	San Rafael			68364
			999	9	Balance of county			99999
	022	000	2	Mariposa		043	6	0000
	023	000	2	Mendocino		045	4	0000
			286	6	Ukiah			81134
			999	9	Balance of county			99999
	024	179	1	Merced		047	3	4940
			013	6	Atwater			03162
			144	6	Los Banos			44028
			155	4	Merced			46898
			999	9	Balance of county			99999
	025	000	2	Modoc		049	6	0000
	026	000	2	Mono		051	6	0000
	027	245	1	Monterey		053	2	7120
			150	5	Marina			45778
			164	5	Monterey			48872
			187	6	Pacific Grove			54848
			226	3	Salinas			64224
			263	5	Seaside			70742
			999	9	Balance of county			99999
	028	290	1	Napa		055	3	8720
			171	4	Napa			50258
			999	9	Balance of county			99999
	029	000	2	Nevada		057	4	0000
	030	207	1	Orange		059	0	5945
			005	2	Anaheim			02000
			028	5	Brea			08100
			029	4	Buena Park			08786
			056	4	Costa Mesa			16532
			061	5	Cypress			17750
			063	5	Dana Point			17946
			089	4	Fountain Valley			25380
			092	3	Fullerton			28000
			094	3	Garden Grove			29000
			111	3	Huntington Beach			36000
			116	3	Irvine			36770
			119	6	Laguna Beach			39178
			120	5	Laguna Niguel			39248
			121	4	La Habra			39290
			127	6	La Palma			40256
			141	6	Los Alamitos			43224
			159	4	Mission Viejo			48256
			174	4	Newport Beach			51182
			182	3	Orange			53980
			202	5	Placentia			57526
			232	5	San Clemente			65084
			241	5	San Juan Capistrano			68028
			250	2	Santa Ana			69000
			262	5	Seal Beach			70686
			273	5	Stanton			73962
			284	4	Tustin			80854
			300	4	Westminster			84550
			304	4	Yorba Linda			86832
			999	9	Balance of county			99999
	031	239	1	Placer		061	3	6920
			014	6	Auburn			03204

Vital Statistics Codes				FIPS Codes				
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
05				California	06			
	031			Placer, con.	061	3	6920	
			221	Rocklin				62364
			224	Roseville				62938
			999	Balance of county				99999
	032	000	2	Plumas	063	6	0000	
	033	233	1	Riverside	065	0	6780	
			018	Banning				03820
			039	Cathedral City				12048
			048	Coachella				14260
			054	Corona				16350
			067	Desert Hot Springs				18996
			104	Hemet				33182
			114	Indio				36448
			122	Lake Elsinore				39486
			129	La Quinta				40354
			168	Moreno Valley				49270
			175	Norco				51560
			189	Palm Desert				55184
			190	Palm Springs				55254
			196	Perris				56700
			220	Riverside				62000
			239	San Jacinto				67112
			277	Temecula				78120
			999	Balance of county				99999
	034	239	1	Sacramento	067	0	6920	
			086	Folsom				24638
			225	Sacramento				64000
			999	Balance of county				99999
	035	000	2	San Benito	069	5	0000	
			110	Hollister				34120
			999	Balance of county				99999
	036	233	1	San Bernardino	071	0	6780	
			007	Apple Valley				02364
			019	Barstow				04030
			043	Chino				13210
			049	Colton				14890
			087	Fontana				24680
			098	Grand Terrace				30658
			107	Hesperia				33434
			108	Highland				33588
			137	Loma Linda				42370
			162	Montclair				48788
			181	Ontario				53896
			209	Rancho Cucamonga				59451
			213	Redlands				59962
			217	Rialto				60466
			228	San Bernardino				65000
			285	Twentynine Palms				80994
			288	Upland				81344
			291	Victorville				82590
			306	Yucaipa				87042
			999	Balance of county				99999
	037	249	1	San Diego	073	0	7320	
			036	Carlsbad				11194
			044	Chula Vista				13392
			055	Coronado				16378
			075	El Cajon				21712
			081	Encinitas				22678
			082	Escondido				22804
			113	Imperial Beach				36294
			124	La Mesa				40004
			133	Lemon Grove				41124
			172	National City				50398
			180	Oceanside				53322
			208	Poway				58520
			233	San Diego				66000
			244	San Marcos				68196
			260	Santee				70224
			267	Solana Beach				72506
			293	Vista				82996
			999	Balance of county				99999
	038	250	1	San Francisco, coext. with San Francisco	075	1	7360	67000
	039	274	1	San Joaquin	077	2	8120	
			136	Lodi				42202

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Vital Statistics Codes				FIPS Codes				Place
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	
05				California	06			
	039			San Joaquin, con.	077	2	8120	
			149	Manteca				45484
			274	Stockton				75000
			281	Tracy				80238
			999	Balance of county				99999
	040	252	1	San Luis Obispo	079	3	7460	
			010	Arroyo Grande				02868
			012	Atascadero				03064
			079	El Paso de Robles				22300
			099	Grover City				31400
			243	San Luis Obispo				68154
			999	Balance of county				99999
	041	250	1	San Mateo	081	1	7360	
			023	Belmont				05108
			031	Burlingame				09066
			062	Daly City				17918
			074	East Palo Alto				20956
			088	Foster City				25338
			109	Hillsborough				33798
			154	Menlo Park				46870
			156	Millbrae				47486
			186	Pacifica				54806
			215	Redwood City				60102
			229	San Bruno				65028
			231	San Carlos				65070
			246	San Mateo				68252
			272	South San Francisco				73262
			999	Balance of county				99999
	042	253	1	Santa Barbara	083	2	7480	
			037	Carpinteria				11446
			139	Lompoc				42524
			251	Santa Barbara				69070
			256	Santa Maria				69196
			999	Balance of county				99999
	043	251	1	Santa Clara	085	0	7400	
			034	Campbell				10340
			060	Cupertino				17610
			095	Gilroy				29504
			142	Los Altos				43280
			145	Los Gatos				44112
			158	Milpitas				47766
			169	Morgan Hill				49278
			170	Mountain View				49670
			191	Palo Alto				55282
			240	San Jose				68000
			252	Santa Clara				69084
			261	Saratoga				70280
			276	Sunnyvale				77000
			999	Balance of county				99999
	044	254	1	Santa Cruz	087	3	7485	
			035	Capitola				11040
			254	Santa Cruz				69112
			297	Watsonville				83668
			999	Balance of county				99999
	045	229	1	Shasta	089	3	6690	
			212	Redding				59920
			999	Balance of county				99999
	046	000	2	Sierra	091	6	0000	
	047	000	2	Siskiyou	093	5	0000	
	048	290	1	Solano	095	2	8720	
			024	Benicia				05290
			070	Dixon				19402
			084	Fairfield				23182
			275	Suisun City				75630
			289	Vacaville				81554
			290	Vallejo				81666
			999	Balance of county				99999
	049	256	1	Sonoma	097	2	7500	
			197	Petaluma				56784
			222	Rohnert Park				62546
			259	Santa Rosa				70098
			999	Balance of county				99999
	050	185	1	Stanislaus	099	2	5170	
			040	Ceres				12524

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Vital Statistics Codes				FIPS Codes							
St	Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St	Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
05						California	06				
	050			160	3	Stanislaus, con.		099	2	5170	48354
				178	6	Modesto					52694
				283	5	Oakdale					80812
				999	9	Turlock					99999
	051	310	1			Balance of county					
						Sutter		101	4	9340	86972
				305	5	Yuba City					99999
				999	9	Balance of county					
	052	000	2			Tehama		103	5	0000	59892
				211	6	Red Bluff					99999
				999	9	Balance of county					
	053	000	2			Trinity		105	6	0000	
	054	294	1			Tulare		107	2	8780	
				069	6	Dinuba					19318
				206	5	Porterville					58240
				282	5	Tulare					80644
				292	4	Visalia					82954
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	055	000	2			Tuolumne		109	5	0000	
	056	291	1			Ventura		111	1	8735	
				033	4	Camarillo					10046
				085	6	Fillmore					24092
				166	5	Moorpark					49138
				185	3	Oxnard					54652
				207	6	Port Hueneme					58296
				230	4	San Buenaventura (Ventura)					65042
				258	5	Santa Paula					70042
				266	3	Simi Valley					72016
				279	3	Thousand Oaks					78582
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	057	307	1			Yolo		113	3	9270	
				065	5	Davis					18100
				301	5	West Sacramento					84816
				303	5	Woodland					86328
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	058	310	1			Yuba		115	4	9340	46170
				152	6	Marysville					99999
				999	9	Balance of county					

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Vital Statistics Codes				FIPS Codes				
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
06				Colorado	08			
001	074	1		Adams	001	2	2080	
			001 4	Arvada, part				03455
			002 3	Aurora, part				04000
			004 6	Brighton, part				08675
			005 6	Broomfield, part				09280
			008 6	Commerce City				16495
			023 5	Northglenn				54330
			026 4	Thornton				77290
			027 4	Westminster, part				83835
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
002	000	2	999 9	Alamosa	003	6	0000	
003	074	1		Arapahoe	005	2	2080	
			002 3	Aurora, part				04000
			011 5	Englewood				24785
			019 5	Littleton, part				45255
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
004	000	2	999 9	Archuleta	007	6	0000	
005	000	2	999 9	Baca	009	6	0000	
006	000	2	999 9	Bent	011	6	0000	
007	038	1		Boulder	013	3	1125	
			003 4	Boulder				07850
			005 6	Broomfield, part				09280
			017 6	Lafayette				41835
			020 4	Longmont				45970
			021 6	Louisville				46355
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
008	000	2	999 9	Chaffee	015	6	0000	
009	000	2	999 9	Cheyenne	017	6	0000	
010	000	2	999 9	Clear Creek	019	6	0000	
011	000	2	999 9	Conejos	021	6	0000	
012	000	2	999 9	Costilla	023	6	0000	
013	000	2	999 9	Crowley	025	6	0000	
014	000	2	999 9	Custer	027	6	0000	
015	000	2	999 9	Delta	029	6	0000	
016	074	1	009 2	Denver, coext. with Denver city	031	2	2080	20000
017	000	2	999 9	Dolores	033	6	0000	
018	074	1		Douglas	035	4	2080	
			002 3	Aurora, part				04000
			019 5	Littleton, part				45255
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
019	000	2	999 9	Eagle	037	6	0000	
020	000	2	999 9	Elbert	039	6	0000	
021	060	1		El Paso	041	2	1720	
			007 2	Colorado Springs				16000
			013 6	Fountain				27865
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
022	000	2		Fremont	043	5	0000	
			006 6	Canon City				11810
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
023	000	2	999 9	Garfield	045	5	0000	
024	000	2	999 9	Gilpin	047	6	0000	
025	000	2	999 9	Grand	049	6	0000	
026	000	2	999 9	Gunnison	051	6	0000	
027	000	2	999 9	Hinsdale	053	6	0000	
028	000	2	999 9	Huerfano	055	6	0000	
029	000	2	999 9	Jackson	057	6	0000	
030	074	1		Jefferson	059	2	2080	
			001 4	Arvada, part				03455
			005 6	Broomfield, part				09280
			014 6	Golden				30835
			018 3	Lakewood				43000
			027 4	Westminster, part				83835
			028 5	Wheat Ridge				84440
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
031	000	2	999 9	Kiowa	061	6	0000	
032	000	2	999 9	Kit Carson	063	6	0000	
033	000	2	999 9	Lake	065	6	0000	
034	000	2		La Plata	067	5	0000	
			010 6	Durango				22035
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
035	096	1		Larimer	069	3	2670	
			012 4	Fort Collins				27425
			022 5	Loveland				46465
			999 9	Balance of county				99999

Vital Statistics Codes					FIPS Codes						
St	Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St	Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
06						Colorado	08				
	036	000	2	999	9	Las Animas		071	6	0000	
	037	000	2	999	9	Lincoln		073	6	0000	
	038	000	2			Logan		075	6	0000	
				025	6	Sterling					73935
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	039	000	2			Mesa		077	4	0000	
				015	5	Grand Junction					31660
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	040	000	2	999	9	Mineral		079	6	0000	
	041	000	2	999	9	Moffat		081	6	0000	
	042	000	2	999	9	Montezuma		083	6	0000	
	043	000	2	999	9	Montrose		085	6	0000	
	044	000	2	999	9	Morgan		087	6	0000	
	045	000	2	999	9	Otero		089	6	0000	
	046	000	2	999	9	Ouray		091	6	0000	
	047	000	2	999	9	Park		093	6	0000	
	048	000	2	999	9	Phillips		095	6	0000	
	049	000	2	999	9	Pitkin		097	6	0000	
	050	000	2	999	9	Prowers		099	6	0000	
	051	223	1			Pueblo		101	3	6560	
				024	4	Pueblo					62000
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	052	000	2	999	9	Rio Blanco		103	6	0000	
	053	000	2	999	9	Rio Grande		105	6	0000	
	054	000	2	999	9	Routt		107	6	0000	
	055	000	2	999	9	Saguache		109	6	0000	
	056	000	2	999	9	San Juan		111	6	0000	
	057	000	2	999	9	San Miguel		113	6	0000	
	058	000	2	999	9	Sedgwick		115	6	0000	
	059	000	2	999	9	Summit		117	6	0000	
	060	000	2	999	9	Teller		119	6	0000	
	061	000	2	999	9	Washington		121	6	0000	
	062	114	1			Weld		123	3	3060	
				004	6	Brighton, part					08675
				005	6	Broomfield, part					09280
				016	4	Greeley					32155
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	063	000	2	999	9	Yuma		125	6	0000	

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Vital Statistics Codes						FIPS Codes					
St	Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St	Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
08						Delaware					
	001	078	1			Kent	10				
				001	5	Dover	001	3		2190	21200
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	002	304	1			New Castle	003	2		9160	
				002	5	Newark					50670
				003	4	Wilmington					77580
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	003	000	2	999	9	Sussex	005	3		0000	

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Vital Statistics Codes						FIPS Codes					
St	Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St	Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
09	001	296	1	001	1	District of Columbia	11	001	1	8840	

Vital Statistics Codes				FIPS Codes				
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
10				Florida	12			
001	106	1		Alachua	001	3	2900	
			032	Gainesville				25175
			999	Balance of county				99999
002	000	2	999	Baker	003	6	0000	
003	210	1		Bay	005	3	6015	
			009	Callaway				09725
			080	Panama City				54700
			999	Balance of county				99999
004	000	2	999	Bradford	007	6	0000	
005	177	1		Brevard	009	2	4900	
			013	Cocoa				13150
			014	Cocoa Beach				13175
			055	Melbourne				43975
			078	Palm Bay				54000
			091	Rockledge				61500
			110	Titusville				71900
			999	Balance of county				99999
006	097	1		Broward	011	0	2680	
			015	Coconut Creek				13275
			016	Cooper City				14125
			018	Coral Springs				14400
			019	Dania				16325
			020	Davie				16475
			022	Deerfield Beach				16725
			028	Fort Lauderdale				24000
			036	Hallandale				28450
			039	Hollywood				32000
			049	Lauderdale Lakes				39525
			050	Lauderhill				39550
			052	Lighthouse Point				40450
			054	Margate				43125
			060	Miramar				45975
			065	North Lauderdale				49425
			070	Oakland Park				50575
			081	Pembroke Pines				55775
			084	Plantation				57425
			086	Pompano Beach				58050
			103	Sunrise				69700
			106	Tamarac				70675
			114	Wilton Manors				78000
			999	Balance of county				99999
007	000	2	999	Calhoun	013	6	0000	
008	224	1		Charlotte	015	3	6580	
			089	Punta Gorda				59200
			999	Balance of county				99999
009	000	2	999	Citrus	017	4	0000	
010	135	1	999	Clay	019	3	3600	
011	191	1		Collier	021	3	5345	
			061	Naples				47625
			999	Balance of county				99999
012	000	2	999	Columbia	023	5	0000	
013	180	1		Dade	025	0	5000	
			017	Coral Gables				14250
			037	Hialeah				30000
			040	Homestead				32275
			056	Miami				45000
			057	Miami Beach				45025
			058	Miami Shores				45175
			059	Miami Springs				45200
			066	North Miami				49450
			067	North Miami Beach				49475
			073	Opa-locka				51650
			101	South Miami				67550
			104	Sweetwater				70275
			999	Balance of county				99999
014	000	2	999	De Soto	027	6	0000	
015	000	2	999	Dixie	029	6	0000	
016	135	1		Duval	031	1	3600	
			003	Atlantic Beach				02400
			041	Jacksonville				35000
			042	Jacksonville Beach				35050
			999	Balance of county				99999
017	212	1		Escambia	033	2	6080	
			082	Pensacola				55925

Vital Statistics Codes				FIPS Codes				
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
10				Florida	12			
	017			Escambia, con.	033	2	6080	
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	018	071	1	Flagler	035	5	2020	
	019	000	2	Franklin	037	6	0000	
	020	278	1	Gadsden	039	5	8240	
	021	000	2	Gilchrist	041	6	0000	
	022	000	2	Glades	043	6	0000	
	023	000	2	Gulf	045	6	0000	
	024	000	2	Hamilton	047	6	0000	
	025	000	2	Hardee	049	6	0000	
	026	000	2	Hendry	051	5	0000	
	027	279	1	Hernando	053	3	8280	
	028	000	2	Highlands	055	4	0000	
	029	279	1	Hillsborough	057	1	8280	
			085 6	Plant City				57550
			107 2	Tampa				71000
			109 6	Temple Terrace				71400
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	030	000	2	Holmes	059	6	0000	
	031	000	2	Indian River	061	4	0000	
			099 6	Sebastian				64825
			112 6	Vero Beach				74150
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	032	000	2	Jackson	063	5	0000	
	033	000	2	Jefferson	065	6	0000	
	034	000	2	Lafayette	067	6	0000	
	035	208	1	Lake	069	3	5960	
			027 6	Eustis				21350
			051 6	Leesburg				39875
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	036	098	1	Lee	071	2	2700	
			010 4	Cape Coral				10275
			029 5	Fort Myers				24125
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	037	278	1	Leon	073	3	8240	
			105 3	Tallahassee				70600
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	038	000	2	Levy	075	5	0000	
	039	000	2	Liberty	077	6	0000	
	040	000	2	Madison	079	6	0000	
	041	257	1	Manatee	081	3	7510	
			008 5	Bradenton				07950
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	042	202	1	Marion	083	3	5790	
			071 5	Ocala				50750
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	043	099	1	Martin	085	3	2710	
			102 6	Stuart				68875
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	044	000	2	Monroe	087	4	0000	
			044 6	Key West				36550
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	045	135	1	Nassau	089	5	3600	
	046	101	1	Okaloosa	091	3	2750	
			031 6	Fort Walton Beach				24475
			064 6	Niceville				48750
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	047	000	2	Okeechobee	093	5	0000	
	048	208	1	Orange	095	1	5960	
			002 6	Apopka				01700
			072 6	Ocoee				51075
			074 3	Orlando				53000
			116 6	Winter Park				78300
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	049	208	1	Osceola	097	3	5960	
			045 5	Kissimmee				36950
			095 6	St. Cloud				62625
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	050	299	1	Palm Beach	099	1	8960	
			005 6	Belle Glade				05200
			006 4	Boca Raton				07300
			007 5	Boynton Beach				07875
			024 5	Delray Beach				17100
			033 6	Greenacres City				27325

Vital Statistics Codes				FIPS Codes				Place
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	
10				Florida	12			
	050			Palm Beach, con.	099	1	8960	
			043 6	Jupiter				35875
			047 5	Lake Worth				39075
			068 6	North Palm Beach				49600
			079 6	Palm Beach Gardens				54075
			090 5	Riviera Beach				60975
			092 6	Royal Palm Beach				62100
			113 4	West Palm Beach				76600
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	051	279	1	Pasco	101	2	8280	
			062 6	New Port Richey				48500
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	052	279	1	Pinellas	103	1	8280	
			012 4	Clearwater				12875
			025 5	Dunedin				18575
			034 6	Gulfport				28175
			048 4	Largo				39425
			083 5	Pinellas Park				56975
			093 6	Safety Harbor				62425
			096 3	St. Petersburg				63000
			108 6	Tarpon Springs				71150
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	053	154	1	Polk	105	2	3980	
			004 6	Bartow				03675
			035 6	Haines City				28400
			046 4	Lakeland				38250
			115 6	Winter Haven				78275
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	054	000	2	Putnam	107	4	0000	
			077 6	Palatka				53875
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	055	135	1	St. Johns	109	4	3600	
			094 6	St. Augustine				62500
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	056	099	1	St. Lucie	111	3	2710	
			030 5	Fort Pierce				24300
			088 4	Port St. Lucie				58725
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	057	212	1	Santa Rosa	113	4	6080	
	058	257	1	Sarasota	115	2	7510	
			069 6	North Port				49675
			098 4	Sarasota				64175
			111 6	Venice				73900
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	059	208	1	Seminole	117	2	5960	
			001 5	Altamonte Springs				00950
			011 6	Casselberry				11050
			053 6	Longwood				41250
			076 6	Oviedo				53575
			097 5	Sanford				63650
			117 6	Winter Springs				78325
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	060	000	2	Sumter	119	5	0000	
	061	000	2	Suwannee	121	5	0000	
	062	000	2	Taylor	123	6	0000	
	063	000	2	Union	125	6	0000	
	064	071	1	Volusia	127	2	2020	
			021 4	Daytona Beach				16525
			023 6	DeLand				16875
			026 6	Edgewater				19825
			038 6	Holly Hill				31350
			063 6	New Smyrna Beach				48625
			075 5	Ormond Beach				53150
			087 5	Port Orange				58575
			100 6	South Daytona				67325
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	065	000	2	Wakulla	129	6	0000	
	066	000	2	Walton	131	5	0000	
	067	000	2	Washington	133	6	0000	

Vital Statistics Codes						FIPS Codes					
St	Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St	Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
11						Georgia	13				
	001	000	2	999	9	Appling	001	6		0000	
	002	000	2	999	9	Atkinson	003	6		0000	
	003	000	2	999	9	Bacon	005	6		0000	
	004	000	2	999	9	Baker	007	6		0000	
	005	000	2			Baldwin	009	5		0000	
				029	6	Milledgeville					51492
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	006	000	2	999	9	Banks	011	6		0000	
	007	016	1	999	9	Barrow	013	5		0520	
	008	016	1			Barth	015	4		0520	
				010	6	Cartersville					13608
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	009	000	2	999	9	Ben Hill	017	6		0000	
	010	000	2	999	9	Berrien	019	6		0000	
	011	172	1			Bibb	021	3		4680	
				027	3	Macon, part					49000
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	012	000	2	999	9	Bleckley	023	6		0000	
	013	000	2	999	9	Brantley	025	6		0000	
	014	000	2	999	9	Brooks	027	6		0000	
	015	258	1	999	9	Bryan	029	6		7520	
	016	000	2			Bulloch	031	5		0000	
				038	6	Statesboro					73256
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	017	000	2	999	9	Burke	033	6		0000	
	018	000	2	999	9	Butts	035	6		0000	
	019	000	2	999	9	Calhoun	037	6		0000	
	020	000	2	999	9	Camden	039	5		0000	
	021	000	2	999	9	Candler	043	6		0000	
	022	016	1			Carroll	045	4		0520	
				009	6	Carrollton					13492
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	023	053	1	999	9	Catoosa	047	5		1560	
	024	000	2	999	9	Charlton	049	6		0000	
	025	258	1			Chatham	051	3		7520	
				035	3	Savannah					69000
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	026	063	1	999	9	Chattahoochee	053	6		1800	
	027	000	2	999	9	Chattooga	055	6		0000	
	028	016	1	999	9	Cherokee	057	4		0520	
	029	015	1			Clarke	059	4		0500	
				004	5	Athens					03432
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	030	000	2	999	9	Clay	061	6		0000	
	031	016	1			Clayton	063	3		0520	
				011	6	College Park, part					17776
				021	6	Forest Park					30536
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	032	000	2	999	9	Clinch	065	6		0000	
	033	016	1			Cobb	067	2		0520	
				028	5	Marietta					49756
				036	5	Smyrna					71492
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	034	000	2			Coffee	069	5		0000	
				017	6	Douglas					23872
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	035	000	2			Colquitt	071	5		0000	
				030	6	Moultrie					53060
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	036	018	1	999	9	Columbia	073	4		0600	
	037	000	2	999	9	Cook	075	6		0000	
	038	016	1			Coweta	077	4		0520	
				031	6	Newnan					55020
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	039	000	2	999	9	Crawford	079	6		0000	
	040	000	2			Crisp	081	6		0000	
				013	6	Cordele					19616
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	041	053	1	999	9	Dade	083	6		1560	
	042	000	2	999	9	Dawson	085	6		0000	
	043	000	2			Decatur	087	5		0000	
				007	6	Bainbridge					04896
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	044	016	1			De Kalb	089	1		0520	
				005	2	Atlanta, part					04000

Vital Statistics Codes				FIPS Codes				
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
11				Georgia	13			
044			016 6	De Kalb, con.	089	1	0520	
			999 9	Decatur				22052
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
045	000	2	999 9	Dodge	091	6	0000	
046	000	2	999 9	Dooly	093	6	0000	
047	003	1	001 4	Dougherty	095	4	0120	
			999 9	Albany				01052
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
048	016	1	018 6	Douglas	097	4	0520	
			999 9	Douglasville				23900
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
049	000	2	999 9	Early	099	6	0000	
050	000	2	999 9	Echols	101	6	0000	
051	258	1	999 9	Effingham	103	5	7520	
052	000	2	999 9	Elbert	105	6	0000	
053	000	2	999 9	Emanuel	107	6	0000	
054	000	2	999 9	Evans	109	6	0000	
055	000	2	999 9	Fannin	111	6	0000	
056	016	1	032 6	Fayette	113	4	0520	
			999 9	Peachtree City				59724
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
057	000	2	033 5	Floyd	115	4	0000	
			999 9	Rome				66668
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
058	016	1	999 9	Forsyth	117	5	0520	
059	000	2	999 9	Franklin	119	6	0000	
060	016	1	002 6	Fulton	121	1	0520	
			005 2	Alpharetta				01696
			011 6	Atlanta, part				04000
			020 5	College Park, part				17776
			034 5	East Point				25720
			999 9	Roswell				67284
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
061	000	2	999 9	Gilmer	123	6	0000	
062	000	2	999 9	Glascok	125	6	0000	
063	000	2	008 6	Glynn	127	4	0000	
			999 9	Brunswick				11560
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
064	000	2	999 9	Gordon	129	5	0000	
065	000	2	999 9	Grady	131	6	0000	
066	000	2	999 9	Greene	133	6	0000	
067	016	1	026 6	Gwinnett	135	2	0520	
			037 6	Lawrenceville				45488
			999 9	Snellville				71604
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
068	000	2	999 9	Habersham	137	5	0000	
069	000	2	022 6	Hall	139	4	0000	
			999 9	Gainesville				31908
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
070	000	2	999 9	Hancock	141	6	0000	
071	000	2	999 9	Haralson	143	6	0000	
072	063	1	999 9	Harris	145	6	1800	
073	000	2	999 9	Hart	147	6	0000	
074	000	2	999 9	Heard	149	6	0000	
075	016	1	999 9	Henry	151	4	0520	
076	172	1	043 5	Houston	153	4	4680	
			999 9	Warner Robins				80508
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
077	000	2	999 9	Irwin	155	6	0000	
078	000	2	999 9	Jackson	157	5	0000	
079	000	2	999 9	Jasper	159	6	0000	
080	000	2	999 9	Jeff Davis	161	6	0000	
081	000	2	999 9	Jefferson	163	6	0000	
082	000	2	999 9	Jenkins	165	6	0000	
083	000	2	999 9	Johnson	167	6	0000	
084	172	1	027 3	Jones	169	6	4680	
			999 9	Macon, part				49000
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
085	000	2	999 9	Lamar	171	6	0000	
086	000	2	999 9	Lanier	173	6	0000	
087	000	2	019 6	Laurens	175	5	0000	
			999 9	Dublin				24376
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
088	003	1	999 9	Lee	177	6	0120	

Vital Statistics Codes						FIPS Codes			
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
11					Georgia	13			
089	000	2			Liberty	179	4	0000	
			024	6	Hinesville				38964
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
090	000	2			Lincoln	181	6	0000	
091	000	2			Long	183	6	0000	
092	000	2			Lowndes	185	4	0000	
			041	5	Valdosta				78800
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
093	000	2			Lumpkin	187	6	0000	
094	018	1			McDuffie	189	6	0600	
095	000	2			McIntosh	191	6	0000	
096	000	2			Macon	193	6	0000	
097	015	1			Madison	195	6	0500	
098	000	2			Marion	197	6	0000	
099	000	2			Meriwether	199	6	0000	
100	000	2			Miller	201	6	0000	
101	000	2			Mitchell	205	6	0000	
102	000	2			Monroe	207	6	0000	
103	000	2			Montgomery	209	6	0000	
			042	6	Vidalia, part				79388
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
104	000	2			Morgan	211	6	0000	
105	000	2			Murray	213	5	0000	
106	063	1			Muscogee	215	3	1800	
			012	3	Columbus				19000
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
107	016	1			Newton	217	5	0520	
			014	6	Covington				20064
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
108	015	1			Oconee	219	6	0500	
109	000	2			Oglethorpe	221	6	0000	
110	016	1			Paulding	223	5	0520	
111	172	1			Peach	225	6	4680	
112	016	1			Pickens	227	6	0520	
113	000	2			Pierce	229	6	0000	
			044	6	Waycross, part				80956
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
114	000	2			Pike	231	6	0000	
115	000	2			Polk	233	5	0000	
116	000	2			Pulaski	235	6	0000	
117	000	2			Putnam	237	6	0000	
118	000	2			Quitman	239	6	0000	
119	000	2			Rabun	241	6	0000	
120	000	2			Randolph	243	6	0000	
121	018	1			Richmond	245	3	0600	
			006	5	Augusta				04196
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
122	016	1			Rockdale	247	4	0520	
123	000	2			Schley	249	6	0000	
124	000	2			Screven	251	6	0000	
125	000	2			Seminole	253	6	0000	
126	016	1			Spalding	255	4	0520	
			023	6	Griffin				35324
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
127	000	2			Stephens	257	6	0000	
128	000	2			Stewart	259	6	0000	
129	000	2			Sumter	261	5	0000	
			003	6	Americus				02116
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
130	000	2			Talbot	263	6	0000	
131	000	2			Taliaferro	265	6	0000	
132	000	2			Tattnall	267	6	0000	
133	000	2			Taylor	269	6	0000	
134	000	2			Telfair	271	6	0000	
135	000	2			Terrell	273	6	0000	
136	000	2			Thomas	275	5	0000	
			039	6	Thomasville				76224
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
137	000	2			Tift	277	5	0000	
			040	6	Tifton				76476
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
138	000	2			Toombs	279	6	0000	
			042	6	Vidalia, part				79388
			999	9	Balance of county				99999

Vital Statistics Codes					FIPS Codes					
St	Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City P/S	Area Names	St	Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
11					Georgia	13				
	139	000	2	999 9	Towns		281	6	0000	
	140	000	2	999 9	Treutlen		283	6	0000	
	141	000	2		Troup		285	4	0000	
				025 5	La Grange					44340
				999 9	Balance of county					99999
	142	000	2	999 9	Turner		287	6	0000	
	143	172	1	999 9	Twiggs		289	6	4680	
	144	000	2	999 9	Union		291	6	0000	
	145	000	2	999 9	Upson		293	5	0000	
	146	053	1	999 9	Walker		295	4	1560	
	147	016	1	999 9	Walton		297	5	0520	
	148	000	2		Ware		299	5	0000	
				044 6	Waycross, part					80956
				999 9	Balance of county					99999
	149	000	2	999 9	Warren		301	6	0000	
	150	000	2	999 9	Washington		303	6	0000	
	151	000	2	999 9	Wayne		305	6	0000	
	152	000	2	999 9	Webster		307	6	0000	
	153	000	2	999 9	Wheeler		309	6	0000	
	154	000	2	999 9	White		311	6	0000	
	155	000	2		Whitfield		313	4	0000	
				015 6	Dalton					21380
				999 9	Balance of county					99999
	156	000	2	999 9	Wilcox		315	6	0000	
	157	000	2	999 9	Wilkes		317	6	0000	
	158	000	2	999 9	Wilkinson		319	6	0000	
	159	000	2	999 9	Worth		321	6	0000	

Vital Statistics Geographic Code Outline For The United States
Effective With 1996 Data.

Vital Statistics Codes				FIPS Codes				
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
12				Hawaii	15			
001	000	2		Hawaii	001	3	0000	
			002 5	Hilo				14650
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
002	125	1		Honolulu	003	1	3320	
			001 6	Ewa Beach				07450
			003 2	Honolulu				17000
			005 5	Kailua				23150
			006 5	Kaneohe				28250
			007 5	Mililani Town				51050
			008 5	Pearl City				62600
			009 6	Schofield Barracks				69050
			010 6	Wahiawa				72650
			012 5	Waipahu				79700
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
003	000	2		Kalawao	005	6	0000	
004	000	2		Kauai	007	4	0000	
005	000	2		Maui	009	3	0000	
			004 6	Kahului				22700
			011 6	Wailuku				77450
			999 9	Balance of county				99999

Vital Statistics Codes					FIPS Codes			
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
13				Idaho	16			
001	036	1		Ada	001	3	1080	
			001 3	Boise City				08830
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
002	000	2	999 9	Adams	003	6	0000	
003	000	2		Bannock	005	4	0000	
			008 5	Pocatello, part				64090
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
004	000	2	999 9	Bear Lake	007	6	0000	
005	000	2	999 9	Benewah	009	6	0000	
006	000	2	999 9	Bingham	011	5	0000	
007	000	2	999 9	Blaine	013	6	0000	
008	000	2	999 9	Boise	015	6	0000	
009	000	2	999 9	Bonner	017	5	0000	
010	000	2		Bonneville	019	4	0000	
			004 5	Idaho Falls				39700
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
011	000	2	999 9	Boundary	021	6	0000	
012	000	2	999 9	Butte	023	6	0000	
013	000	2	999 9	Camas	025	6	0000	
014	036	1		Canyon	027	4	1080	
			002 6	Caldwell				12250
			007 5	Nampa				56260
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
015	000	2	999 9	Caribou	029	6	0000	
016	000	2	999 9	Cassia	031	6	0000	
017	000	2	999 9	Clark	033	6	0000	
018	000	2	999 9	Clearwater	035	6	0000	
019	000	2	999 9	Custer	037	6	0000	
020	000	2	999 9	Elmore	039	6	0000	
021	000	2	999 9	Franklin	041	6	0000	
022	000	2	999 9	Fremont	043	6	0000	
023	000	2	999 9	Gem	045	6	0000	
024	000	2	999 9	Gooding	047	6	0000	
025	000	2	999 9	Idaho	049	6	0000	
026	000	2	999 9	Jefferson	051	6	0000	
027	000	2	999 9	Jerome	053	6	0000	
028	000	2		Kootenai	055	4	0000	
			003 6	Coeur d'Alene				16750
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
029	000	2		Latah	057	5	0000	
			006 6	Moscow				54550
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
030	000	2	999 9	Lemhi	059	6	0000	
031	000	2	999 9	Lewis	061	6	0000	
032	000	2	999 9	Lincoln	063	6	0000	
033	000	2		Madison	065	6	0000	
			009 6	Rexburg				67420
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
034	000	2	999 9	Minidoka	067	6	0000	
035	000	2		Nez Perce	069	5	0000	
			005 5	Lewiston				46540
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
036	000	2	999 9	Oneida	071	6	0000	
037	000	2	999 9	Owyhee	073	6	0000	
038	000	2	999 9	Payette	075	6	0000	
039	000	2		Power	077	6	0000	
			008 5	Pocatello, part				64090
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
040	000	2	999 9	Shoshone	079	6	0000	
041	000	2	999 9	Teton	081	6	0000	
042	000	2		Twin Falls	083	4	0000	
			010 5	Twin Falls				82810
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
043	000	2	999 9	Valley	085	6	0000	
044	000	2	999 9	Washington	087	6	0000	

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Vital Statistics Codes				Area Names		FIPS Codes				
St	Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	St	Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
14						17				
	001	000	2				001	4	0000	
				138	5					62367
				999	9					99999
	002	000	2	999	9		003	6	0000	
	003	000	2	999	9		005	6	0000	
	004	237	1				007	5	6880	
				011	6					05092
				999	9					99999
	005	000	2	999	9		009	6	0000	
	006	000	2	999	9		011	5	0000	
	007	000	2	999	9		013	6	0000	
	008	000	2	999	9		015	6	0000	
	009	000	2	999	9		017	6	0000	
	010	048	1				019	3	1400	
				032	4					12385
				139	6					62783
				160	5					77005
				999	9					99999
	011	000	2				021	5	0000	
				158	6					74574
				999	9					99999
	012	000	2	999	9		023	6	0000	
	013	000	2	999	9		025	6	0000	
	014	243	1				027	5	7040	
				031	6					12164
				999	9					99999
	015	000	2				029	4	0000	
				033	6					12567
				105	6					47553
				999	9					99999
	016	055	1				031	0	1600	
				003	6					01010
				005	4					02154
				007	6					04013
				010	6					04975
				012	6					05248
				013	5					05573
				016	6					06704
				020	6					08225
				021	6					08576
				022	5					09447
				023	5					09642
				025	5					10487
				034	0					14000
				035	5					14026
				036	6					14065
				037	4					14351
				039	6					16691
				041	6					17497
				046	6					18992
				048	4					19642
				050	6					20292
				057	4					23074
				058	5					23256
				060	6					23724
				061	4					24582
				062	6					24634
				064	6					26935
				065	6					27702
				071	5					29938
				074	5					32746
				075	5					33383
				076	6					33695
				078	6					34514
				080	6					35307
				081	5					35411
				082	6					35879
				085	6					38830
				088	6					40793
				089	6					40767
				092	5					42028
				095	6					43744
				103	6					47007
				104	6					47540

Vital Statistics Codes				FIPS Codes				Place	
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA		
14				Illinois	17				
	016			Cook, con.	031	0	1600		
			106	5	Maywood village			47774	
			107	6	Melrose Park village			48242	
			108	6	Midlothian village			48892	
			111	6	Morton Grove village			50647	
			113	4	Mount Prospect village			51089	
			117	5	Niles village			53000	
			119	6	Norridge village			53377	
			120	5	Northbrook village			53481	
			122	6	Northlake			53871	
			123	5	Oak Forest			54638	
			124	4	Oak Lawn village			54820	
			125	4	Oak Park village			54885	
			127	5	Orland Park village			56640	
			129	5	Palatine village			57225	
			130	6	Palos Heights			57381	
			131	6	Palos Hills			57394	
			132	6	Park Forest village, part			57732	
			133	5	Park Ridge			57875	
			137	6	Prospect Heights			62016	
			140	6	Richton Park village			63706	
			141	6	Riverdale village			64278	
			142	6	River Forest village			64304	
			145	6	Rolling Meadows			65338	
			147	6	Roselle village, part			65806	
			150	4	Schaumburg village, part			68003	
			151	6	Schiller Park village			68081	
			152	4	Skokie village			70122	
			153	6	South Holland village			70850	
			156	5	Streamwood village			73157	
			159	5	Tinley Park village, part			75484	
			166	6	Westchester village			80047	
			168	6	Western Springs village			80242	
			171	5	Wheeling village, part			81087	
			172	5	Wilmette village			82075	
			173	6	Winnetka village			82530	
			178	6	Worth village			83518	
			999	9	Balance of county			99999	
	017	000	2	999	9	Crawford	033	6	0000
	018	000	2	999	9	Cumberland	035	6	0000
	019	055	1			De Kalb	037	4	1600
			047	5	De Kalb				19161
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
	020	000	2	999	9	De Witt	039	6	0000
	021	000	2	999	9	Douglas	041	6	0000
	022	055	1			Du Page	043	1	1600
			001	5	Addison village				00243
			006	4	Aurora, part				03012
			007	6	Bartlett village, part				04013
			008	6	Batavia, part				04078
			012	6	Bensenville village, part				05248
			014	6	Bloomington village				06587
			017	5	Bolingbrook village, part				07133
			028	5	Carol Stream village				11332
			034	0	Chicago, part				14000
			044	6	Darien				18628
			051	5	Downers Grove village				20591
			058	5	Elk Grove Village village, part				23256
			059	5	Elmhurst				23620
			069	5	Glendale Heights village				29730
			070	6	Glen Ellyn village				29756
			074	5	Hanover Park village, part				32746
			080	6	Hinsdale village, part				35307
			096	6	Lisle village				43939
			097	5	Lombard village				44407
			116	4	Naperville, part				51622
			147	6	Roselle village, part				65806
			149	6	St. Charles, part				66703
			150	4	Schaumburg village, part				68003
			162	6	Villa Park village				77993
			163	6	Warrenville				78929
			167	6	West Chicago				80060
			169	6	Westmont village				80645
			170	4	Wheaton				81048

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Vital Statistics Codes					FIPS Codes				
St	Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
14					Illinois	17			
	022				Du Page, con.	043	1	1600	
				174	Wood Dale				82985
				175	Woodridge village, part				83245
				999	Balance of county				99999
	023	000	2	999	Edgar	045	6	0000	
	024	000	2	999	Edwards	047	6	0000	
	025	000	2		Effingham	049	5	0000	
				056	Effingham				22736
				999	Balance of county				99999
	026	000	2	999	Fayette	051	6	0000	
	027	000	2	999	Ford	053	6	0000	
	028	000	2	999	Franklin	055	5	0000	
	029	000	2		Fulton	057	5	0000	
				026	Canton				11007
				999	Balance of county				99999
	030	000	2	999	Gallatin	059	6	0000	
	031	000	2	999	Greene	061	6	0000	
	032	055	1		Grundy	063	5	1600	
				110	Morris				50491
				999	Balance of county				99999
	033	000	2	999	Hamilton	065	6	0000	
	034	000	2	999	Hancock	067	6	0000	
	035	000	2	999	Hardin	069	6	0000	
	036	000	2	999	Henderson	071	6	0000	
	037	069	1		Henry	073	4	1960	
				087	Kewanee				39727
				999	Balance of county				99999
	038	000	2	999	Iroquois	075	5	0000	
	039	000	2		Jackson	077	4	0000	
				027	Carbondale				11163
				999	Balance of county				99999
	040	000	2	999	Jasper	079	6	0000	
	041	000	2		Jefferson	081	5	0000	
				114	Mount Vernon				51180
				999	Balance of county				99999
	042	243	1	999	Jersey	083	6	7040	
	043	000	2	999	Jo Daviess	085	6	0000	
	044	000	2	999	Johnson	087	6	0000	
	045	055	1		Kane	089	2	1600	
				002	Algonquin village, part				00685
				006	Aurora, part				03012
				007	Bartlett village, part				04013
				008	Batavia, part				04078
				029	Carpentersville village				11358
				057	Elgin, part				23074
				068	Geneva				28872
				149	St. Charles, part				66703
				999	Balance of county				99999
	046	144	1		Kankakee	091	4	3740	
				018	Bourbonnais village				07471
				019	Bradley village				07744
				086	Kankakee				38934
				999	Balance of county				99999
	047	055	1	999	Kendall	093	5	1600	
	048	000	2		Knox	095	4	0000	
				067	Galesburg				28326
				999	Balance of county				99999
	049	055	1		Lake	097	1	1600	
				022	Buffalo Grove village, part				09447
				046	Deerfield village, part				18992
				073	Gurnee village				32018
				079	Highland Park				34722
				090	Lake Forest				41105
				091	Lake Zurich village				41742
				093	Libertyville village				43250
				115	Mundelein village				51349
				121	North Chicago				53559
				148	Round Lake Beach village				66040
				161	Vernon Hills village				77694
				165	Waukegan				79293
				171	Wheeling village, part				81087
				179	Zion				84220
				999	Balance of county				99999
	050	000	2		La Salle	099	3	0000	
				128	Ottawa				56926

Vital Statistics Codes				FIPS Codes			Place	
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S		P/MSA
14				Illinois	17			
	050			La Salle, con.	099	3	0000	
			157 6	Streator, part				73170
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	051	000	2	Lawrence	101	6	0000	
	052	000	2	Lee	103	5	0000	
			049 6	Dixon				20162
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	053	000	2	Livingston	105	5	0000	
			136 6	Pontiac				61015
			157 6	Streator, part				73170
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	054	000	2	Logan	107	5	0000	
			094 6	Lincoln				43536
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	055	000	2	McDonough	109	5	0000	
			101 6	Macomb				45889
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	056	055	1	McHenry	111	3	1600	
			002 6	Algonquin village, part				00685
			030 6	Cary village				11592
			042 6	Crystal Lake				17887
			099 6	McHenry				45694
			177 6	Woodstock				83349
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	057	035	1	McLean	113	3	1040	
			015 4	Bloomington				06613
			118 5	Normal				53234
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	058	073	1	Macon	115	3	2040	
			045 4	Decatur				18823
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	059	000	2	Macoupin	117	5	0000	
	060	243	1	Madison	119	3	7040	
			004 5	Alton				01114
			038 6	Collinsville, part				15599
			055 6	Edwardsville				22697
			072 5	Granite City				30926
			176 6	Wood River				83271
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	061	000	2	Marion	121	5	0000	
			031 6	Centralia, part				12164
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	062	000	2	Marshall	123	6	0000	
	063	000	2	Mason	125	6	0000	
	064	000	2	Massac	127	6	0000	
	065	269	1	Menard	129	6	7880	
	066	000	2	Mercer	131	6	0000	
	067	243	1	Monroe	133	6	7040	
	068	000	2	Montgomery	135	5	0000	
	069	000	2	Morgan	137	5	0000	
			083 6	Jacksonville				38115
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	070	000	2	Moultrie	139	6	0000	
	071	237	1	Ogle	141	5	6880	
	072	213	1	Peoria	143	3	6120	
			134 5	Pekin, part				58447
			135 3	Peoria				59000
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	073	000	2	Perry	145	6	0000	
	074	000	2	Piatt	147	6	0000	
	075	000	2	Pike	149	6	0000	
	076	000	2	Pope	151	6	0000	
	077	000	2	Pulaski	153	6	0000	
	078	000	2	Putnam	155	6	0000	
	079	000	2	Randolph	157	5	0000	
	080	000	2	Richland	159	6	0000	
	081	069	1	Rock Island	161	3	1960	
			052 6	East Moline				22073
			109 5	Moline				49867
			144 5	Rock Island				65078
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	082	243	1	St. Clair	163	2	7040	
			009 5	Belleville				04845
			024 6	Cahokia village				10370

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St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	
14				Illinois	17			
082				St. Clair, con.	163	2	7040	
			038 6	Collinsville, part				15599
			054 5	East St. Louis				22255
			063 6	Fairview Heights				25141
			126 6	O'Fallon				55249
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
083	000	2	999 9	Saline	165	5	0000	
084	269	1		Sangamon	167	3	7880	
			154 3	Springfield				72000
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
085	000	2	999 9	Schuyler	169	6	0000	
086	000	2	999 9	Scott	171	6	0000	
087	000	2	999 9	Shelby	173	6	0000	
088	000	2	999 9	Stark	175	6	0000	
089	000	2		Stephenson	177	5	0000	
			066 5	Freeport				27884
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
090	213	1		Tazewell	179	3	6120	
			053 6	East Peoria				22164
			112 6	Morton village				50621
			134 5	Pekin, part				58447
			164 6	Washington				79033
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
091	000	2	999 9	Union	181	6	0000	
092	000	2		Vermilion	183	4	0000	
			043 5	Danville				18563
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
093	000	2	999 9	Wabash	185	6	0000	
094	000	2	999 9	Warren	187	6	0000	
095	000	2	999 9	Washington	189	6	0000	
096	000	2	999 9	Wayne	191	6	0000	
097	000	2	999 9	White	193	6	0000	
098	000	2		Whiteside	195	4	0000	
			155 6	Sterling				72546
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
099	055	1		Will	197	2	1600	
			017 5	Bolingbrook village, part				07133
			040 6	Crest Hill				17458
			084 4	Joliet				38570
			116 4	Naperville, part				51622
			132 6	Park Forest village, part				57732
			146 6	Romeoville village				65442
			159 5	Tinley Park village, part				75484
			175 5	Woodridge village, part				83245
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
100	000	2		Williamson	199	4	0000	
			077 6	Herrin				34358
			102 6	Marion				46916
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
101	237	1		Winnebago	201	2	6880	
			098 6	Loves Park				45031
			100 6	Machesney Park village				45726
			143 3	Rockford				65000
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
102	213	1	999 9	Woodford	203	5	6120	

Vital Statistics Codes						FIPS Codes					
St	Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St	Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
15						Indiana	18				
	001	102	1	999	9	Adams	001	5		2760	
	002	102	1			Allen	003	2		2760	
				015	3	Fort Wayne					25000
				047	6	New Haven					52992
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	003	000	2			Bartholomew	005	4		0000	
				007	5	Columbus					14734
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	004	000	2	999	9	Benton	007	6		0000	
	005	000	2	999	9	Blackford	009	6		0000	
	006	130	1			Boone	011	5		3480	
				035	6	Lebanon					42624
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	007	000	2	999	9	Brown	013	6		0000	
	008	000	2	999	9	Carroll	015	6		0000	
	009	000	2			Cass	017	5		0000	
				036	6	Logansport					44658
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	010	169	1			Clark	019	4		4520	
				006	6	Clarksville					12934
				029	6	Jeffersonville					38358
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	011	280	1	999	9	Clay	021	6		8320	
	012	152	1			Clinton	023	5		3920	
				016	6	Frankfort					25324
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	013	000	2	999	9	Crawford	025	6		0000	
	014	000	2			Daviess	027	5		0000	
				063	6	Washington					80504
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	015	057	1	999	9	Dearborn	029	5		1640	
	016	000	2	999	9	Decatur	031	6		0000	
	017	102	1	999	9	De Kalb	033	5		2760	
	018	189	1			Delaware	035	3		5280	
				043	4	Muncie					51876
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	019	000	2			Dubois	037	5		0000	
				028	6	Jasper					37782
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	020	084	1			Elkhart	039	3		2330	
				013	5	Elkhart					20728
				019	6	Goshen					28386
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	021	000	2			Fayette	041	5		0000	
				008	6	Connersville					14932
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	022	169	1			Floyd	043	4		4520	
				045	5	New Albany					52326
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	023	000	2	999	9	Fountain	045	6		0000	
	024	000	2	999	9	Franklin	047	6		0000	
	025	000	2	999	9	Fulton	049	6		0000	
	026	000	2	999	9	Gibson	051	5		0000	
	027	000	2			Grant	053	4		0000	
				038	5	Marion					46908
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	028	000	2	999	9	Greene	055	5		0000	
	029	130	1			Hamilton	057	3		3480	
				005	5	Carmel					10342
				048	6	Noblesville					54180
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	030	130	1			Hancock	059	5		3480	
				020	6	Greenfield					29520
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	031	169	1	999	9	Harrison	061	5		4520	
	032	130	1			Hendricks	063	4		3480	
				050	6	Plainfield					60246
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	033	000	2			Henry	065	5		0000	
				046	6	New Castle					52740
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	034	149	1			Howard	067	4		3850	
				030	5	Kokomo					40392
				999	9	Balance of county					99999

Vital Statistics Codes					FIPS Codes						
St	Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St	Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
15						Indiana	18				
	035	102	1			Huntington		069	5	2760	
				026	6	Huntington					35302
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	036	000	2			Jackson		071	5	0000	
				054	6	Seymour					68832
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	037	000	2			Jasper		073	6	0000	
	038	000	2			Jay		075	6	0000	
	039	000	2			Jefferson		077	5	0000	
				037	6	Madison					45990
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	040	000	2			Jennings		079	6	0000	
	041	130	1			Johnson		081	4	3480	
				017	6	Franklin					25450
				021	5	Greenwood					29898
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	042	000	2			Knox		083	5	0000	
				060	6	Vincennes					79208
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	043	000	2			Kosciusko		085	4	0000	
				062	6	Warsaw					80306
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	044	000	2			Lagrange		087	5	0000	
	045	108	1			Lake		089	2	2960	
				010	6	Crown Point					16138
				011	6	Dyer					19270
				012	5	East Chicago					19486
				018	3	Gary					27000
				022	6	Griffith					30042
				023	4	Hammond					31000
				024	6	Highland					33466
				025	6	Hobart					34114
				032	6	Lake Station					41535
				040	5	Merrillville					48528
				044	6	Munster					51912
				053	6	Schererville					68220
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	046	000	2			La Porte		091	3	0000	
				033	6	La Porte					42246
				041	5	Michigan City					48798
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	047	000	2			Lawrence		093	5	0000	
				002	6	Bedford					04114
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	048	130	1			Madison		095	3	3480	
				001	4	Anderson					01468
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	049	130	1			Marion		097	1	3480	
				003	6	Beech Grove					04204
				027	1	Indianapolis					36000
				034	5	Lawrence					42426
				057	6	Speedway					71828
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	050	000	2			Marshall		099	5	0000	
	051	000	2			Martin		101	6	0000	
	052	000	2			Miami		103	5	0000	
				049	6	Peru					59328
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	053	034	1			Monroe		105	3	1020	
				004	4	Bloomington					05860
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	054	000	2			Montgomery		107	5	0000	
				009	6	Crawfordsville					15742
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	055	130	1			Morgan		109	4	3480	
				039	6	Martinsville					47448
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	056	000	2			Newton		111	6	0000	
	057	000	2			Noble		113	5	0000	
	058	057	1			Ohio		115	6	1640	
	059	000	2			Orange		117	6	0000	
	060	000	2			Owen		119	6	0000	
	061	000	2			Parke		121	6	0000	
	062	000	2			Perry		123	6	0000	

Vital Statistics Codes					FIPS Codes				
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
15					Indiana	18			
	063	000	2	999	9	Pike	125	6	0000
	064	108	1			Porter	127	3	2960
				051	5	Portage			61092
				059	6	Valparaiso			78326
				999	9	Balance of county			99999
	065	089	1	999	9	Posey	129	5	2440
	066	000	2	999	9	Pulaski	131	6	0000
	067	000	2	999	9	Putnam	133	5	0000
	068	000	2	999	9	Randolph	135	5	0000
	069	000	2	999	9	Ripley	137	6	0000
	070	000	2	999	9	Rush	139	6	0000
	071	267	1			St. Joseph	141	3	7800
				042	5	Mishawaka			49932
				056	3	South Bend			71000
				999	9	Balance of county			99999
	072	169	1	999	9	Scott	143	6	4520
	073	130	1			Shelby	145	5	3480
				055	6	Shelbyville			69318
				999	9	Balance of county			99999
	074	000	2	999	9	Spencer	147	6	0000
	075	000	2	999	9	Starke	149	6	0000
	076	000	2	999	9	Steuben	151	5	0000
	077	000	2	999	9	Sullivan	153	6	0000
	078	000	2	999	9	Switzerland	155	6	0000
	079	152	1			Tippecanoe	157	3	3920
				031	5	Lafayette			40788
				064	5	West Lafayette			82862
				999	9	Balance of county			99999
	080	149	1	999	9	Tipton	159	6	3850
	081	000	2	999	9	Union	161	6	0000
	082	089	1			Vanderburgh	163	3	2440
				014	3	Evansville			22000
				999	9	Balance of county			99999
	083	280	1	999	9	Vermillion	165	6	8320
	084	280	1			Vigo	167	3	8320
				058	4	Terre Haute			75428
				999	9	Balance of county			99999
	085	000	2			Wabash	169	5	0000
				061	6	Wabash			79370
				999	9	Balance of county			99999
	086	000	2	999	9	Warren	171	6	0000
	087	089	1	999	9	Warrick	173	5	2440
	088	000	2	999	9	Washington	175	6	0000
	089	000	2			Wayne	177	4	0000
				052	5	Richmond			64260
				999	9	Balance of county			99999
	090	102	1	999	9	Wells	179	5	2760
	091	000	2	999	9	White	181	6	0000
	092	102	1	999	9	Whitley	183	5	2760

Vital Statistics Codes				FIPS Codes							
St	Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St	Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
16						Iowa	19				
	001	000	2	999	9	Adair	001	6		0000	
	002	000	2	999	9	Adams	003	6		0000	
	003	000	2	999	9	Allamakee	005	6		0000	
	004	000	2	999	9	Appanoose	007	6		0000	
	005	000	2	999	9	Audubon	009	6		0000	
	006	000	2	999	9	Benton	011	6		0000	
	007	297	1			Black Hawk	013	3		8920	
				006	5	Cedar Falls					11755
				029	4	Waterloo					82425
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	008	000	2			Boone	015	5		0000	
				004	6	Boone					07480
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	009	000	2	999	9	Bremer	017	6		0000	
	010	000	2	999	9	Buchanan	019	6		0000	
	011	000	2	999	9	Buena Vista	021	6		0000	
	012	000	2	999	9	Butler	023	6		0000	
	013	000	2	999	9	Calhoun	025	6		0000	
	014	000	2	999	9	Carroll	027	6		0000	
	015	000	2	999	9	Cass	029	6		0000	
	016	000	2	999	9	Cedar	031	6		0000	
	017	000	2			Cerro Gordo	033	5		0000	
				021	5	Mason City					50160
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	018	000	2	999	9	Cherokee	035	6		0000	
	019	000	2	999	9	Chickasaw	037	6		0000	
	020	000	2	999	9	Clarke	039	6		0000	
	021	000	2			Clay	041	6		0000	
				027	6	Spencer					74280
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	022	000	2	999	9	Clayton	043	6		0000	
	023	000	2			Clinton	045	4		0000	
				008	5	Clinton					14430
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	024	000	2	999	9	Crawford	047	6		0000	
	025	075	1			Dallas	049	5		2120	
				030	5	West Des Moines, part					83910
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	026	000	2	999	9	Davis	051	6		0000	
	027	000	2	999	9	Decatur	053	6		0000	
	028	000	2	999	9	Delaware	055	6		0000	
	029	000	2			Des Moines	057	5		0000	
				005	5	Burlington					09550
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	030	000	2	999	9	Dickinson	059	6		0000	
	031	079	1			Dubuque	061	4		2200	
				013	4	Dubuque					22395
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	032	000	2	999	9	Emmet	063	6		0000	
	033	000	2	999	9	Fayette	065	6		0000	
	034	000	2	999	9	Floyd	067	6		0000	
	035	000	2	999	9	Franklin	069	6		0000	
	036	000	2	999	9	Fremont	071	6		0000	
	037	000	2	999	9	Greene	073	6		0000	
	038	000	2	999	9	Grundy	075	6		0000	
	039	000	2	999	9	Guthrie	077	6		0000	
	040	000	2	999	9	Hamilton	079	6		0000	
	041	000	2	999	9	Hancock	081	6		0000	
	042	000	2	999	9	Hardin	083	6		0000	
	043	000	2	999	9	Harrison	085	6		0000	
	044	000	2	999	9	Henry	087	6		0000	
	045	000	2	999	9	Howard	089	6		0000	
	046	000	2	999	9	Humboldt	091	6		0000	
	047	000	2	999	9	Ida	093	6		0000	
	048	000	2	999	9	Iowa	095	6		0000	
	049	000	2	999	9	Jackson	097	6		0000	
	050	000	2			Jasper	099	5		0000	
				023	6	Newton					56505
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	051	000	2	999	9	Jefferson	101	6		0000	
	052	131	1			Johnson	103	4		3500	
				009	6	Coralville					16230
				017	4	Iowa City					38595
				999	9	Balance of county					99999

Vital Statistics Codes					FIPS Codes						
St	Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St	Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
16						Iowa	19				
	053	000	2	999	9	Jones		105	6	0000	
	054	000	2	999	9	Keokuk		107	6	0000	
	055	000	2	999	9	Kossuth		109	6	0000	
	056	000	2			Lee		111	5	0000	
				015	6	Fort Madison					28605
				018	6	Keokuk					40845
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	057	047	1			Linn		113	3	1360	
				007	3	Cedar Rapids					12000
				019	6	Marion					49485
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	058	000	2	999	9	Louisa		115	6	0000	
	059	000	2	999	9	Lucas		117	6	0000	
	060	000	2	999	9	Lyon		119	6	0000	
	061	000	2	999	9	Madison		121	6	0000	
	062	000	2			Mahaska		123	6	0000	
				024	6	Oskaloosa					59925
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	063	000	2	999	9	Marion		125	5	0000	
	064	000	2			Marshall		127	5	0000	
				020	5	Marshalltown					49755
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	065	000	2	999	9	Mills		129	6	0000	
	066	000	2	999	9	Mitchell		131	6	0000	
	067	000	2	999	9	Monona		133	6	0000	
	068	000	2	999	9	Monroe		135	6	0000	
	069	000	2	999	9	Montgomery		137	6	0000	
	070	000	2			Muscatine		139	5	0000	
				022	6	Muscatine					55110
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	071	000	2	999	9	O'Brien		141	6	0000	
	072	000	2	999	9	Osceola		143	6	0000	
	073	000	2	999	9	Page		145	6	0000	
	074	000	2	999	9	Palo Alto		147	6	0000	
	075	000	2	999	9	Plymouth		149	6	0000	
	076	000	2	999	9	Pocahontas		151	6	0000	
	077	075	1			Polk		153	2	2120	
				002	6	Ankeny					02305
				012	3	Des Moines					21000
				028	6	Urbandale					79950
				030	5	West Des Moines, part					83910
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	078	206	1			Pottawattamie		155	4	5920	
				010	4	Council Bluffs					16860
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	079	000	2	999	9	Poweshiek		157	6	0000	
	080	000	2	999	9	Ringgold		159	6	0000	
	081	000	2	999	9	Sac		161	6	0000	
	082	069	1			Scott		163	3	1960	
				003	5	Bettendorf					06355
				011	4	Davenport					19000
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	083	000	2	999	9	Shelby		165	6	0000	
	084	000	2	999	9	Sioux		167	5	0000	
	085	000	2			Story		169	4	0000	
				001	5	Ames					01855
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	086	000	2	999	9	Tama		171	6	0000	
	087	000	2	999	9	Taylor		173	6	0000	
	088	000	2	999	9	Union		175	6	0000	
	089	000	2	999	9	Van Buren		177	6	0000	
	090	000	2			Wapello		179	5	0000	
				025	6	Ottumwa					60465
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	091	075	1			Warren		181	5	2120	
				016	6	Indianola					38280
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	092	000	2	999	9	Washington		183	6	0000	
	093	000	2	999	9	Wayne		185	6	0000	
	094	000	2			Webster		187	5	0000	
				014	5	Fort Dodge					28515
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	095	000	2	999	9	Winnebago		189	6	0000	
	096	000	2	999	9	Winneshiek		191	6	0000	

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Vital Statistics Codes						FIPS Codes					
St	Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St	Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
16						Iowa	19				
	097	265	1			Woodbury		193	4	7720	
				026	4	Sioux City					73335
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	098	000	2	999	9	Worth		195	6	0000	
	099	000	2	999	9	Wright		197	6	0000	

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Vital Statistics Codes					FIPS Codes			
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
17				Kansas	20			
	089			Shawnee, con.	177	3	8440	
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
	090	000	2	Sheridan	179	6	0000	
	091	000	2	Sherman	181	6	0000	
	092	000	2	Smith	183	6	0000	
	093	000	2	Stafford	185	6	0000	
	094	000	2	Stanton	187	6	0000	
	095	000	2	Stevens	189	6	0000	
	096	000	2	Sumner	191	5	0000	
	097	000	2	Thomas	193	6	0000	
	098	000	2	Trego	195	6	0000	
	099	000	2	Wabaunsee	197	6	0000	
	100	000	2	Wallace	199	6	0000	
	101	000	2	Washington	201	6	0000	
	102	000	2	Wichita	203	6	0000	
	103	000	2	Wilson	205	6	0000	
	104	000	2	Woodson	207	6	0000	
	105	145	1	Wyandotte	209	3	3760	
			014 3	Kansas City				36000
			999 9	Balance of county				99999

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Vital Statistics Codes		FIPS Codes		Area Names	Place
St Cnty	P/MSA M/NM	City P/S	St Cnty P/S P/MSA		
18			21	Kentucky	
049	000	2 999 9	097 6	Harrison	0000
050	000	2 999 9	099 6	Hart	0000
051	089	1	101 5	Henderson	2440
		012 5		Henderson	35866
		999 9		Balance of county	99999
052	000	2 999 9	103 6	Henry	0000
053	000	2 999 9	105 6	Hickman	0000
054	000	2	107 5	Hopkins	0000
		018 6		Madisonville	49368
		999 9		Balance of county	99999
055	000	2 999 9	109 6	Jackson	0000
056	169	1	111 1	Jefferson	4520
		015 6		Jeffersontown	40222
		017 2		Louisville	48000
		027 6		St. Matthews	67944
		028 6		Shively	70284
		999 9		Balance of county	99999
057	163	1	113 5	Jessamine	4280
		022 6		Nicholasville	56136
		999 9		Balance of county	99999
058	000	2 999 9	115 6	Johnson	0000
059	057	1	117 3	Kenton	1640
		003 5		Covington	17848
		006 6		Erlanger	25300
		014 6		Independence	39142
		999 9		Balance of county	99999
060	000	2 999 9	119 6	Knott	0000
061	000	2 999 9	121 5	Knox	0000
062	000	2 999 9	123 6	Larue	0000
063	000	2 999 9	125 5	Laurel	0000
064	000	2 999 9	127 6	Lawrence	0000
065	000	2 999 9	129 6	Lee	0000
066	000	2 999 9	131 6	Leslie	0000
067	000	2 999 9	133 5	Letcher	0000
068	000	2 999 9	135 6	Lewis	0000
069	000	2 999 9	137 6	Lincoln	0000
070	000	2 999 9	139 6	Livingston	0000
071	000	2 999 9	141 6	Logan	0000
072	000	2 999 9	143 6	Lyon	0000
073	000	2	145 4	McCracken	0000
		024 5		Paducah	58836
		999 9		Balance of county	99999
074	000	2 999 9	147 6	McCreary	0000
075	000	2 999 9	149 6	McLean	0000
076	163	1	151 4	Madison	4280
		026 6		Richmond	65226
		999 9		Balance of county	99999
077	000	2 999 9	153 6	Magoffin	0000
078	000	2 999 9	155 6	Marion	0000
079	000	2 999 9	157 5	Marshall	0000
080	000	2 999 9	159 6	Martin	0000
081	000	2 999 9	161 6	Mason	0000
082	000	2 999 9	163 6	Meade	0000
083	000	2 999 9	165 6	Menifee	0000
084	000	2 999 9	167 6	Mercer	0000
085	000	2 999 9	169 6	Metcalfe	0000
086	000	2 999 9	171 6	Monroe	0000
087	000	2 999 9	173 6	Montgomery	0000
088	000	2 999 9	175 6	Morgan	0000
089	000	2 999 9	177 5	Muhlenberg	0000
090	000	2 999 9	179 5	Nelson	0000
091	000	2 999 9	181 6	Nicholas	0000
092	000	2 999 9	183 6	Ohio	0000
093	169	1 999 9	185 5	Oldham	4520
094	000	2 999 9	187 6	Owen	0000
095	000	2 999 9	189 6	Owsley	0000
096	057	1 999 9	191 6	Pendleton	1640
097	000	2 999 9	193 5	Perry	0000
098	000	2 999 9	195 4	Pike	0000
099	000	2 999 9	197 6	Powell	0000
100	000	2	199 5	Pulaski	0000
		029 6		Somerset	71688
		999 9		Balance of county	99999
101	000	2 999 9	201 6	Robertson	0000

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Vital Statistics Codes					FIPS Codes				
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
18					Kentucky	21			
102	000	2	999	9	Rockcastle	203	6	0000	
103	000	2	999	9	Rowan	205	6	0000	
104	000	2	999	9	Russell	207	6	0000	
105	163	1			Scott	209	6	4280	
			010	6	Georgetown				30700
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
106	000	2	999	9	Shelby	211	6	0000	
107	000	2	999	9	Simpson	213	6	0000	
108	000	2	999	9	Spencer	215	6	0000	
109	000	2	999	9	Taylor	217	6	0000	
110	000	2	999	9	Todd	219	6	0000	
111	000	2	999	9	Trigg	221	6	0000	
112	000	2	999	9	Trimble	223	6	0000	
113	000	2	999	9	Union	225	6	0000	
114	000	2			Warren	227	4	0000	
			002	5	Bowling Green				08902
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
115	000	2	999	9	Washington	229	6	0000	
116	000	2	999	9	Wayne	231	6	0000	
117	000	2	999	9	Webster	233	6	0000	
118	000	2	999	9	Whitley	235	5	0000	
119	000	2	999	9	Wolfe	237	6	0000	
120	163	1	999	9	Woodford	239	6	4280	

Vital Statistics Codes				FIPS Codes				
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
19				Louisiana	22			
040	006	1		Rapides	079	3	0220	
			002	Alexandria				00975
			024	Pineville				60530
			999	Balance of parish				99999
041	000	2	999	Red River	081	6	0000	
042	000	2	999	Richland	083	6	0000	
043	000	2	999	Sabine	085	6	0000	
044	196	1	999	St. Bernard	087	4	5560	
045	196	1	999	St. Charles	089	5	5560	
046	000	2	999	St. Helena	091	6	0000	
047	196	1	999	St. James	093	6	5560	
048	196	1	999	St. John the Baptist	095	5	5560	
049	151	1		St. Landry	097	4	3880	
			009	Eunice, part				24565
			023	Opelousas				58045
			999	Balance of parish				99999
050	151	1	999	St. Martin	099	5	3880	
051	000	2		St. Mary	101	4	0000	
			019	Morgan City				52040
			999	Balance of parish				99999
052	196	1		St. Tammany	103	3	5560	
			027	Slidell				70805
			999	Balance of parish				99999
053	000	2		Tangipahoa	105	4	0000	
			011	Hammond				32755
			999	Balance of parish				99999
054	000	2	999	Tensas	107	6	0000	
055	126	1		Terrebonne	109	4	3350	
			012	Houma				36255
			999	Balance of parish				99999
056	000	2	999	Union	111	6	0000	
057	000	2		Vermilion	113	4	0000	
			001	Abbeville				00100
			999	Balance of parish				99999
058	000	2	999	Vernon	115	4	0000	
059	000	2		Washington	117	5	0000	
			006	Bogalusa				08150
			999	Balance of parish				99999
060	264	1		Webster	119	5	7680	
			017	Minden				50885
			999	Balance of parish				99999
061	024	1	999	West Baton Rouge	121	6	0760	
062	000	2	999	West Carroll	123	6	0000	
063	000	2	999	West Feliciana	125	6	0000	
064	000	2	999	Winn	127	6	0000	

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Vital Statistics Codes					FIPS Codes				
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
20					Maine	23			
001	162	1			Androscoggin	001	3	4243	
			001	6	Auburn				02060
			005	5	Lewiston				38740
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
002	000	2			Aroostook	003	4	0000	
			007	6	Presque Isle				60825
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
003	219	1			Cumberland	005	3	6403	
			006	4	Portland				60545
			009	6	South Portland				71990
			011	6	Westbrook				82105
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
004	000	2			Franklin	007	5	0000	
005	000	2			Hancock	009	5	0000	
006	000	2			Kennebec	011	3	0000	
			002	6	Augusta				02100
			010	6	Waterville				80740
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
007	000	2			Knox	013	5	0000	
008	000	2			Lincoln	015	5	0000	
009	000	2			Oxford	017	4	0000	
010	022	1			Penobscot	019	3	0733	
			003	5	Bangor				02795
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
011	000	2			Piscataquis	021	6	0000	
012	000	2			Sagadahoc	023	5	0000	
013	000	2			Somerset	025	5	0000	
014	000	2			Waldo	027	5	0000	
015	000	2			Washington	029	5	0000	
016	000	2			York	031	3	0000	
			004	6	Biddeford				04860
			008	6	Saco				64675
			999	9	Balance of county				99999

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Vital Statistics Codes				City P/S		Area Names	FIPS Codes			Place	
St	Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S		St	Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	
21						Maryland	24				
	001	066	1			Allegany	001	4		1900	
				007	6	Cumberland					21325
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	002	021	1			Anne Arundel	003	2		0720	
				002	5	Annapolis					01600
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	003	021	1	999	9	Baltimore	005	1		0720	
	004	021	1	003	1	Baltimore city	510	1		0720	04000
	005	296	1	999	9	Calvert	009	4		8840	
	006	000	2	999	9	Caroline	011	5		0000	
	007	021	1			Carroll	013	3		0720	
				018	6	Westminster					83100
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	008	304	1	999	9	Cecil	015	4		9160	
	009	296	1	999	9	Charles	017	3		8840	
	010	000	2			Dorchester	019	5		0000	
				005	6	Cambridge					12400
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	011	296	1			Frederick	021	3		8840	
				008	5	Frederick					30325
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	012	000	2	999	9	Garrett	023	5		0000	
	013	021	1			Harford	025	3		0720	
				001	6	Aberdeen					00125
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	014	021	1	999	9	Howard	027	3		0720	
	015	000	2	999	9	Kent	029	6		0000	
	016	296	1			Montgomery	031	1		8840	
				009	5	Gaithersburg					31175
				015	5	Rockville					67675
				017	6	Takoma Park, part					76650
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	017	296	1			Prince George's	033	1		8840	
				004	5	Bowie					08775
				006	6	College Park					18750
				010	6	Greenbelt					34775
				012	6	Hyattsville					41250
				013	6	Laurel					45900
				014	6	New Carrollton					55400
				017	6	Takoma Park, part					76650
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	018	021	1	999	9	Queen Anne's	035	5		0720	
	019	000	2	999	9	St. Mary's	037	4		0000	
	020	000	2	999	9	Somerset	039	6		0000	
	021	000	2	999	9	Talbot	041	5		0000	
	022	119	1			Washington	043	3		3180	
				011	5	Hagerstown					36075
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	023	000	2			Wicomico	045	4		0000	
				016	6	Salisbury					69925
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	024	000	2	999	9	Worcester	047	5		0000	

Vital Statistics Codes				FIPS Codes				
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
22				Massachusetts	25			
	009			Middlesex, con.	017	0	1123	
			078 4	Somerville				62535
			080 6	Stoneham town				67665
			084 5	Tewksbury town				69415
			085 6	Wakefield town				72215
			086 4	Waltham				72600
			087 5	Watertown town				73405
			095 6	Wilmington town				80230
			096 6	Winchester town				80510
			098 5	Woburn				81035
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
010	000	2	999 9	Nantucket	019	6	0000	
011	037	1		Norfolk	021	1	1123	
			013 5	Braintree town				07665
			015 4	Brookline town				09175
			024 6	Dedham town				16495
			037 6	Holbrook town				30455
			056 5	Milton town				41690
			058 5	Needham town				44105
			065 5	Norwood town				50250
			069 4	Quincy				55745
			070 5	Randolph town				55955
			081 5	Stoughton town				67945
			089 5	Wellesley town				74175
			092 6	Westwood town				78690
			093 4	Weymouth town				78865
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
012	037	1		Plymouth	023	2	1123	
			001 6	Abington town				00170
			014 4	Brockton				09000
			040 6	Hull town				31645
			068 5	Plymouth town				54310
			073 6	Rockland town				57775
			094 6	Whitman town				79530
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
013	037	1		Suffolk	025	1	1123	
			012 1	Boston				07000
			019 5	Chelsea				13205
			072 5	Revere				56585
			097 6	Winthrop town				80930
014	037	1		Worcester	027	1	1123	
			021 6	Clinton town				14395
			032 5	Fitchburg				23875
			034 6	Gardner				25485
			042 5	Leominster				35075
			055 5	Milford town				41165
			076 6	Shrewsbury town				61800
			088 6	Webster town				73895
			099 3	Worcester				82000
			999 9	Balance of county				99999

Vital Statistics Codes				FIPS Codes				Place	
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S		P/MSA
23					Michigan	26			
	063				Oakland, con.	125	0	2160	
			032	4	Farmington Hills				27440
			033	5	Ferndale				27880
			049	6	Hazel Park				37420
			060	5	Madison Heights				50560
			074	5	Novi				59440
			075	5	Oak Park				59920
			078	4	Pontiac				65440
			084	4	Rochester Hills				69035
			087	4	Royal Oak				70040
			093	4	Southfield				74900
			100	4	Troy				80700
			103	4	Waterford township				84240
			105	4	West Bloomfield township				85490
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
	064	000	2	999	Oceana	127	6	0000	
	065	000	2	999	Ogemaw	129	6	0000	
	066	000	2	999	Ontonagon	131	6	0000	
	067	000	2	999	Osceola	133	6	0000	
	068	000	2	999	Oscoda	135	6	0000	
	069	000	2	999	Otsego	137	6	0000	
	070	112	1		Ottawa	139	3	3000	
			038	5	Georgetown township				31880
			040	6	Grand Haven				33340
			051	5	Holland, part				38640
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
	071	000	2	999	Presque Isle	141	6	0000	
	072	000	2	999	Roscommon	143	6	0000	
	073	240	1		Saginaw	145	3	6960	
			088	4	Saginaw				70520
			089	5	Saginaw township				70540
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
	074	076	1		St. Clair	147	3	2160	
			080	5	Port Huron				65820
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
	075	000	2		St. Joseph	149	4	0000	
			096	6	Sturgis				76960
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
	076	000	2	999	Sanilac	151	5	0000	
	077	000	2	999	Schoolcraft	153	6	0000	
	078	000	2		Shiawassee	155	4	0000	
			076	6	Owosso				61940
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
	079	000	2	999	Tuscola	157	4	0000	
	080	143	1	999	Van Buren	159	4	3720	
	081	011	1		Washtenaw	161	2	0440	
			005	3	Ann Arbor				03000
			110	6	Ypsilanti				89140
			111	5	Ypsilanti township				89160
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
	082	076	1		Wayne	163	0	2160	
			003	5	Allen Park				01380
			018	4	Canton township				13120
			022	4	Dearborn				21000
			023	4	Dearborn Heights				21020
			025	0	Detroit				22000
			029	6	Ecorse				24740
			037	5	Garden City				31420
			043	6	Grosse Pointe Farms				35520
			044	6	Grosse Pointe Park				35540
			045	6	Grosse Pointe Woods				35580
			046	6	Hamtramck				36280
			047	6	Harper Woods				36700
			050	6	Highland Park				38180
			052	5	Inkster				40680
			058	5	Lincoln Park				47800
			059	3	Livonia				49000
			062	6	Melvindale				52940
			072	6	Northville township				59000
			077	6	Plymouth township				65088
			081	4	Redford township				67660
			082	6	River Rouge				68760
			083	6	Riverview				68880
			085	6	Romulus				69420

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Vital Statistics Codes					FIPS Codes				Place	
St	Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City P/S	Area Names	St	Cnty	P/S		P/MSA
23					Michigan	26				
	082				Wayne, con.		163	0	2160	
				094	5					74960
				097	4					79000
				099	6					80420
				104	6					84940
				106	4					86000
				107	6					88380
				108	5					88900
				999	9					99999
					Balance of county					
	083	000	2		Wexford		165	5	0000	
				017	6					12320
				999	9					99999
					Cadillac					
					Balance of county					

Vital Statistics Codes				FIPS Codes				Place
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	
24				Minnesota	27			
	027			Hennepin, con.	053	0	5120	
			024	5 Edina				18188
			030	6 Golden Valley				24308
			033	6 Hopkins				30140
			038	5 Maple Grove				40166
			041	2 Minneapolis				43000
			042	5 Minnetonka				43252
			046	6 New Hope				45628
			053	4 Plymouth				51730
			057	5 Richfield				54214
			058	6 Robbinsdale				54808
			062	5 St. Louis Park				57220
			999	9 Balance of county				99999
	028	150	1	999	9 Houston	055	6	3870
	029	000	2	999	9 Hubbard	057	6	0000
	030	183	1	999	9 Isanti	059	5	5120
	031	000	2	999	9 Itasca	061	5	0000
	032	000	2	999	9 Jackson	063	6	0000
	033	000	2	999	9 Kanabec	065	6	0000
	034	000	2	999	9 Kandiyohi	067	5	0000
				071	6 Willmar			70420
				999	9 Balance of county			99999
	035	000	2	999	9 Kittson	069	6	0000
	036	000	2	999	9 Koochiching	071	6	0000
	037	000	2	999	9 Lac qui Parle	073	6	0000
	038	000	2	999	9 Lake	075	6	0000
	039	000	2	999	9 Lake of the Woods	077	6	0000
	040	000	2	999	9 Le Sueur	079	6	0000
	041	000	2	999	9 Lincoln	081	6	0000
	042	000	2	999	9 Lyon	083	6	0000
				040	6 Marshall			40688
				999	9 Balance of county			99999
	043	000	2	999	9 McLeod	085	5	0000
				034	6 Hutchinson			30644
				999	9 Balance of county			99999
	044	000	2	999	9 Mahnomon	087	6	0000
	045	000	2	999	9 Marshall	089	6	0000
	046	000	2	999	9 Martin	091	6	0000
				026	6 Fairmont			20330
				999	9 Balance of county			99999
	047	000	2	999	9 Meeker	093	6	0000
	048	000	2	999	9 Mille Lacs	095	6	0000
	049	000	2	999	9 Morrison	097	5	0000
	050	000	2	999	9 Mower	099	5	0000
				005	6 Austin			02908
				999	9 Balance of county			99999
	051	000	2	999	9 Murray	101	6	0000
	052	000	2	999	9 Nicollet	103	5	0000
				037	5 Mankato, part			39878
				049	6 North Mankato, part			47068
				999	9 Balance of county			99999
	053	000	2	999	9 Nobles	105	6	0000
	054	000	2	999	9 Norman	107	6	0000
	055	235	1	999	9 Olmsted	109	3	6820
				059	4 Rochester			54880
				999	9 Balance of county			99999
	056	000	2	999	9 Otter Tail	111	4	0000
				028	6 Fergus Falls			20906
				999	9 Balance of county			99999
	057	000	2	999	9 Pennington	113	6	0000
	058	000	2	999	9 Pine	115	6	0000
	059	000	2	999	9 Pipestone	117	6	0000
	060	111	1	999	9 Polk	119	5	2985
	061	000	2	999	9 Pope	121	6	0000
	062	183	1	999	9 Ramsey	123	2	5120
				007	5 Blaine, part			06382
				039	5 Maplewood			40382
				044	6 Mounds View			44530
				045	6 New Brighton			45430
				050	6 North St. Paul			47284
				060	5 Roseville			55852
				063	2 St. Paul			58000
				065	6 Shoreview			59998
				068	6 Vadnais Heights			66460

Vital Statistics Codes					FIPS Codes				
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
24					Minnesota	27			
062			070	6	Ramsey, con.	123	2	5120	
			999	9	White Bear Lake, part				69970
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
063	000	2	999	9	Red Lake	125	6	0000	
064	000	2	999	9	Redwood	127	6	0000	
065	000	2	999	9	Renville	129	6	0000	
066	000	2	999	9	Rice	131	5	0000	
			027	6	Faribault				20546
			048	6	Northfield, part				46924
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
067	000	2	999	9	Rock	133	6	0000	
068	000	2	999	9	Roseau	135	6	0000	
069	080	1	999	9	St. Louis	137	3	2240	
			021	4	Duluth				17000
			032	6	Hibbing				28790
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
070	183	1	999	9	Scott	139	4	5120	
			054	6	Prior Lake				52594
			064	6	Shakopee				59350
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
071	183	1	999	9	Sherburne	141	5	5120	
			025	6	Elk River				18674
			061	5	St. Cloud, part				56896
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
072	000	2	999	9	Sibley	143	6	0000	
073	241	1	999	9	Stearns	145	3	6980	
			061	5	St. Cloud, part				56896
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
074	000	2	999	9	Steele	147	5	0000	
			052	6	Owatonna				49300
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
075	000	2	999	9	Stevens	149	6	0000	
076	000	2	999	9	Swift	151	6	0000	
077	000	2	999	9	Todd	153	6	0000	
078	000	2	999	9	Traverse	155	6	0000	
079	000	2	999	9	Wabasha	157	6	0000	
080	000	2	999	9	Wadena	159	6	0000	
081	000	2	999	9	Waseca	161	6	0000	
082	183	1	999	9	Washington	163	3	5120	
			019	6	Cottage Grove				13456
			031	6	Hastings, part				27530
			051	6	Oakdale				47680
			067	6	Stillwater				62824
			070	6	White Bear Lake, part				69970
			073	6	Woodbury				71428
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
083	000	2	999	9	Watsonwan	165	6	0000	
084	000	2	999	9	Wilkin	167	6	0000	
085	000	2	999	9	Winona	169	5	0000	
			072	5	Winona				71032
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
086	183	1	999	9	Wright	171	4	5120	
087	000	2	999	9	Yellow Medicine	173	6	0000	

Vital Statistics Codes					FIPS Codes						
St	Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St	Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
28						Nebraska	31				
	059	000	2	999	9	McPherson		117	6	0000	
	060	000	2			Madison		119	5	0000	
				009	6	Norfolk					34615
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	061	000	2	999	9	Merrick		121	6	0000	
	062	000	2	999	9	Morrill		123	6	0000	
	063	000	2	999	9	Nance		125	6	0000	
	064	000	2	999	9	Nemaha		127	6	0000	
	065	000	2	999	9	Nuckolls		129	6	0000	
	066	000	2	999	9	Otoe		131	6	0000	
	067	000	2	999	9	Pawnee		133	6	0000	
	068	000	2	999	9	Perkins		135	6	0000	
	069	000	2	999	9	Phelps		137	6	0000	
	070	000	2	999	9	Pierce		139	6	0000	
	071	000	2			Platte		141	5	0000	
				003	6	Columbus					10110
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	072	000	2	999	9	Polk		143	6	0000	
	073	000	2	999	9	Red Willow		145	6	0000	
	074	000	2	999	9	Richardson		147	6	0000	
	075	000	2	999	9	Rock		149	6	0000	
	076	000	2	999	9	Saline		151	6	0000	
	077	206	1			Sarpy		153	3	5920	
				002	5	Bellevue					03950
				012	6	Papillion					38295
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	078	000	2	999	9	Saunders		155	6	0000	
	079	000	2			Scotts Bluff		157	5	0000	
				013	6	Scottsbluff					44245
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	080	000	2	999	9	Seward		159	6	0000	
	081	000	2	999	9	Sheridan		161	6	0000	
	082	000	2	999	9	Sherman		163	6	0000	
	083	000	2	999	9	Sioux		165	6	0000	
	084	000	2	999	9	Stanton		167	6	0000	
	085	000	2	999	9	Thayer		169	6	0000	
	086	000	2	999	9	Thomas		171	6	0000	
	087	000	2	999	9	Thurston		173	6	0000	
	088	000	2	999	9	Valley		175	6	0000	
	089	206	1	999	9	Washington		177	6	5920	
	090	000	2	999	9	Wayne		179	6	0000	
	091	000	2	999	9	Webster		181	6	0000	
	092	000	2	999	9	Wheeler		183	6	0000	
	093	000	2	999	9	York		185	6	0000	

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Vital Statistics Codes					FIPS Codes						
St	Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St	Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
29						Nevada	32				
	001	000	2	002	5	Carson City city		510	5	0000	09700
	002	000	2	999	9	Churchill		001	6	0000	
	003	159	1			Clark		003	1	4120	
				001	6	Boulder City					06500
				004	4	Henderson					31900
				005	2	Las Vegas					40000
				006	5	North Las Vegas					51800
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	004	000	2	999	9	Douglas		005	5	0000	
	005	000	2			Elko		007	5	0000	
				003	6	Elko					22500
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	006	000	2	999	9	Esmeralda		009	6	0000	
	007	000	2	999	9	Eureka		011	6	0000	
	008	000	2	999	9	Humboldt		013	6	0000	
	009	000	2	999	9	Lander		015	6	0000	
	010	000	2	999	9	Lincoln		017	6	0000	
	011	000	2	999	9	Lyon		019	6	0000	
	012	000	2	999	9	Mineral		021	6	0000	
	013	159	1	999	9	Nye		023	6	4120	
	014	000	2	999	9	Pershing		027	6	0000	
	015	000	2	999	9	Storey		029	6	0000	
	016	230	1			Washoe		031	2	6720	
				007	3	Reno					60600
				008	4	Sparks					68400
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	017	000	2	999	9	White Pine		033	6	0000	

Vital Statistics Codes						FIPS Codes					
St	Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St	Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
30						New Hampshire	33				
	001	000	2			Belknap		001	5	0000	
				006	6	Laconia					40180
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	002	000	2			Carroll		003	5	0000	
	003	000	2			Cheshire		005	4	0000	
				005	6	Keene					39300
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	004	000	2			Coos		007	5	0000	
				001	6	Berlin					05140
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	005	000	2			Grafton		009	4	0000	
				007	6	Lebanon					41300
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	006	037	1			Hillsborough		011	2	1123	
				008	4	Manchester					45140
				009	4	Nashua					50260
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	007	000	2			Merrimack		013	3	0000	
				003	5	Concord					14200
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	008	037	1			Rockingham		015	3	1123	
				010	5	Portsmouth					62900
				012	5	Salem town					66660
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	009	037	1			Strafford		017	3	1123	
				004	5	Dover					18820
				011	5	Rochester					65140
				013	6	Somersworth					69940
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	010	000	2			Sullivan		019	5	0000	
				002	6	Claremont					12900
				999	9	Balance of county					99999

Vital Statistics Codes				FIPS Codes				
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
33				New York	36			
042			083 5	Saratoga, con.	091	3	0160	
			999 9	Saratoga Springs				65255
				Balance of county				99999
043	004	1	062 6	Schenectady	093	3	0160	
			081 5	Niskayuna town				51264
			085 4	Rotterdam town				63935
			999 9	Schenectady				65508
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
044	004	1	999 9	Schoharie	095	5	0160	
045	000	2	999 9	Schuyler	097	6	0000	
046	000	2		Seneca	099	5	0000	
			031 6	Geneva, part				28640
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
047	000	2		Steuben	101	4	0000	
			018 6	Corning				18256
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
048	193	1		Suffolk	103	0	5380	
			004 6	Babylon village				03408
			048 5	Lindenhurst village				42554
			070 6	Patchogue village				56660
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
049	000	2	999 9	Sullivan	105	4	0000	
050	031	1	999 9	Tioga	107	4	0960	
051	000	2		Tompkins	109	4	0000	
			041 5	Ithaca				38077
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
052	000	2		Ulster	111	3	0000	
			045 6	Kingston				39727
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
053	109	1		Warren	113	4	2975	
			033 6	Glens Falls				29333
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
054	109	1	999 9	Washington	115	4	2975	
055	236	1	999 9	Wayne	117	4	6840	
056	197	1		Westchester	119	1	5600	
			037 6	Harrison village				32402
			052 6	Mamaroneck village				44831
			058 4	Mount Vernon				49121
			060 4	New Rochelle				50617
			068 6	Ossining village				55530
			071 6	Peekskill				56979
			074 6	Port Chester village				59223
			082 6	Rye				64309
			084 6	Scarsdale village				65431
			090 6	Tarrytown village				73176
			100 5	White Plains				81677
			101 3	Yonkers				84000
			102 5	Yorktown town				84077
			999 9	Balance of county				99999
057	000	2	999 9	Wyoming	121	5	0000	
058	000	2	999 9	Yates	123	6	0000	

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St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S		St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	
36					Ohio	39			
083					Warren, con.	165	3	1640	
			071	6	Lebanon				42364
			080	6	Mason				48188
			088	5	Middletown, part				49840
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
084	211	1			Washington	167	4	6020	
			078	6	Marietta				47628
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
085	000	2			Wayne	169	3	0000	
			098	6	Norton, part				57260
			150	6	Wooster				86548
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
086	000	2			Williams	171	5	0000	
087	282	1			Wood	173	3	8400	
			018	5	Bowling Green				07972
			054	6	Fostoria, part				28014
			106	6	Perrysburg				62148
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
088	000	2			Wyandot	175	6	0000	

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Vital Statistics Codes						FIPS Codes					
St	Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St	Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
37						Oklahoma	40				
	074					Washington, con.		147	5	0000	
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	075	000	2	999	9	Washita		149	6	0000	
	076	000	2	999	9	Woods		151	6	0000	
	077	000	2			Woodward		153	6	0000	
				037	6	Woodward					82150
				999	9	Balance of county					99999

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Vital Statistics Codes					FIPS Codes						
St	Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St	Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
38						Oregon	41				
	030			026	6	Umatilla, con.	059	4	0000		57150
				999	9	Pendleton					99999
						Balance of county					
	031	000	2	018	6	Union	061	6	0000		40350
				999	9	La Grande					99999
						Balance of county					
	032	000	2	999	9	Wallowa	063	6	0000		
	033	000	2			Wasco	065	6	0000		
				006	6	City of the Dalles					13425
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	034	220	1			Washington	067	2	6440		
				004	4	Beaverton					05350
				010	6	Forest Grove					26200
				015	5	Hillsboro					34100
				019	5	Lake Oswego, part					40550
				027	2	Portland, part					59000
				031	5	Tigard					73650
				032	6	Tualatin, part					74950
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	035	000	2	999	9	Wheeler	069	6	0000		
	036	220	1			Yamhill	071	4	6440		
				021	6	McMinnville					45000
				024	6	Newberg					52100
				999	9	Balance of county					99999

Vital St	Statistics Cnty	Codes P/MSA	Codes M/NM	Codes City P/S	Area Names	FIPS Codes			Place
						St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	
39					Pennsylvania	42			
	037			999 9	Lawrence, con. Balance of county	073 4	0000		99999
	038	121	1	056 6 999 9	Lebanon Lebanon Balance of county	075 3	3240		42168 99999
	039	007	1	003 3 011 4 032 6 103 6 108 6 140 6 999 9	Lehigh Allentown Bethlehem, part Emmaus borough Salisbury township South Whitehall township Whitehall township Balance of county	077 2	0240		02000 06088 23584 67576 72632 84528 99999
	040	259	1	044 6 051 6 079 6 143 5 999 9	Luzerne Hazleton Kingston borough Nanticoke Wilkes-Barre Balance of county	079 2	7560		33408 39784 52584 85152 99999
	041	303	1	145 5 999 9	Lycoming Williamsport Balance of county	081 3	9140		85312 99999
	042	000	2	999 9	McKean	083 5	0000		
	043	261	1	046 6 106 6 999 9	Mercer Hermitage Sharon Balance of county	085 3	7610		34064 69720 99999
	044	000	2	999 9	Mifflin	087 5	0000		
	045	000	2	999 9	Monroe	089 4	0000		
	046	214	1	001 4 022 5 029 6 042 6 047 6 054 6 060 4 061 6 063 6 073 6 085 5 096 6 097 6 111 6 119 6 125 6 126 6 127 5 128 5 138 6 141 6 142 6 999 9	Montgomery Abington township Cheltenham township East Norriton Hatfield township Horsham township Lansdale borough Lower Merion township Lower Moreland township Lower Providence township Montgomery township Norristown borough Plymouth township Pottstown borough Springfield township Towamencin township Upper Dublin township Upper Gwynedd township Upper Merion township Upper Moreland township West Norriton Whitemarsh township Whitpain township Balance of county	091 1	6160		00156 12968 21608 33120 35808 41432 44976 45008 45080 50640 54656 61664 62416 73088 77152 79008 79056 79136 79176 83704 84624 84888 99999
	047	000	2	999 9	Montour	093 6	0000		
	048	007	1	011 4 012 6 030 5 090 6 999 9	Northampton Bethlehem, part Bethlehem township Easton Palmer township Balance of county	095 3	0240		06088 06096 21648 57672 99999
	049	000	2	115 6 999 9	Northumberland Sunbury Balance of county	097 4	0000		75304 99999
	050	121	1	999 9	Perry	099 5	3240		
	051	214	1	092 0	Philadelphia, coext. with Philadelphia c	101 0	6160		60000
	052	199	1	999 9	Pike	103 5	5660		
	053	000	2	999 9	Potter	105 6	0000		
	054	000	2	098 6 999 9	Schuylkill Pottsville Balance of county	107 3	0000		62432 99999
	055	000	2	999 9	Snyder	109 5	0000		
	056	141	1	999 9	Somerset	111 4	3680		
	057	000	2	999 9	Sullivan	113 6	0000		
	058	000	2	999 9	Susquehanna	115 5	0000		

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Vital Statistics Codes						FIPS Codes					
St	Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St	Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
39						Pennsylvania	42				
	059	000	2	999	9	Tioga		117	5	0000	
	060	000	2	999	9	Union		119	5	0000	
	061	000	2			Venango		121	4	0000	
				089	6	Oil City					56456
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	062	000	2			Warren		123	5	0000	
				133	6	Warren					81000
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	063	217	1			Washington		125	3	6280	
				134	6	Washington					81328
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	064	000	2	999	9	Wayne		127	5	0000	
	065	217	1			Westmoreland		129	2	6280	
				037	6	Greensburg					31200
				045	5	Hempfield township					33792
				049	6	Jeannette					37784
				058	6	Lower Burrell					44864
				078	6	Municipality of Murrysville borough					52332
				082	6	New Kensington					53736
				087	5	North Huntingdon township					55128
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	066	259	1	999	9	Wyoming		131	5	7560	
	067	308	1			York		133	2	9280	
				039	6	Hanover borough					32448
				109	6	Springettsbury township					72992
				112	6	Spring Garden township					73168
				147	5	York					87048
				999	9	Balance of county					99999

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Vital Statistics Codes				FIPS Codes				
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
40				Rhode Island	44			
001	221	1		Bristol	001	5	6483	
			001	6				04960
			002	6				09460
			015	6				73760
			999	9				99999
002	221	1		Kent	003	3	6483	
			004	5				18640
			016	4				74300
			999	9				99999
003	000	2		Newport	005	4	0000	
			009	6				45460
			011	5				49960
			999	9				99999
004	221	1		Providence	007	1	6483	
			003	6				14140
			005	4				19180
			006	5				20080
			007	4				22960
			008	5				37720
			012	5				51940
			013	4				54640
			014	3				59000
			017	5				80780
			999	9				99999
005	221	1		Washington	009	3	6483	
			010	6				48340
			999	9				99999

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Vital Statistics Codes						FIPS Codes					
St	Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St	Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
41						South Carolina	45				
	035	000	2			Marlboro		069	5	0000	
				003	6	Bennettsville					05680
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	036	000	2			Newberry		071	5	0000	
				021	6	Newberry					49570
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	037	000	2			Oconee		073	4	0000	
	038	000	2			Orangeburg		075	4	0000	
				024	6	Orangeburg					53080
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	039	118	1			Pickens		077	4	3160	
				006	6	Clemson, part					14950
				008	6	Easley					21985
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	040	062	1			Richland		079	2	1760	
				007	4	Columbia					16000
				017	6	Irmo, part					35890
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	041	000	2			Saluda		081	6	0000	
	042	118	1			Spartanburg		083	3	3160	
				014	6	Greer, part					30985
				027	5	Spartanburg					68290
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	043	275	1			Sumter		085	3	8140	
				029	5	Sumter					70405
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	044	000	2			Union		087	5	0000	
	045	000	2			Williamsburg		089	5	0000	
	046	051	1			York		091	3	1520	
				025	5	Rock Hill					61405
				999	9	Balance of county					99999

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Vital Statistics Codes					FIPS Codes						
St	Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St	Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
42						South Dakota	46				
	055	000	2	999	9	Sanborn		111	6	0000	
	056	000	2	999	9	Shannon		113	6	0000	
	057	000	2	999	9	Spink		115	6	0000	
	058	000	2	999	9	Stanley		117	6	0000	
	059	000	2	999	9	Sully		119	6	0000	
	060	000	2	999	9	Todd		121	6	0000	
	061	000	2	999	9	Tripp		123	6	0000	
	062	000	2	999	9	Turner		125	6	0000	
	063	000	2	999	9	Union		127	6	0000	
	064	000	2	999	9	Walworth		129	6	0000	
	065	000	2			Yankton		135	6	0000	
				010	6	Yankton					73060
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	066	000	2	999	9	Ziebach		137	6	0000	

Vital Statistics Codes					FIPS Codes				
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
43					Tennessee	47			
082			024	5	Sullivan, con.	163	3	3660	
			999	9	Kingsport, part				39560
					Balance of county				99999
083	192	1			Sumner	165	3	5360	
			017	6	Gallatin				28540
			019	6	Goodlettsville, part				29920
			021	5	Hendersonville				33280
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
084	178	1	999	9	Tipton	167	5	4920	
085	000	2	999	9	Trousdale	169	6	0000	
086	140	1	999	9	Unicoi	171	6	3660	
087	148	1	999	9	Union	173	6	3840	
088	000	2	999	9	Van Buren	175	6	0000	
089	000	2			Warren	177	5	0000	
			028	6	McMinnville				45100
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
090	140	1			Washington	179	4	3660	
			023	5	Johnson City, part				38320
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
091	000	2	999	9	Wayne	181	6	0000	
092	000	2	999	9	Weakley	183	5	0000	
093	000	2	999	9	White	185	6	0000	
094	192	1			Williamson	187	4	5360	
			003	6	Brentwood				08280
			016	6	Franklin				27740
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
095	192	1			Wilson	189	4	5360	
			027	6	Lebanon				41520
			999	9	Balance of county				99999

Vital Statistics Codes					FIPS Codes				
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
44					Texas	48			
230	167	1	999	9	Upshur	459	5	4420	
231	000	2	999	9	Upton	461	6	0000	
232	000	2			Uvalde	463	6	0000	
			160	6	Uvalde				74588
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
233	000	2			Val Verde	465	5	0000	
			041	5	Del Rio				19792
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
234	000	2	999	9	Van Zandt	467	5	0000	
235	292	1			Victoria	469	4	8750	
			162	4	Victoria				75428
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
236	000	2			Walker	471	4	0000	
			077	5	Huntsville				35528
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
237	127	1	999	9	Waller	473	6	3360	
238	000	2	999	9	Ward	475	6	0000	
239	000	2			Washington	477	5	0000	
			022	6	Brenham				10156
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
240	157	1			Webb	479	3	4080	
			091	3	Laredo				41464
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
241	000	2			Wharton	481	5	0000	
			050	6	El Campo				22864
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
242	000	2	999	9	Wheeler	483	6	0000	
243	302	1			Wichita	485	3	9080	
			026	6	Burkburnett				11368
			171	4	Wichita Falls, part				79000
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
244	000	2			Wilbarger	487	6	0000	
			161	6	Vernon				75308
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
245	000	2	999	9	Willacy	489	6	0000	
246	019	1			Williamson	491	3	0640	
			010	2	Austin, part				05000
			065	6	Georgetown				29336
			134	5	Round Rock, part				63500
			151	6	Taylor				71948
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
247	248	1	999	9	Wilson	493	6	7240	
248	000	2	999	9	Winkler	495	6	0000	
249	000	2	999	9	Wise	497	5	0000	
250	000	2	999	9	Wood	499	5	0000	
251	000	2	999	9	Yoakum	501	6	0000	
252	000	2	999	9	Young	503	6	0000	
253	000	2	999	9	Zapata	505	6	0000	
254	000	2	999	9	Zavala	507	6	0000	

Vital Statistics Codes						FIPS Codes					
St	Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St	Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
46						Vermont	50				
	001	000	2	999	9	Addison	001	5		0000	
	002	000	2	999	9	Bennington	003	5		0000	
	003	000	2	999	9	Caledonia	005	5		0000	
	004	044	1			Chittenden	007	3		1303	
				001	5	Burlington					10675
				003	6	South Burlington					66175
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	005	000	2	999	9	Essex	009	6		0000	
	006	044	1	999	9	Franklin	011	5		1303	
	007	044	1	999	9	Grand Isle	013	6		1303	
	008	000	2	999	9	Lamoille	015	6		0000	
	009	000	2	999	9	Orange	017	5		0000	
	010	000	2	999	9	Orleans	019	6		0000	
	011	000	2			Rutland	021	4		0000	
				002	6	Rutland					61225
				999	9	Balance of county					99999
	012	000	2	999	9	Washington	023	4		0000	
	013	000	2	999	9	Windham	025	5		0000	
	014	000	2	999	9	Windsor	027	4		0000	

Vital Statistics Codes					FIPS Codes				
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
48					Washington	53			
031	260	1			Snohomish	061	2	7600	
			006	6	Bothell, part				07380
			010	5	Edmonds				20750
			012	4	Everett				22640
			019	5	Lynnwood				40840
			020	6	Marysville				43955
			023	6	Mountlake Terrace				47490
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
032	268	1			Spokane	063	2	7840	
			035	3	Spokane				67000
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
033	000	2			Stevens	065	5	0000	
034	205	1			Thurston	067	3	5910	
			017	6	Lacey				36745
			026	5	Olympia				51300
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
035	000	2			Wahkiakum	069	6	0000	
036	000	2			Walla Walla	071	5	0000	
			040	5	Walla Walla				75775
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
037	026	1			Whatcom	073	3	0860	
			005	4	Bellingham				05280
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
038	000	2			Whitman	075	5	0000	
			029	6	Pullman				56625
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
039	306	1			Yakima	077	3	9260	
			036	6	Sunnyside				68750
			042	4	Yakima				80010
			999	9	Balance of county				99999

Vital Statistics Geographic Code Outline For The United States
Effective With 1996 Data.

Vital Statistics Codes					FIPS Codes				
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
49					West Virginia	54			
	048	000	2	999	9 Tyler	095	6	0000	
	049	000	2	999	9 Upshur	097	6	0000	
	050	128	1		Wayne	099	5	3400	
				006	4 Huntington, part				39460
				999	9 Balance of county				99999
	051	000	2	999	9 Webster	101	6	0000	
	052	000	2	999	9 Wetzel	103	6	0000	
	053	000	2	999	9 Wirt	105	6	0000	
	054	211	1		Wood	107	4	6020	
				010	5 Parkersburg				62140
				013	6 Vienna				83500
				999	9 Balance of county				99999
	055	000	2	999	9 Wyoming	109	5	0000	

Vital Statistics Codes			FIPS Codes				
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St Cnty P/S P/MSA Place	
50					Wisconsin	55	
067	182	1			Washington	131	4 5080
			017	6	Germantown village		28875
			035	1	Milwaukee, part		53000
			059	6	West Bend		85350
			999	9	Balance of county		99999
068	182	1			Waukesha	133	2 5080
			006	5	Brookfield		10025
			031	5	Menomonee Falls village		51000
			035	1	Milwaukee, part		53000
			037	6	Muskego		55275
			039	5	New Berlin		56375
			041	6	Oconomowoc		59250
			055	4	Waukesha		84250
			999	9	Balance of county		99999
069	000	2	999	9	Waupaca	135	5 0000
070	000	2	999	9	Waushara	137	6 0000
071	013	1			Winnebago	139	3 0460
			002	4	Appleton, part		02375
			030	6	Menasha, part		50825
			038	6	Neenah		55750
			043	4	Oshkosh		60500
			999	9	Balance of county		99999
072	000	2			Wood	141	4 0000
			029	6	Marshfield, part		49675
			062	6	Wisconsin Rapids		88200
			999	9	Balance of county		99999

Vital Statistics Codes					FIPS Codes				
St Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
51					Wyoming	56			
001	000	2			Albany	001	5	0000	
			006	5	Laramie				45050
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
002	000	2	999	9	Big Horn	003	6	0000	
003	000	2			Campbell	005	5	0000	
			004	6	Gillette				31855
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
004	000	2	999	9	Carbon	007	6	0000	
005	000	2	999	9	Converse	009	6	0000	
006	000	2	999	9	Crook	011	6	0000	
007	000	2	999	9	Fremont	013	5	0000	
008	000	2	999	9	Goshen	015	6	0000	
009	000	2	999	9	Hot Springs	017	6	0000	
010	000	2	999	9	Johnson	019	6	0000	
011	054	1			Laramie	021	4	1580	
			002	4	Cheyenne				13900
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
012	000	2	999	9	Lincoln	023	6	0000	
013	046	1			Natrona	025	4	1350	
			001	5	Casper				13150
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
014	000	2	999	9	Niobrara	027	6	0000	
015	000	2	999	9	Park	029	6	0000	
016	000	2	999	9	Platte	031	6	0000	
017	000	2			Sheridan	033	6	0000	
			008	6	Sheridan				69845
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
018	000	2	999	9	Sublette	035	6	0000	
019	000	2			Sweetwater	037	5	0000	
			005	6	Green River				33740
			007	6	Rock Springs				67235
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
020	000	2	999	9	Teton	039	6	0000	
021	000	2			Uinta	041	6	0000	
			003	6	Evanston				25620
			999	9	Balance of county				99999
022	000	2	999	9	Washakie	043	6	0000	
023	000	2	999	9	Weston	045	6	0000	

Vital Statistics Geographic Code Outline For The United States
 Effective With 1996 Data.

Vital Statistics Codes							FIPS Codes				
St	Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City	P/S	Area Names	St	Cnty	P/S	P/MSA	Place
52	ZZZ	ZZZ	Z	ZZZ	Z	Puerto Rico	00	000	Z	0000	
53	ZZZ	ZZZ	Z	ZZZ	Z	Virgin Islands	00	000	Z	0000	
54	ZZZ	ZZZ	Z	ZZZ	Z	Guam	00	000	Z	0000	
55	ZZZ	ZZZ	Z	ZZZ	Z	Canada	00	000	Z	0000	
56	ZZZ	ZZZ	Z	ZZZ	Z	Cuba	00	000	Z	0000	
57	ZZZ	ZZZ	Z	ZZZ	Z	Mexico	00	000	Z	0000	
59	ZZZ	ZZZ	Z	ZZZ	Z	Remainder of World	00	000	Z	0000	

Vital Statistics Geographic Code Outline for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and Guam

The following pages show in detail the geographic codes used by the Division of Vital Statistics in the processing of vital event data occurring in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, or Guam. When an event occurs to a nonresident of these areas, residence data are coded only to the "State" level; each U.S. state, several western hemisphere countries, or the remainder of the world are uniquely identified. Along with the Division of Vital Statistics codes, the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are shown for several items. Both sets of codes appear on the vital event public-use files. Codes are effective with the 1994 data year and are based on results of the 1990 Census.

To aid the user in interpreting the geographic codes, a brief explanation of the codes and of the column headings/abbreviations shown on the following pages are:

Puerto Rico:

State (St): Puerto Rico has its own unique code. In addition, several unique codes are used to identify nonresidents of Puerto Rico.

County (Cnty): Each municipio (county equivalent) is numbered alphabetically.

P/MSA: Primary metropolitan statistical areas and metropolitan statistical areas are those established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) using 1990 Census population counts.

M/NM: Metropolitan counties (code 1) are component counties of P/MSA's. Nonmetropolitan counties (code 2) are not part of any P/MSA.

City or Place: No city/places in Puerto Rico are identified.

Name: Puerto Rico and each municipio are listed along with their respective codes. In addition, places used to identify nonresidents of Puerto Rico are also listed along with their codes.

FIPS: For an explanation of FIPS codes, reference should be made to various National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) publications.

Virgin Islands:

State (St): The Virgin Islands has its own unique code. In addition, several unique codes are used to identify nonresidents of the Virgin Islands.

County (Cnty): Several Islands (county equivalent) are numbered alphabetically.

P/MSA: None are identified in the Virgin Islands.

M/NM: No metropolitan areas are identified for the Virgin Islands.

City or Place: City/places are numbered alphabetically within each State and identify each city with a population of 10,000 or more in 1990.

P/S: Population size code for city of residence based on the 1990 Census. Refer to the code outline given earlier in this document for specific codes and meanings.

Name: The Virgin Islands as a whole and several islands are listed along with their respective codes. In addition, places used to identify nonresidents of the Virgin Islands are also listed along with their codes.

Guam:

State (St): Guam has its own unique code. In addition, several unique codes are used to identify nonresidents of Guam.

County (Cnty): None are identified in Guam

P/MSA: None are identified in Guam.

M/NM: No metropolitan areas are identified for Guam.

City or Place: None are identified in Guam.

P/S: No population size groups are identified for Guam.

Name: Guam as a whole is listed along with its respective code. In addition, places used to identify nonresidents of Guam are also listed along with their codes.

St	Vital Statistics Codes				Area Names	FIPS Codes			
	Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City		St	Cnty	P/MSA	Place
01	000	999	9	000	Alabama	01	000	0000	00000
02	000	999	9	000	Alaska	02	000	0000	00000
03	000	999	9	000	Arizona	04	000	0000	00000
04	000	999	9	000	Arkansas	05	000	0000	00000
05	000	999	9	000	California	06	000	0000	00000
06	000	999	9	000	Colorado	08	000	0000	00000
07	000	999	9	000	Connecticut	09	000	0000	00000
08	000	999	9	000	Delaware	10	000	0000	00000
09	000	999	9	000	District of Columbia	11	000	0000	00000
10	000	999	9	000	Florida	12	000	0000	00000
11	000	999	9	000	Georgia	13	000	0000	00000
12	000	999	9	000	Hawaii	15	000	0000	00000
13	000	999	9	000	Idaho	16	000	0000	00000
14	000	999	9	000	Illinois	17	000	0000	00000
15	000	999	9	000	Indiana	18	000	0000	00000
16	000	999	9	000	Iowa	19	000	0000	00000
17	000	999	9	000	Kansas	20	000	0000	00000
18	000	999	9	000	Kentucky	21	000	0000	00000
19	000	999	9	000	Louisiana	22	000	0000	00000
20	000	999	9	000	Maine	23	000	0000	00000
21	000	999	9	000	Maryland	24	000	0000	00000
22	000	999	9	000	Massachusetts	25	000	0000	00000
23	000	999	9	000	Michigan	26	000	0000	00000
24	000	999	9	000	Minnesota	27	000	0000	00000
25	000	999	9	000	Mississippi	28	000	0000	00000
26	000	999	9	000	Missouri	29	000	0000	00000
27	000	999	9	000	Montana	30	000	0000	00000
28	000	999	9	000	Nebraska	31	000	0000	00000
29	000	999	9	000	Nevada	32	000	0000	00000
30	000	999	9	000	New Hampshire	33	000	0000	00000
31	000	999	9	000	New Jersey	34	000	0000	00000
32	000	999	9	000	New Mexico	35	000	0000	00000
33	000	999	9	000	New York	36	000	0000	00000
34	000	999	9	000	North Carolina	37	000	0000	00000
35	000	999	9	000	North Dakota	38	000	0000	00000
36	000	999	9	000	Ohio	39	000	0000	00000
37	000	999	9	000	Oklahoma	40	000	0000	00000
38	000	999	9	000	Oregon	41	000	0000	00000

Vital Statistics Codes					Area Names	FIPS Codes			
St	Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City		St	Cnty	P/MSA	Place
39	000	999	9	000	Pennsylvania	42	000	0000	00000
40	000	999	9	000	Rhode Island	44	000	0000	00000
41	000	999	9	000	South Carolina	45	000	0000	00000
42	000	999	9	000	South Dakota	46	000	0000	00000
43	000	999	9	000	Tennessee	47	000	0000	00000
44	000	999	9	000	Texas	48	000	0000	00000
45	000	999	9	000	Utah	49	000	0000	00000
46	000	999	9	000	Vermont	50	000	0000	00000
47	000	999	9	000	Virginia	51	000	0000	00000
48	000	999	9	000	Washington	53	000	0000	00000
49	000	999	9	000	West Virginia	54	000	0000	00000
50	000	999	9	000	Wisconsin	55	000	0000	00000
51	000	999	9	000	Wyoming	56	000	0000	00000

Vital Statistics Geographic Code Outline For Puerto Rico,
 Virgin Islands and Guam Effective With 1994 Data

Vital Statistics Codes					Area Names	FIPS Codes			
St	Cnty	P/MSA	M/NM	City		St	Cnty	P/MSA	Place
52					Puerto Rico	72			
	075	000	2	999	Vieques		147	0000	
	076	005	1	999	Villalba		149	6360	
	077	006	1	999	Yabucoa		151	7440	
	078	005	1	999	Yauco		153	6360	
53					Virgin Islands	78			
	001	000	2	999	St. Croix		010	0000	
	002	000	2	999	St. John		020	0000	
	003	000	2		St. Thomas		030	0000	
				001	Charlotte Amalie				99999
				999	Balance of area				99999
54					Guam	66			
	000	000	2		Guam		010	0000	
				000	Guam				99999
				000	Guam				99999
55	ZZZ	ZZZ	Z	ZZZ	Canada	00	000	0000	00000
56	ZZZ	ZZZ	Z	ZZZ	Cuba	00	000	0000	00000
57	ZZZ	ZZZ	Z	ZZZ	Mexico	00	000	0000	00000
59	ZZZ	ZZZ	Z	ZZZ	Remainder of World	00	000	0000	00000

**List of Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas
and their Component Counties
For the United States and Puerto Rico**

Primary and Metropolitan Statistical Areas Established in 1990 Page 2
 Effective with 1994 and Adapted for Use by DVS
 United States
 Puerto Rico

Vital Statistics P/MSA	Statistics State	Codes County	P/MSA Name and County Components	FIPS Codes		
				P/MSA	State	Cnty
001	44	221	Abilene, TX, MSA Texas Taylor	0040	48	441
002	36	067 077	Akron, OH, PMSA Ohio Portage Summit	0080	39	133 153
003	11	047 088	Albany, GA, MSA Georgia Dougherty Lee	0120	13	095 177
004	33	001 027 039 042 043 044	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY, MSA New York Albany Montgomery Rensselaer Saratoga Schenectady Schoharie	0160	36	001 057 083 091 093 095
005	32	001 024 033	Albuquerque, NM, MSA New Mexico Bernalillo Sandoval Valencia	0200	35	001 043 061
006	19	040	Alexandria, LA, MSA Louisiana Rapides	0220	22	079
007	39	013 039 048	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA, MSA Pennsylvania Carbon Lehigh Northampton	0240	42	025 077 095
008	39	007	Altoona, PA, MSA Pennsylvania Blair	0280	42	013
009	44	188 191	Amarillo, TX, MSA Texas Potter Randall	0320	48	375 381
010	02	003	Anchorage, AK, MSA Alaska Anchorage	0380	02	020
011	23	046 047 081	Ann Arbor, MI, PMSA Michigan Lenawee Livingston Washtenaw	0440	26	091 093 161
012	01	008	Anniston, AL, MSA Alabama Calhoun	0450	01	015
013	50	008 045 071	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI, MSA Wisconsin Calumet Outagamie Winnebago	0460	55	015 087 139
014	34	011 058	Asheville, NC, MSA North Carolina Buncombe Madison	0480	37	021 115

Vital Statistics Codes			P/MSA Name and County Components	FIPS Codes		
P/MSA	State	County		P/MSA	State	Cnty
015	11		Athens, GA, MSA	0500	13	
		029	Georgia			059
		097	Clarke			195
		108	Madison			219
			Oconee			
016	11		Atlanta, GA, MSA	0520	13	
		007	Georgia			013
		008	Barrow			015
		022	Bartow			045
		028	Carroll			057
		031	Cherokee			063
		033	Clayton			067
		038	Cobb			077
		044	Coweta			089
		048	De Kalb			097
		056	Douglas			113
		058	Fayette			117
		060	Forsyth			121
		067	Fulton			135
		075	Gwinnett			151
		107	Henry			217
		110	Newton			223
		112	Paulding			227
		122	Pickens			247
		126	Rockdale			255
		147	Spalding			297
			Walton			
017	31		Atlantic-Cape May, NJ, PMSA	0560	34	
		001	New Jersey			001
		005	Atlantic			009
			Cape May			
018	11		Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC, MSA	0600	13	
		036	Georgia			073
		094	Columbia			189
		121	McDuffie			245
			Richmond			
	41		South Carolina		45	
		002	Aiken			003
		019	Edgefield			037
019	44		Austin-San Marcos, TX, MSA	0640	48	
		011	Texas			021
		028	Bastrop			055
		105	Caldwell			209
		227	Hays			453
		246	Travis			491
			Williamson			
020	05		Bakersfield, CA, MSA	0680	06	
		015	California			029
			Kern			
021	21		Baltimore, MD, PMSA	0720	24	
		002	Maryland			003
		003	Anne Arundel			005
		004	Baltimore			510
		007	Baltimore city			013
		013	Carroll			025
		014	Harford			027
		018	Howard			035
			Queen Anne's			
022	20		Bangor, ME, NECMA	0733	23	
		010	Maine			019
			Penobscot			
023	22		Barnstable-Yarmouth, MA, NECMA	0743	25	
		001	Massachusetts			001
			Barnstable			

Primary and Metropolitan Statistical Areas Established in 1990 Page 4
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 United States
 Puerto Rico

Vital Statistics Codes			P/MSA Name and County Components	FIPS Codes		
P/MSA	State	County		P/MSA	State	Cnty
024	19		Baton Rouge, LA, MSA	0760		
		003	Louisiana		22	
		017	Ascension			005
		032	East Baton Rouge			033
		061	Livingston			063
			West Baton Rouge			121
025	44		Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX, MSA	0840		
		100	Texas		48	
		123	Hardin			199
		181	Jefferson			245
			Orange			361
026	48		Bellingham, WA, MSA	0860		
		037	Washington		53	
			Whatcom			073
027	23		Benton Harbor, MI, MSA	0870		
		011	Michigan		26	
			Berrien			021
028	31		Bergen-Passaic, NJ, PMSA	0875		
		002	New Jersey		34	
		016	Bergen			003
			Passaic			031
029	27		Billings, MT, MSA	0880		
		056	Montana		30	
			Yellowstone			111
030	25		Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula, MS, MSA	0920		
		023	Mississippi		28	
		024	Hancock			045
		030	Harrison			047
			Jackson			059
031	33		Binghamton, NY, MSA	0960		
		003	New York		36	
		050	Broome			007
			Tioga			107
032	01		Birmingham, AL, MSA	1000		
		005	Alabama		01	
		037	Blount			009
		058	Jefferson			073
		059	St. Clair			115
			Shelby			117
033	35		Bismarck, ND, MSA	1010		
		008	North Dakota		38	
		030	Burleigh			015
			Morton			059
034	15		Bloomington, IN, MSA	1020		
		053	Indiana		18	
			Monroe			105
035	14		Bloomington-Normal, IL, MSA	1040		
		057	Illinois		17	
			McLean			113
036	13		Boise City, ID, MSA	1080		
		001	Idaho		16	
		014	Ada			001
			Canyon			027

Vital Statistics Codes	FIPS	Codes			
P/MSA State County	P/MSA	State Cnty	P/MSA Name and County Components		
037	1123		Boston-Worcester-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton, MA-NH		
22		25	Massachusetts		
			003 Bristol		005
			005 Essex		009
			009 Middlesex		017
			011 Norfolk		021
			012 Plymouth		023
			013 Suffolk		025
			014 Worcester		027
30		33	New Hampshire		
			006 Hillsborough		011
			008 Rockingham		015
			009 Strafford		017
038	1125		Boulder-Longmont, CO, PMSA		
06		08	Colorado		
			007 Boulder		013
039	1145		Brazoria, TX, PMSA		
44		48	Texas		
			020 Brazoria		039
040	1150		Bremerton, WA, PMSA		
48		53	Washington		
			018 Kitsap		035
041	1240		Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX, MSA		
44		48	Texas		
			031 Cameron		061
042	1260		Bryan-College Station, TX, MSA		
44		48	Texas		
			021 Brazos		041
043	1280		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY, MSA		
33		36	New York		
			014 Erie		029
			030 Niagara		063
044	1303		Burlington, VT, NECMA		
46		50	Vermont		
			004 Chittenden		007
			006 Franklin		011
			007 Grand Isle		013
045	1320		Canton-Massillon, OH, MSA		
36		39	Ohio		
			010 Carroll		019
			076 Stark		151
046	1350		Casper, WY, MSA		
51		56	Wyoming		
			013 Natrona		025
047	1360		Cedar Rapids, IA, MSA		
16		19	Iowa		
			057 Linn		113
048	1400		Champaign-Urbana, IL, MSA		
14		17	Illinois		
			010 Champaign		019
049	1440		Charleston-North Charleston, SC, MSA		
41		45	South Carolina		
			008 Berkeley		015
			010 Charleston		019
			018 Dorchester		035
050	1480		Charleston, WV, MSA		
49		54	West Virginia		
			020 Kanawha		039
			040 Putnam		079

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P/MSA	State	County		P/MSA	State	Cnty			
051	34		Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC, MSA	1520	37				
			North Carolina						
		013	Cabarrus				025		
		036	Gaston				071		
		055	Lincoln				109		
		060	Mecklenburg				119		
		080	Rowan				159		
		090	Union				179		
		41			South Carolina		45		
		046			York		091		
052	47		Charlottesville, VA, MSA	1540	51				
			Virginia						
			002			Albemarle			003
			025			Charlottesville city			540
			045			Fluvanna			065
	055	Greene			079				
053	11		Chattanooga, TN-GA, MSA	1560	13				
			Georgia						
			023			Catoosa			047
		041	Dade				083		
		146	Walker				295		
	43				Tennessee		47		
		033	Hamilton			065			
		058	Marion			115			
054	51		Cheyenne, WY, MSA	1580	56				
			Wyoming						
	011		Laramie			021			
055	14		Chicago, IL, PMSA	1600	17				
			Illinois						
			016			Cook			031
			019			De Kalb			037
			022			Du Page			043
			032			Grundy			063
			045			Kane			089
			047			Kendall			093
			049			Lake			097
			056			McHenry			111
			099			Will			197
056	05		Chico-Paradise, CA, MSA	1620	06				
			California						
	004		Butte			007			
057	15		Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN, PMSA	1640	18				
			Indiana						
		015	Dearborn				029		
		058	Ohio				115		
	18				Kentucky		21		
			008		Boone			015	
			019		Campbell			037	
			039		Gallatin			077	
			041		Grant			081	
			059		Kenton			117	
			096		Pendleton			191	
	36				Ohio		39		
			008		Brown			015	
			013		Clermont			025	
		031	Hamilton			061			
		083	Warren			165			
058	18		Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY, MSA	1660	21				
			Kentucky						
	43				Christian			047	
			024		Tennessee			47	
	063		Montgomery			125			

Vital Statistics Codes P/MSA	State	County	P/MSA Name and County Components	FIPS Codes P/MSA	State	Cnty
059	36		Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH, PMSA	1680	39	
		004	Ohio			007
		018	Ashtabula			035
		028	Cuyahoga			055
		043	Geauga			085
		047	Lake			093
		052	Lorain			103
			Medina			
060	06		Colorado Springs, CO, MSA	1720	08	
		021	Colorado			041
			El Paso			
061	26		Columbia, MO, MSA	1740	29	
		010	Missouri			019
			Boone			
062	41		Columbia, SC, MSA	1760	45	
		032	South Carolina			063
		040	Lexington			079
			Richland			
063	01		Columbus, GA-AL, MSA	1800	01	
		057	Alabama			113
			Russell			
	11		Georgia		13	053
		026	Chattahoochee			145
		072	Harris			215
		106	Muscogee			
064	36		Columbus, OH, MSA	1840	39	
		021	Ohio			041
		023	Delaware			045
		025	Fairfield			049
		045	Franklin			089
		049	Licking			097
		065	Madison			129
			Pickaway			
065	44		Corpus Christi, TX, MSA	1880	48	
		178	Texas			355
		205	Nueces			409
			San Patricio			
066	21		Cumberland, MD-WV, MSA	1900	24	
		001	Maryland			001
	49		Allegany		54	057
		029	West Virginia			
			Mineral			
067	44		Dallas, TX, PMSA	1920	48	
		043	Texas			085
		057	Collin			113
		061	Dallas			121
		070	Denton			139
		107	Ellis			213
		116	Henderson			231
		129	Hunt			257
		199	Kaufman			397
			Rockwall			
068	47		Danville, VA, MSA	1950	51	
		035	Virginia			590
		097	Danville city			143
			Pittsylvania			
069	14		Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL, MSA	1960	17	
		037	Illinois			073
		081	Henry			161
			Rock Island			
	16		Iowa		19	163
		082	Scott			

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Vital Statistics Codes	P/MSA		P/MSA Name and County Components	FIPS Codes	State	Cnty
P/MSA	State	County		P/MSA	State	Cnty
070	36		Dayton-Springfield, OH, MSA	2000		
			Ohio		39	
		012	Clark			023
		029	Greene			057
		055	Miami			109
		057	Montgomery			113
071	10		Daytona Beach, FL, MSA	2020		
			Florida		12	
		018	Flagler			035
		064	Volusia			127
072	01		Decatur, AL, MSA	2030		
			Alabama		01	
		040	Lawrence			079
		052	Morgan			103
073	14		Decatur, IL, MSA	2040		
			Illinois		17	
		058	Macon			115
074	06		Denver, CO, PMSA	2080		
			Colorado		08	
		001	Adams			001
		003	Arapahoe			005
		016	Denver			031
		018	Douglas			035
		030	Jefferson			059
075	16		Des Moines, IA, MSA	2120		
			Iowa		19	
		025	Dallas			049
		077	Polk			153
		091	Warren			181
076	23		Detroit, MI, PMSA	2160		
			Michigan		26	
		044	Lapeer			087
		050	Macomb			099
		058	Monroe			115
		063	Oakland			125
		074	St. Clair			147
		082	Wayne			163
077	01		Dothan, AL, MSA	2180		
			Alabama		01	
		023	Dale			045
		035	Houston			069
078	08		Dover, DE, MSA	2190		
			Delaware		10	
		001	Kent			001
079	16		Dubuque, IA, MSA	2200		
			Iowa		19	
		031	Dubuque			061
080	24		Duluth-Superior, MN-WI, MSA	2240		
			Minnesota		27	
		069	St. Louis			137
	50		Wisconsin		55	
		016	Douglas			031
081	33		Dutchess County, NY, PMSA	2281		
			New York		36	
		013	Dutchess			027
082	50		Eau Claire, WI, MSA	2290		
			Wisconsin		55	
		009	Chippewa			017
		018	Eau Claire			035

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Vital Statistics Codes			P/MSA Name and County Components	FIPS	Codes	
P/MSA	State	County		P/MSA	State	Cnty
083	44	071	El Paso, TX, MSA Texas El Paso	2320	48	141
084	15	020	Elkhart-Goshen, IN, MSA Indiana Elkhart	2330	18	039
085	33	007	Elmira, NY, MSA New York Chemung	2335	36	015
086	37	024	Enid, OK, MSA Oklahoma Garfield	2340	40	047
087	39	025	Erie, PA, MSA Pennsylvania Erie	2360	42	049
088	38	020	Eugene-Springfield, OR, MSA Oregon Lane	2400	41	039
089	15	065 082 087 18 051	Evansville-Henderson, IN-KY, MSA Indiana Posey Vanderburgh Warrick Kentucky Henderson	2440	18	129 163 173 21 101
090	24 35	014 009	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN, MSA Minnesota Clay North Dakota Cass	2520	27 38	027 017
091	34	026	Fayetteville, NC, MSA North Carolina Cumberland	2560	37	051
092	04	004 072	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR, MSA Arkansas Benton Washington	2580	05	007 143
093	23	025	Flint, MI, PMSA Michigan Genesee	2640	26	049
094	01	017 039	Florence, AL, MSA Alabama Colbert Lauderdale	2650	01	033 077
095	41	021	Florence, SC, MSA South Carolina Florence	2655	45	041
096	06	035	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO, MSA Colorado Larimer	2670	08	069
097	10	006	Fort Lauderdale, FL, PMSA Florida Broward	2680	12	011
098	10	036	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL, MSA Florida Lee	2700	12	071

Vital Statistics Codes			P/MSA Name and County Components	FIPS	Codes	
P/MSA	State	County		P/MSA	State	Cnty
099	10		Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie, FL, MSA	2710	12	
		043	Florida			085
		056	Martin			111
			St. Lucie			
100	04		Fort Smith, AR-OK, MSA	2720	05	
		017	Arkansas			033
		066	Crawford			131
	37		Sebastian		40	
		068	Oklahoma			135
			Sequoyah			
101	10		Fort Walton Beach, FL, MSA	2750	12	
		046	Florida			091
			Okaloosa			
102	15		Fort Wayne, IN, MSA	2760	18	
		001	Indiana			001
		002	Adams			003
		017	Allen			033
		035	De Kalb			069
		090	Huntington			179
		092	Wells			183
			Whitley			
103	44		Fort Worth-Arlington, TX, PMSA	2800	48	
		111	Texas			221
		126	Hood			251
		184	Johnson			367
		220	Parker			439
			Tarrant			
104	05		Fresno, CA, MSA	2840	06	
		010	California			019
		020	Fresno			039
			Madera			
105	01		Gadsden, AL, MSA	2880	01	
		028	Alabama			055
			Etowah			
106	10		Gainesville, FL, MSA	2900	12	
		001	Florida			001
			Alachua			
107	44		Galveston-Texas City, TX, PMSA	2920	48	
		084	Texas			167
			Galveston			
108	15		Gary, IN, PMSA	2960	18	
		045	Indiana			089
		064	Lake			127
			Porter			
109	33		Glens Falls, NY, MSA	2975	36	
		053	New York			113
		054	Warren			115
			Washington			
110	34		Goldsboro, NC, MSA	2980	37	
		096	North Carolina			191
			Wayne			
111	24		Grand Forks, ND-MN, MSA	2985	27	
		060	Minnesota			119
		060	Polk			
	35		North Dakota		38	
		018	Grand Forks			035

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Vital Statistics Codes			P/MSA Name and County Components	FIPS Codes		
P/MSA	State	County		P/MSA	State	Cnty
112	23		Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI, MSA	3000	26	
		003	Michigan			005
		041	Allegan			081
		061	Kent			121
		070	Muskegon			139
			Ottawa			
113	27		Great Falls, MT, MSA	3040	30	
			Montana			
		007	Cascade			013
114	06		Greeley, CO, PMSA	3060	08	
			Colorado			
		062	Weld			123
115	50		Green Bay, WI, MSA	3080	55	
			Wisconsin			
		005	Brown			009
116	34		Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point, NC, MSA	3120	37	
			North Carolina			
		001	Alamance			001
		029	Davidson			057
		030	Davie			059
		034	Forsyth			067
		041	Guilford			081
		076	Randolph			151
		085	Stokes			169
		099	Yadkin			197
117	34		Greenville, NC, MSA	3150	37	
			North Carolina			
		074	Pitt			147
118	41		Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC, MSA	3160	45	
			South Carolina			
		004	Anderson			007
		011	Cherokee			021
		023	Greenville			045
		039	Pickens			077
		042	Spartanburg			083
119	21		Hagerstown, MD, PMSA	3180	24	
			Maryland			
		022	Washington			043
120	36		Hamilton-Middletown, OH, PMSA	3200	39	
			Ohio			
		009	Butler			017
121	39		Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA, MSA	3240	42	
			Pennsylvania			
		021	Cumberland			041
		022	Dauphin			043
		038	Lebanon			075
		050	Perry			099
122	07		Hartford, CT, NECMA	3283	09	
			Connecticut			
		002	Hartford			003
		004	Middlesex			007
		007	Tolland			013
123	25		Hattiesburg, MS, MSA	3285	28	
			Mississippi			
		018	Forrest			035
		037	Lamar			073
124	34		Hickory-Morganton, NC, MSA	3290	37	
			North Carolina			
		002	Alexander			003
		012	Burke			023
		014	Caldwell			027
		018	Catawba			035

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Vital Statistics Codes	P/MSA	State	County	P/MSA Name and County Components	FIPS P/MSA	Codes State	Cnty
125	12		002	Honolulu, HI, MSA Hawaii Honolulu	3320	15	003
126	19		029 055	Houma, LA, MSA Louisiana Lafourche Terrebonne	3350	22	057 109
127	44		036 079 101 146 170 237	Houston, TX, PMSA Texas Chambers Fort Bend Harris Liberty Montgomery Waller	3360	48	071 157 201 291 339 473
128	18		010 022 045	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH, MSA Kentucky Boyd Carter Greenup	3400	21	019 043 089
	36		044	Ohio Lawrence		39	087
	49		006 050	West Virginia Cabell Wayne		54	011 099
129	01		042 045	Huntsville, AL, MSA Alabama Limestone Madison	3440	01	083 089
130	15		006 029 030 032 041 048 049 055 073	Indianapolis, IN, MSA Indiana Boone Hamilton Hancock Hendricks Johnson Madison Marion Morgan Shelby	3480	18	011 057 059 063 081 095 097 109 145
131	16		052	Iowa City, IA, MSA Iowa Johnson	3500	19	103
132	23		038	Jackson, MI, MSA Michigan Jackson	3520	26	075
133	25		025 045 061	Jackson, MS, MSA Mississippi Hinds Madison Rankin	3560	28	049 089 121
134	43		057	Jackson, TN, MSA Tennessee Madison	3580	47	113
135	10		010 016 045 055	Jacksonville, FL, MSA Florida Clay Duval Nassau St. Johns	3600	12	019 031 089 109
136	34		067	Jacksonville, NC, MSA North Carolina Onslow	3605	37	133

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Vital Statistics Codes			P/MSA Name and County Components	FIPS	Codes	
P/MSA	State	County		P/MSA	State	Cnty
137	33	006	Jamestown, NY, MSA New York Chautauqua	3610	36	013
138	50	054	Janesville-Beloit, WI, MSA Wisconsin Rock	3620	55	105
139	31	009	Jersey City, NJ, PMSA New Jersey Hudson	3640	34	017
140	43	010 037 082 086 090	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA, MSA Tennessee Carter Hawkins Sullivan Unicoi Washington	3660	47	019 073 163 171 179
	47	015 115 129	Virginia Bristol city Scott Washington		51	520 169 191
141	39	011 056	Johnstown, PA, MSA Pennsylvania Cambria Somerset	3680	42	021 111
142	26	049 073	Joplin, MO, MSA Missouri Jasper Newton	3710	29	097 145
143	23	013 039 080	Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI, MSA Michigan Calhoun Kalamazoo Van Buren	3720	26	025 077 159
144	14	046	Kankakee, IL, PMSA Illinois Kankakee	3740	17	091
145	17	046 052 061 105	Kansas City, MO-KS, MSA Kansas Johnson Leavenworth Miami Wyandotte	3760	20	091 103 121 209
	26	019 024 025 048 054 083 089	Missouri Cass Clay Clinton Jackson Lafayette Platte Ray		29	037 047 049 095 107 165 177
146	50	030	Kenosha, WI, PMSA Wisconsin Kenosha	3800	55	059
147	44	014 050	Killeen-Temple, TX, MSA Texas Bell Coryell	3810	48	027 099

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Vital Statistics Codes P/MSA	State	County	P/MSA Name and County Components	FIPS Codes P/MSA	State	Cnty
148	43		Knoxville, TN, MSA	3840	47	
		001	Tennessee			001
		005	Anderson			009
		047	Blount			093
		053	Knox			105
		078	Loudon			155
		087	Sevier			173
			Union			
149	15		Kokomo, IN, MSA	3850	18	
		034	Indiana			067
		080	Howard			159
			Tipton			
150	24		La Crosse, WI-MN, MSA	3870	27	
		028	Minnesota			055
	50		Houston		55	
		032	Wisconsin			063
			La Crosse			
151	19		Lafayette, LA, MSA	3880	22	
		001	Louisiana			001
		028	Acadia			055
		049	Lafayette			097
		050	St. Landry			099
			St. Martin			
152	15		Lafayette, IN, MSA	3920	18	
		012	Indiana			023
		079	Clinton			157
			Tippecanoe			
153	19		Lake Charles, LA, MSA	3960	22	
		010	Louisiana			019
			Calcasieu			
154	10		Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL, MSA	3980	12	
		053	Florida			105
			Polk			
155	39		Lancaster, PA, MSA	4000	42	
		036	Pennsylvania			071
			Lancaster			
156	23		Lansing-East Lansing, MI, MSA	4040	26	
		019	Michigan			037
		023	Clinton			045
		033	Eaton			065
			Ingham			
157	44		Laredo, TX, MSA	4080	48	
		240	Texas			479
			Webb			
158	32		Las Cruces, NM, MSA	4100	35	
		008	New Mexico			013
			Dona Ana			
159	03		Las Vegas, NV-AZ, MSA	4120	04	
		009	Arizona			015
			Mohave			
	29		Nevada		32	
		003	Clark			003
		013	Nye			023
160	17		Lawrence, KS, MSA	4150	20	
		023	Kansas			045
			Douglas			
161	37		Lawton, OK, MSA	4200	40	
		016	Oklahoma			031
			Comanche			

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Vital Statistics Codes	FIPS Codes	P/MSA Name and County Components		FIPS Codes
P/MSA	State	County	P/MSA	State Cnty
162	20	001	Lewiston-Auburn, ME, NECMA Maine Androscoggin	4243 23 001
163	18	009 025 034 057 076 105 120	Lexington, KY, MSA Kentucky Bourbon Clark Fayette Jessamine Madison Scott Woodford	4280 21 017 049 067 113 151 209 239
164	36	002 006	Lima, OH, MSA Ohio Allen Auglaize	4320 39 003 011
165	28	055	Lincoln, NE, MSA Nebraska Lancaster	4360 31 109
166	04	023 043 060 063	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR, MSA Arkansas Faulkner Lonoke Pulaski Saline	4400 05 045 085 119 125
167	44	092 102 230	Longview-Marshall, TX, MSA Texas Gregg Harrison Upshur	4420 48 183 203 459
168	05	019	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA, PMSA California Los Angeles	4480 06 037
169	15	010 022 031 072	Louisville, KY-IN, MSA Indiana Clark Floyd Harrison Scott	4520 18 019 043 061 143
	18	015 056 093	Kentucky Bullitt Jefferson Oldham	21 029 111 185
170	44	152	Lubbock, TX, MSA Texas Lubbock	4600 48 303
171	47	006 011 012 020 076	Lynchburg, VA, MSA Virginia Amherst Bedford Bedford city Campbell Lynchburg city	4640 51 009 019 515 031 680
172	11	011 076 084 111 143	Macon, GA, MSA Georgia Bibb Houston Jones Peach Twiggs	4680 13 021 153 169 225 289
173	50	013	Madison, WI, MSA Wisconsin Dane	4720 55 025

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Vital Statistics Codes		P/MSA Name and County Components		FIPS Codes	State	Cnty
P/MSA	State	County		P/MSA	State	Cnty
174	36		Mansfield, OH, MSA	4800	39	
		017	Ohio			033
		070	Crawford			139
		070	Richland			
175	44		McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX, MSA	4880	48	
		108	Texas			215
			Hidalgo			
176	38		Medford-Ashland, OR, MSA	4890	41	
		015	Oregon			029
			Jackson			
177	10		Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL, MSA	4900	12	
		005	Florida			009
			Brevard			
178	04		Memphis, TN-AR-MS, MSA	4920	05	
		018	Arkansas			035
		25	Crittenden			28
		017	Mississippi			033
		43	De Soto			47
		024	Tennessee			047
		079	Fayette			157
		084	Shelby			167
		084	Tipton			
179	05		Merced, CA, MSA	4940	06	
		024	California			047
			Merced			
180	10		Miami, FL, PMSA	5000	12	
		013	Florida			025
			Dade			
181	31		Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ, PMSA	5015	34	
		010	New Jersey			019
		012	Hunterdon			023
		018	Middlesex			035
			Somerset			
182	50		Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI, PMSA	5080	55	
		041	Wisconsin			079
		046	Milwaukee			089
		067	Ozaukee			131
		068	Washington			133
		068	Waukesha			
183	24		Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI, MSA	5120	27	
		002	Minnesota			003
		010	Anoka			019
		013	Carver			025
		019	Chisago			037
		027	Dakota			053
		030	Hennepin			059
		062	Isanti			123
		070	Ramsey			139
		071	Scott			141
		082	Sherburne			163
		086	Washington			171
		086	Wright			
	50		Wisconsin		55	
		048	Pierce			093
		056	St. Croix			109
184	01		Mobile, AL, MSA	5160	01	
		002	Alabama			003
		049	Baldwin			097
			Mobile			
185	05		Modesto, CA, MSA	5170	06	
		050	California			099
			Stanislaus			

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Vital Statistics Codes			P/MSA Name and County Components	FIPS Codes		
P/MSA	State	County		P/MSA	State	Cnty
186	31		Monmouth-Ocean, NJ, PMSA	5190		
			New Jersey		34	
		013	Monmouth			025
		015	Ocean			029
187	19		Monroe, LA, MSA	5200		
			Louisiana		22	
		037	Ouachita			073
188	01		Montgomery, AL, MSA	5240		
			Alabama		01	
		001	Autauga			001
		026	Elmore			051
		051	Montgomery			101
189	15		Muncie, IN, MSA	5280		
			Indiana		18	
		018	Delaware			035
190	41		Myrtle Beach, SC, MSA	5330		
			South Carolina		45	
		026	Horry			051
191	10		Naples, FL, MSA	5345		
			Florida		12	
		011	Collier			021
192	43		Nashville, TN, MSA	5360		
			Tennessee		47	
		011	Cheatham			021
		019	Davidson			037
		022	Dickson			043
		074	Robertson			147
		075	Rutherford			149
		083	Sumner			165
		094	Williamson			187
		095	Wilson			189
193	33		Nassau-Suffolk, NY, PMSA	5380		
			New York		36	
		028	Nassau			059
		048	Suffolk			103
194			New Haven-Bridgeport-Stamford-Danbury-Waterbury,	5483		
	07		CT, NECMA		09	
		001	Connecticut			001
		005	Fairfield			009
			New Haven			
195	07		New London-Norwich, CT, NECMA	5523		
			Connecticut		09	
		006	New London			011
196	19		New Orleans, LA, MSA	5560		
			Louisiana		22	
		026	Jefferson			051
		036	Orleans			071
		038	Plaquemines			075
		044	St. Bernard			087
		045	St. Charles			089
		047	St. James			093
		048	St. John the Baptist			095
		052	St. Tammany			103
197	33		New York, NY, PMSA	5600		
			New York		36	
		029	New York city			005
		038	Putnam			079
		040	Rockland			087
		056	Westchester			119

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Vital Statistics Codes			P/MSA Name and County Components	FIPS Codes		
P/MSA	State	County		P/MSA	State	Cnty
198	31		Newark, NJ, PMSA	5640		
			New Jersey		34	
		007	Essex			013
		014	Morris			027
		019	Sussex			037
		020	Union			039
		021	Warren			041
199	33		Newburgh, NY-PA, PMSA	5660		
			New York		36	
		034	Orange			071
	39		Pennsylvania		42	
		052	Pike			103
200	34		Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC, MSA	5720		
			North Carolina		37	
		027	Currituck			053
	47		Virginia		51	
		026	Chesapeake city			550
		052	Gloucester			073
		058	Hampton city			650
		065	Isle of Wight			093
		066	James City			095
		081	Mathews			115
		087	Newport News city			700
		088	Norfolk city			710
		098	Poquoson city			735
		099	Portsmouth city			740
		123	Suffolk city			800
		127	Virginia Beach city			810
		132	Williamsburg city			830
		136	York			199
201	05		Oakland, CA, PMSA	5775		
			California		06	
		001	Alameda			001
		007	Contra Costa			013
202	10		Ocala, FL, MSA	5790		
			Florida		12	
		042	Marion			083
203	44		Odessa-Midland, TX, MSA	5800		
			Texas		48	
		068	Ector			135
		165	Midland			329
204	37		Oklahoma City, OK, MSA	5880		
			Oklahoma		40	
		009	Canadian			017
		014	Cleveland			027
		042	Logan			083
		044	McClain			087
		055	Oklahoma			109
		063	Pottawatomie			125
205	48		Olympia, WA, PMSA	5910		
			Washington		53	
		034	Thurston			067
206	16		Omaha, NE-IA, MSA	5920		
			Iowa		19	
		078	Pottawattamie			155
	28		Nebraska		31	
		013	Cass			025
		028	Douglas			055
		077	Sarpy			153
		089	Washington			177
207	05		Orange County, CA, PMSA	5945		
			California		06	
		030	Orange			059

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Vital Statistics Codes			P/MSA Name and County Components	FIPS Codes		
P/MSA	State	County		P/MSA	State	Cnty
208	10		Orlando, FL, MSA	5960		
		035	Florida		12	069
		048	Lake			095
		049	Orange			097
		059	Osceola			117
			Seminole			
209	18		Owensboro, KY, MSA	5990		
		030	Kentucky		21	059
			Daviess			
210	10		Panama City, FL, MSA	6015		
		003	Florida		12	005
			Bay			
211	36		Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH, MSA	6020		
		084	Ohio		39	167
		49	Washington		54	107
		054	West Virginia			
			Wood			
212	10		Pensacola, FL, MSA	6080		
		017	Florida		12	033
		057	Escambia			113
			Santa Rosa			
213	14		Peoria-Pekin, IL, MSA	6120		
		072	Illinois		17	143
		090	Peoria			179
		102	Tazewell			203
			Woodford			
214	31		Philadelphia, PA-NJ, PMSA	6160		
		003	New Jersey		34	005
		004	Burlington			007
		008	Camden			015
		017	Gloucester			033
		017	Salem			
	39		Pennsylvania		42	
		009	Bucks			017
		015	Chester			029
		023	Delaware			045
		046	Montgomery			091
		051	Philadelphia			101
215	03		Phoenix-Mesa, AZ, MSA	6200		
		008	Arizona		04	013
		012	Maricopa			021
			Pinal			
216	04		Pine Bluff, AR, MSA	6240		
		035	Arkansas		05	069
			Jefferson			
217	39		Pittsburgh, PA, MSA	6280		
		002	Pennsylvania		42	003
		004	Allegheny			007
		010	Beaver			019
		026	Butler			051
		063	Fayette			125
		065	Washington			129
			Westmoreland			
218	22		Pittsfield, MA, NECMA	6323		
		002	Massachusetts		25	003
			Berkshire			
219	20		Portland, ME, NECMA	6403		
		003	Maine		23	005
			Cumberland			

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Vital Statistics Codes			P/MSA Name and County Components	FIPS Codes		
P/MSA	State	County		P/MSA	State	Cnty
220	38		Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA, PMSA	6440		
			Oregon		41	
		003	Clackamas			005
		005	Columbia			009
		026	Multnomah			051
		034	Washington			067
		036	Yamhill			071
	48		Washington		53	
		006	Clark			011
221	40		Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, RI, NECMA	6483		
			Rhode Island		44	
		001	Bristol			001
		002	Kent			003
		004	Providence			007
		005	Washington			009
222	45		Provo-Orem, UT, MSA	6520		
			Utah		49	
		025	Utah			049
223	06		Pueblo, CO, MSA	6560		
			Colorado		08	
		051	Pueblo			101
224	10		Punta Gorda, FL, MSA	6580		
			Florida		12	
		008	Charlotte			015
225	50		Racine, WI, PMSA	6600		
			Wisconsin		55	
		052	Racine			101
226	34		Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC, MSA	6640		
			North Carolina		37	
		019	Chatham			037
		032	Durham			063
		035	Franklin			069
		051	Johnston			101
		068	Orange			135
		092	Wake			183
227	42		Rapid City, SD, MSA	6660		
			South Dakota		46	
		051	Pennington			103
228	39		Reading, PA, MSA	6680		
			Pennsylvania		42	
		006	Berks			011
229	05		Redding, CA, MSA	6690		
			California		06	
		045	Shasta			089
230	29		Reno, NV, MSA	6720		
			Nevada		32	
		016	Washoe			031
231	48		Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA, MSA	6740		
			Washington		53	
		003	Benton			005
		011	Franklin			021

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Vital Statistics Codes			P/MSA Name and County Components	FIPS Codes		
P/MSA	State	County		P/MSA	State	Cnty
232	47		Richmond-Petersburg, VA, MSA	6760	51	
		023	Virginia			036
		027	Charles City			041
		030	Chesterfield			570
		037	Colonial Heights city			053
		053	Dinwiddie			075
		059	Goochland			085
		061	Hanover			087
		064	Henrico			670
		086	Hopewell city			127
		096	New Kent			730
		100	Petersburg city			145
		102	Powhatan			149
		108	Prince George			760
			Richmond city			
233	05		Riverside-San Bernardino, CA, PMSA	6780	06	
		033	California			065
		036	Riverside			071
			San Bernardino			
234	47		Roanoke, VA, MSA	6800	51	
		014	Virginia			023
		109	Botetourt			161
		110	Roanoke			770
		114	Roanoke city			775
			Salem city			
235	24		Rochester, MN, MSA	6820	27	
		055	Minnesota			109
			Olmsted			
236	33		Rochester, NY, MSA	6840	36	
		018	New York			037
		024	Genesee			051
		026	Livingston			055
		033	Monroe			069
		035	Ontario			073
		055	Orleans			117
			Wayne			
237	14		Rockford, IL, MSA	6880	17	
		004	Illinois			007
		071	Boone			141
		101	Ogle			201
			Winnebago			
238	34		Rocky Mount, NC, MSA	6895	37	
		033	North Carolina			065
		064	Edgecombe			127
			Nash			
239	05		Sacramento, CA, PMSA	6920	06	
		009	California			017
		031	El Dorado			061
		034	Placer			067
			Sacramento			
240	23		Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI, MSA	6960	26	
		009	Michigan			017
		056	Bay			111
		073	Midland			145
			Saginaw			
241	24		St. Cloud, MN, MSA	6980	27	
		005	Minnesota			009
		073	Benton			145
			Stearns			
242	26		St. Joseph, MO, MSA	7000	29	
		002	Missouri			003
		011	Andrew			021
			Buchanan			

Vital Statistics Codes			P/MSA Name and County Components	FIPS	Codes	
P/MSA	State	County		P/MSA	State	Cnty
243	14		St. Louis, MO-IL, MSA Illinois	7040	17	
		014	Clinton			027
		042	Jersey			083
		060	Madison			119
		067	Monroe			133
		082	St. Clair			163
	26		Missouri		29	
		036	Franklin			071
		050	Jefferson			099
		057	Lincoln			113
		092	St. Charles			183
		095	St. Louis			189
		096	St. Louis city			510
		110	Warren			219
244	38		Salem, OR, PMSA Oregon	7080	41	
		024	Marion			047
		027	Polk			053
245	05		Salinas, CA, MSA California	7120	06	
		027	Monterey			053
246	45		Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT, MSA Utah	7160	49	
		006	Davis			011
		018	Salt Lake			035
		029	Weber			057
247	44		San Angelo, TX, MSA Texas	7200	48	
		226	Tom Green			451
248	44		San Antonio, TX, MSA Texas	7240	48	
		015	Bexar			029
		046	Comal			091
		094	Guadalupe			187
		247	Wilson			493
249	05		San Diego, CA, MSA California	7320	06	
		037	San Diego			073
250	05		San Francisco, CA, PMSA California	7360	06	
		021	Marin			041
		038	San Francisco			075
		041	San Mateo			081
251	05		San Jose, CA, PMSA California	7400	06	
		043	Santa Clara			085
252	05		San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles, CA, MSA California	7460	06	
		040	San Luis Obispo			079
253	05		Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA, MSA California	7480	06	
		042	Santa Barbara			083
254	05		Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA, PMSA California	7485	06	
		044	Santa Cruz			087
255	32		Santa Fe, NM, MSA New Mexico	7490	35	
		016	Los Alamos			028
		027	Santa Fe			049

Vital Statistics Codes			P/MSA Name and County Components	FIPS Codes		
P/MSA	State	County		P/MSA	State	Cnty
256	05	049	Santa Rosa, CA, PMSA California Sonoma	7500	06	097
257	10	041 058	Sarasota-Bradenton, FL, MSA Florida Manatee Sarasota	7510	12	081 115
258	11	015 025 051	Savannah, GA, MSA Georgia Bryan Chatham Effingham	7520	13	029 051 103
259	39	019 035 040 066	Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, PA, MSA Pennsylvania Columbia Lackawanna Luzerne Wyoming	7560	42	037 069 079 131
260	48	015 017 031	Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA, PMSA Washington Island King Snohomish	7600	53	029 033 061
261	39	043	Sharon, PA, MSA Pennsylvania Mercer	7610	42	085
262	50	060	Sheboygan, WI, MSA Wisconsin Sheboygan	7620	55	117
263	44	091	Sherman-Denison, TX, MSA Texas Grayson	7640	48	181
264	19	008 009 060	Shreveport-Bossier City, LA, MSA Louisiana Bossier Caddo Webster	7680	22	015 017 119
265	16	097	Sioux City, IA-NE, MSA Iowa Woodbury	7720	19	193
	28	022	Nebraska Dakota		31	043
266	42	041 049	Sioux Falls, SD, MSA South Dakota Lincoln Minnehaha	7760	46	083 099
267	15	071	South Bend, IN, MSA Indiana St. Joseph	7800	18	141
268	48	032	Spokane, WA, MSA Washington Spokane	7840	53	063
269	14	065 084	Springfield, IL, MSA Illinois Menard Sangamon	7880	17	129 167

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P/MSA	State	County	P/MSA Name and County Components	P/MSA	State	Cnty
270	26		Springfield, MO, MSA	7920	29	
		022	Missouri			043
		039	Christian			077
		113	Greene			225
			Webster			
271	22		Springfield, MA, NECMA	8003	25	
		007	Massachusetts			013
		008	Hampden			015
			Hampshire			
272	39		State College, PA, MSA	8050	42	
		014	Pennsylvania			027
			Centre			
273	36		Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV, MSA	8080	39	
		041	Ohio			081
	49		Jefferson		54	
		005	West Virginia			009
		015	Brooke			029
			Hancock			
274	05		Stockton-Lodi, CA, MSA	8120	06	
		039	California			077
			San Joaquin			
275	41		Sumter, SC, MSA	8140	45	
		043	South Carolina			085
			Sumter			
276	33		Syracuse, NY, MSA	8160	36	
		005	New York			011
		025	Cayuga			053
		032	Madison			067
		036	Onondaga			075
			Oswego			
277	48		Tacoma, WA, PMSA	8200	53	
		027	Washington			053
			Pierce			
278	10		Tallahassee, FL, MSA	8240	12	
		020	Florida			039
		037	Gadsden			073
			Leon			
279	10		Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL, MSA	8280	12	
		027	Florida			053
		029	Hernando			057
		051	Hillsborough			101
		052	Pasco			103
			Pinellas			
280	15		Terre Haute, IN, MSA	8320	18	
		011	Indiana			021
		083	Clay			165
		084	Vermillion			167
			Vigo			
281	04		Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR, MSA	8360	05	
		046	Arkansas			091
	44		Miller		48	
		019	Texas			037
			Bowie			
282	36		Toledo, OH, MSA	8400	39	
		026	Ohio			051
		048	Fulton			095
		087	Lucas			173
			Wood			
283	17		Topeka, KS, MSA	8440	20	
		089	Kansas			177
			Shawnee			

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Vital Statistics Codes			P/MSA Name and County Components	FIPS Codes		
P/MSA	State	County		P/MSA	State	Cnty
284	31	011	Trenton, NJ, PMSA New Jersey Mercer	8480	34	021
285	03	011	Tucson, AZ, MSA Arizona Pima	8520	04	019
286	37	019 057 066 072 073	Tulsa, OK, MSA Oklahoma Creek Osage Rogers Tulsa Wagoner	8560	40	037 113 131 143 145
287	01	063	Tuscaloosa, AL, MSA Alabama Tuscaloosa	8600	01	125
288	44	212	Tyler, TX, MSA Texas Smith	8640	48	423
289	33	021 031	Utica-Rome, NY, MSA New York Herkimer Oneida	8680	36	043 065
290	05	028 048	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA, PMSA California Napa Solano	8720	06	055 095
291	05	056	Ventura, CA, PMSA California Ventura	8735	06	111
292	44	235	Victoria, TX, MSA Texas Victoria	8750	48	469
293	31	006	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ, PMSA New Jersey Cumberland	8760	34	011
294	05	054	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA, MSA California Tulare	8780	06	107
295	44	155	Waco, TX, MSA Texas McLennan	8800	48	309

Vital Statistics Codes			P/MSA Name and County Components	FIPS Codes		
P/MSA	State	County		P/MSA	State	Cnty
296			Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV, PMSA	8840		
	09		Dist. of Columbia		11	
		001	District of Columbia			001
	21		Maryland		24	
		005	Calvert			009
		009	Charles			017
		011	Frederick			021
		016	Montgomery			031
		017	Prince George's			033
	47		Virginia		51	
		003	Alexandria city			510
		008	Arlington			013
		028	Clarke			043
		033	Culpeper			047
		040	Fairfax			059
		041	Fairfax city			600
		042	Falls Church city			610
		043	Fauquier			061
		049	Fredericksburg city			630
		068	King George			099
		073	Loudoun			107
		078	Manassas city			683
		079	Manassas Park city			685
		103	Prince William			153
		120	Spotsylvania			177
		121	Stafford			179
		128	Warren			187
	49		West Virginia		54	
		002	Berkeley			003
		019	Jefferson			037
297			Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA, MSA	8920		
	16		Iowa		19	
		007	Black Hawk			013
298			Wausau, WI, MSA	8940		
	50		Wisconsin		55	
		037	Marathon			073
299			West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL, MSA	8960		
	10		Florida		12	
		050	Palm Beach			099
300			Wheeling, WV-OH, MSA	9000		
	36		Ohio		39	
		007	Belmont			013
	49		West Virginia		54	
		026	Marshall			051
		035	Ohio			069
301			Wichita, KS, MSA	9040		
	17		Kansas		20	
		008	Butler			015
		040	Harvey			079
		087	Sedgwick			173
302			Wichita Falls, TX, MSA	9080		
	44		Texas		48	
		005	Archer			009
		243	Wichita			485
303			Williamsport, PA, MSA	9140		
	39		Pennsylvania		42	
		041	Lycoming			081
304			Wilmington-Newark, DE-MD, PMSA	9160		
	08		Delaware		10	
		002	New Castle			003
	21		Maryland		24	
		008	Cecil			015

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305	34	010 065	Wilmington, NC, MSA North Carolina Brunswick New Hanover	9200	37	019 129
306	48	039	Yakima, WA, MSA Washington Yakima	9260	53	077
307	05	057	Yolo, CA, PMSA California Yolo	9270	06	113
308	39	067	York, PA, MSA Pennsylvania York	9280	42	133
309	36	015 050 078	Youngstown-Warren, OH, MSA Ohio Columbiana Mahoning Trumbull	9320	39	029 099 155
310	05	051 058	Yuba City, CA, MSA California Sutter Yuba	9340	06	101 115
311	03	015	Yuma, AZ, MSA Arizona Yuma	9360	04	027

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P/MSA	State	County		P/MSA	State	Cnty	
001	52		Aguadilla, PR, MSA	0060	72		
			Puerto Rico				003
		002	Aguada				005
		003	Aguadilla				099
		051	Moca				
002	52		Arecibo, PR, PMSA	0470	72		
			Puerto Rico				013
		007	Arecibo				027
		014	Camuy				065
		034	Hatillo				
003	52		Caguas, PR, PMSA	1310	72		
			Puerto Rico				025
		013	Caguas				035
		018	Cayey				041
		021	Cidra				063
		033	Gurabo				129
		066	San Lorenzo				
004	52		Mauaguez, PR, MSA	4840	72		
			Puerto Rico				011
		006	Anasco				023
		012	Cabo Rojo				067
		035	Hormigueros				097
		050	Mayaguez				121
		062	Sabana Grande				125
		064	San German				
005	52		Ponce, PR, MSA	6360	72		
			Puerto Rico				059
		031	Guayanilla				075
		039	Juana Diaz				111
		057	Penuelas				113
		058	Ponce				149
		076	Villalba				153
		078	Yauco				
006	52		San Juan-Bayamon, PR, PMSA	7440	72		
			Puerto Rico				007
		004	Agua Buenas				017
		009	Barceloneta				021
		011	Bayamon				029
		015	Canovanas				031
		016	Carolina				033
		017	Catano				037
		019	Ceiba				045
		023	Comerio				047
		024	Corozal				051
		026	Dorado				053
		027	Fajardo				054
		028	Florida				061
		032	Guaynabo				069
		036	Humacao				077
		040	Juncos				085
		044	Las Piedras				087
		045	Loiza				089
		046	Luquillo				091
		047	Manati				101
		052	Morovis				103
		053	Naguabo				105
		054	Naranjito				119
		061	Rio Grande				127
		065	San Juan				135
		069	Toa Alta				137
		070	Toa Baja				139
		071	Trujillo Alto				143
		073	Vega Alta				145
074	Vega Baja		151				
077	Yabucoa						

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Expanded race categories

Minnesota now reports the expanded Asian or Pacific Islander race categories of Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Korean, Samoan, Guamanian, and remaining Asian or Pacific Islanders. These expanded race categories are also reported by California, Hawaii, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, Texas, and Washington.

Congenital Anomalies for New York State

New York State now reports Spina Bifida.

Births in Puerto Rico by race of mother and father

Puerto Rico reports race of mother and father in three categories: white, black, and other. Births reported as "other" race are shown in code "0". Births coded "0" include births in these racial groups: American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian, Filipino, and other Asian or Pacific Islander.

Percent Completeness

See table A for the percent completeness of all items collected from the birth certificate by NCHS for each reporting area.

Residence and Occurrence Data

See table I for counts of births by occurrence and residence for every State and the District of Columbia.

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Apgar Score

In 1995, NCHS collected only the 5-minute Apgar score.

Education of Father

In 1995, NCHS did not collect information on education of the father.

Birth Interval

In 1995, NCHS did not collect information on the date of last live birth. Therefore, there is no information on birth interval for 1995.

Marital Status

In 1995, California and Nevada implemented procedures to help identify the mother's marital status more accurately. In California, procedures that were previously used to help identify the marital status of Asian mothers was extended to Hispanic mothers also. These procedures compare the parents' surnames when they are hyphenated if the parents were born in countries where naming practices can identify the parents' marital status. For Hispanic mothers, if the child is given a double surname of the mother's and father's surnames (either entire surnames or portions of the parents' hyphenated surnames), regardless of the sequence, and the mother is of Hispanic origin, the mother's marital status is coded "Married". In Nevada, marital status information is collected through the electronic birth process even though there is not a direct question on marital status on the printed birth certificate. See the Technical Notes of the Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1995 for more information on special procedures used by States to collect marital status information.

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Definition of live birth

Every product of conception that gives a sign of life after birth, regardless of the length of the pregnancy, is considered a live birth. This concept is included in the definition set forth by the World Health Organization (1):

Live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered liveborn.

This definition distinguishes in precise terms a live birth from a fetal death (see the section on fetal deaths in the Technical Appendix of volume II, Vital Statistics of the United States). In the interest of comparable natality statistics, both the Statistical Commission of the United Nations and the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) have adopted this definition (2,3).

History of birth-registration area

The national birth-registration area was proposed in 1850 and established in 1915. By 1933 all 48 States and the District of Columbia were participating in the registration system. The organized territories of Hawaii and Alaska were admitted in 1929 and 1950, respectively; data from these areas were prepared separately until they became States--Alaska in 1959 and Hawaii in 1960. Currently the birth-registration system of the United States covers the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the independent registration area of New York City, Puerto Rico, the U.S.

Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. However, in the statistical tabulations, "United States" refers only to the aggregate of the 50 States (including New York City) and the District of Columbia.

The original birth-registration area of 1915 consisted of 10 States and the District of Columbia. The growth of this area is indicated in table 4-1. This table also presents for each year through 1932 the estimated midyear population of the United States and of those States included in the registration system.

Because of the growth of the area for which data have been collected and tabulated, a national series of geographically comparable data before 1933 can be obtained only by estimation. Annual estimates of births have been prepared by P. K. Whelpton for 1909-34 (4). These estimates include adjustments for underregistration and for States that were not part of the birth-registration area before 1933.

Sources of data

Natality statistics

Since 1985 natality statistics for all States and the District of Columbia have been based on information from the total file of records. The information is received on computer data tapes coded by the States and provided to NCHS through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. NCHS receives these tapes from the registration offices of all States, the District of Columbia, and New York City. Information for Puerto Rico is also received on computer tapes through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. Information for the Virgin Islands and Guam is obtained

from microfilm copies of original birth certificates and is based on the total file of records for all years.

Birth statistics for years prior to 1951 and for 1955 are based on the total file of birth records. Statistics for 1951-54, 1956-66, and 1968-71 are based on 50-percent samples except for data for Guam and the Virgin Islands, which are based on all records filed. During the processing of the 1967 data the sampling rate was reduced from 50 percent to 20 percent. For details of this procedure and its consequences for the 1967 data see pages 3-9 to 3-11 in volume I of Vital Statistics of the United States, 1967. From 1972 to 1984 statistics are based on all records filed in the States submitting computer tapes and on a 50-percent sample of records in all other States.

Information for years prior to 1970 for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam is published in the annual vital statistics reports of the Department of Health of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Department of Public Health of the Virgin Islands, the Department of Public Health and Social Services of the Government of Guam, and in selected Vital Statistics of the United States annual reports.

U.S. natality data are limited to births occurring within the United States, including those occurring to U.S. residents and nonresidents. Births to nonresidents of the United States have been excluded from all tabulations by place of residence beginning in 1970 (for further discussion see "Classification by occurrence and residence"). Births occurring to U.S. citizens outside the United States are not included in any tabulations in this report. Similarly the data for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam are limited to births registered in these areas.

Standard certificate of live birth

The U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth, issued by the Public Health Service, has served for many years as the principal means of attaining uniformity in the content of the documents used to collect information on births in the United States. It has been modified in each State to the extent required by the particular State's needs or by special provisions of the State's vital statistics law. However, most State certificates conform closely in content to the standard certificate.

The first standard certificate of birth was developed in 1900. Since then, it has been revised periodically by the national vital statistics agency through consultation with State health officers and registrars; Federal agencies concerned with vital statistics; national, State, and county medical societies; and others working in public health, social welfare, demography, and insurance. This procedure has assured careful evaluation of each item for its current and future usefulness for legal, medical, demographic, and research purposes. New items have been added when necessary, and old items have been modified to ensure better reporting or, in some cases, dropped when their usefulness appeared to be limited.

1989 revision--Effective January 1, 1989, a revised U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth (figure 4-A) replaced the 1978 revision. This revision provided a wide variety of new information on maternal and infant health characteristics, representing a significant departure from previous versions in both content and format. The most significant format change was the use of checkboxes to obtain detailed medical and health information about the mother and child. It has been demonstrated that this format produces higher quality and more complete information than do open-ended items.

The reformatted items included "Medical Risk Factors for This Pregnancy," which combines the former items "Complications of Pregnancy" and "Concurrent Illnesses or Conditions Affecting

the Pregnancy." ``Complications of Labor and/or Delivery" and ``Congenital Anomalies of Child" also have been revised from the open-ended format. For each of these items at least 15 specific conditions have been identified.

Several new items were added to the revised certificate. Included are items to obtain information on tobacco and alcohol use during pregnancy, weight gain during pregnancy, obstetric procedures, method of delivery, and abnormal conditions of the newborn. These items can be used to monitor the health practices of the mother that can affect pregnancy and the use of technology in childbirth, and to identify babies with specific abnormal conditions. When combined with other socioeconomic and health data, these items provide a wealth of information relevant to the etiology of low birthweight and other adverse pregnancy outcomes.

Another modification was the addition of a Hispanic identifier for the mother and father. Although NCHS had recommended that States add items to identify the Hispanic or ethnic origin of the newborn's parents, concurrent with the 1978 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth and reported data from the cooperating States since that year, the item was new to the U.S. Standard Certificate for 1989.

The 1989 revised certificate also provided more detail than previously requested on the birth attendant and place of birth. This permits a more in-depth analysis of the number and characteristics of births by attendant and type of facility and a comparison of differences in outcome. For further discussion see individual sections for each item.

Classification of data

One of the principal values of vital statistics data is realized through the presentation of rates

that are computed by relating the vital events of a class to the population of a similarly defined class. Vital statistics and population statistics, therefore, must be classified according to similarly defined systems and tabulated in comparable groups. Even when the variables common to both, such as geographic area, age, race, and sex, have been similarly classified and tabulated, differences between the enumeration method of obtaining population data and the registration method of obtaining vital statistics data may result in significant discrepancies.

The general rules used to classify geographic and personal items for live births are set forth in "Vital Statistics Classification and Coding Instructions for Live Birth Records, 1994," NCHS Instruction Manual, Part 3a. The classification of certain important items is discussed in the following pages.

Classification by occurrence and residence

Births to U.S. residents occurring outside this country are not reallocated to the United States. In tabulations by place of residence, births occurring within the United States to U.S. citizens and to resident aliens are allocated to the usual place of residence of the mother in the United States, as reported on the birth certificate. Beginning in 1970 births to nonresidents of the United States occurring in the United States are excluded from these tabulations. From 1966 to 1969 births occurring in the United States to mothers who were nonresidents of the United States were considered as births to residents of the exact place of occurrence; in 1964 and 1965 all such births were allocated to "balance of county" of occurrence even if the birth occurred in a city. The change in coding beginning in 1970 to exclude births to nonresidents of the United States from residence data significantly affects the comparability of data with years before 1970 only for Texas.

For the total United States the tabulations by place of residence and by place of occurrence are not identical. Births to nonresidents of the United States are included in data by place of occurrence but excluded from data by place of residence, as previously indicated.

Residence error—A nationwide test of birth-registration completeness in 1950 provided measures of residence error for natality statistics. According to this test, errors in residence reporting for the country as a whole tend to overstate the number of births to residents of urban areas and to understate the number of births to residents of other areas. This tendency has assumed special importance because of a concomitant development—the increased utilization of hospitals in cities by residents of nearby places—with the result that a number of births are erroneously reported as having occurred to residents of urban areas. Another factor that contributes to this overstatement of urban births is the customary procedure of using “city” addresses for persons living outside the city limits.

Incomplete residence—Beginning in 1973 where only the State of residence is reported with no city or county specified and the State named is different from the State of occurrence, the birth is allocated to the largest city of the State of residence. Before 1973 such births were allocated to the exact place of occurrence.

Geographic classification

The rules followed in the classification of geographic areas for live births are contained in the instruction manual mentioned previously. The geographic code structure for 1994 is given in another manual, “Vital Records Geographic Classification, 1982,” NCHS Instruction Manual , Part 8.

United States--In the statistical tabulations, "United States" refers only to the aggregate of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Alaska has been included in the U.S. tabulations since 1959 and Hawaii since 1960.

Metropolitan statistical areas--The metropolitan statistical areas and primary metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's and PMSA's) used in this report are those established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget as of April 1, 1990, and used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (5) except in the New England States.

Except in the New England States, an MSA has either a city with a population of at least 50,000, or a Bureau of the Census urbanized area of at least 50,000 and a total MSA population of at least 100,000. A PMSA consists of a large urbanized county, or cluster of counties, that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links and has a population over 1 million. When PMSA's are defined, the large area of which they are component parts is designated a Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) (6).

In the New England States the U.S. Office of Management and Budget uses towns and cities rather than counties as geographic components of MSA's and PMSA's. NCHS cannot, however, use this classification for these States because its data are not coded to identify all towns. Instead, the New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMA's) are used. These areas are established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (7) and are made up of county units.

Metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties-- Independent cities and counties included in MSA's and PMSA's or NECMA's are included in data for metropolitan counties; all other counties are classified as nonmetropolitan.

Population-size groups--Beginning in 1994 vital statistics data for cities and certain other urban places have been classified according to the population enumerated in the 1990 Census of Population. Data are available for individual cities and other urban places of 10,000 or more population. Data for the remaining areas not separately identified are shown in the tables under the heading "Balance of area" or "Balance of county." Classification of areas for 1982-93 was determined by the population enumerated in the 1980 Census of Population. As a result of changes in the enumerated population between 1980 and 1990, some urban places identified in previous reports are no longer included, and a number of other urban places have been added.

Urban places other than incorporated cities for which vital statistics data are shown in this report include the following:

- Each town in New England, New York, and Wisconsin and each township in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania that had no incorporated municipality as a subdivision and had either 25,000 inhabitants or more, or a population of 10,000 to 25,000 and a density of 1,000 persons or more per square mile.
- Each county in States other than those indicated above that had no incorporated municipality within its boundary and had a density of 1,000 persons or more per square mile. (Arlington County, Virginia, is the only county classified as urban under this rule.)
- Each place in Hawaii with 10,000 or more population. (There are no incorporated cities in Hawaii.)

Race or national origin

Beginning with the 1989 data year birth data are tabulated primarily by race of mother. In 1988 and prior years the race or national origin shown in tabulations was that of the newborn child. The race of the child was determined for statistical purposes by an algorithm based on the race of the mother and father as reported on the birth certificate. When the parents were of the same race, the race of the child was the same as the race of the parents. When the parents were of different races and one parent was white, the child was assigned to the race of the other parent. When the parents were of different races and neither parent was white, the child was assigned to the race of the father, with one exception--if either parent was Hawaiian, the child was assigned to Hawaiian. If race was missing for one parent, the child was assigned the race of the parent for whom it was reported. When information on race was missing for both parents, the race of the child was considered not stated and the birth was allocated according to rules discussed on page 4 of the Technical Appendix, volume I, Vital Statistics of the United States, 1988. In 1989 the criteria for reporting the race of the parents did not change and continues to reflect the response of the informant (usually the mother).

The most important factor influencing the decision to tabulate births by race of the mother was the decennial revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth in 1989. This revision included many more health questions that are directly associated with the mother, including alcohol and tobacco use, weight gain during pregnancy, medical risk factors, obstetric procedures, complications of labor and/or delivery, and method of delivery. Additionally, many of the other items that have been on the birth certificate for more than two decades also relate directly to the mother, for example, marital status, education level, and receipt of prenatal care. It is more appropriate to use the race of the mother than the race of the child in tabulating these items.

A second factor has been the increasing incidence of interracial parentage. In 1994, 4.4

percent of births were to parents of different races, compared with just 1.7 percent in 1974. About half of these births were to white mothers and fathers of another race. There have been two major consequences of the increasing interracial parentage. One is the effect on birth rates by race. The number of white births under the former procedures has been arbitrarily limited to infants whose parents were both white (or one parent if the race of only one parent was reported). At the same time, the number of births of other races has been arbitrarily increased to include all births to white mothers and fathers of other races. Thus, prior to 1989, if race of mother had been used, birth rates per 1,000 white women in a given age group would have been higher, while comparable rates for black women and women of other races would have been lower. The other consequence of increasing interracial parentage is the impact on the racial differential in various characteristics of births, particularly in cases where there is generally a large racial disparity, such as the incidence of low birthweight. In this instance, the racial differential is larger when the data are tabulated by race of mother rather than by race of child. The same effect has been noted for characteristics such as nonmarital childbearing, preterm births, late or no prenatal care, and low educational attainment of mother.

The third factor influencing the change is the growing proportion of births with race of father not stated, 16 percent in 1994 compared with 9 percent in 1974. This reflects the increase in the proportion of births to unmarried women; in many cases no information is reported on the father. These births were already assigned the race of the mother on a *de facto* basis. Tabulating births by race of mother provides a more uniform approach, rather than a necessarily arbitrary combination of parental races.

The change in the tabulation of births by race presents some problems when analyzing birth data by race, particularly trend data. The problem is likely to be acute for races other than white and black.

The categories for race or national origin are "White," "Black," "American Indian" (including Aleuts and Eskimos), "Chinese," "Japanese," "Hawaiian," "Filipino," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander" (including Asian Indian). Before 1992 there was also an "other" category, which is now combined with the "Not stated" category. Before 1978 the category "Other Asian or Pacific Islander" was not identified separately but included with "Other" races. The separation of this category allows identification of the category "Asian or Pacific Islander" by combining the new category "Other Asian or Pacific Islander" with Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian, and Filipino.

The category "White" comprises births reported as white and births where race is reported as Hispanic. Before 1964 all births for which race or national origin was not stated were classified as white. Beginning in 1964 changes in the procedures for allocating race when race or national origin is not stated have changed the composition of this category. (See discussion on "Race or national origin not stated.")

If the race or national origin of an Asian parent is ill-defined or not clearly identifiable with one of the categories used in the classification (for example, if "Oriental" is entered), an attempt is made to determine the specific race or national origin from the entry for place of birth. If the birthplace is China, Japan, or the Philippines, the race of the parent is assigned to that category. When race cannot be determined from birthplace, it is assigned to the category "Other Asian or Pacific Islander."

Race or national origin not stated—If the race of the mother is not defined or not identifiable with one of the categories used in the classification and the race of the father is known, the race of the father is assigned to the mother. Where information for both parents is missing, the race of the mother is allocated electronically according to the specific race of the mother on the preceding record with a known race of mother. Data for both parents were missing for only 0.5 percent of birth certificates for 1994. Nearly all statistics by race or national origin for the United States as a whole in 1962 and 1963 are affected by a lack of information for New Jersey, which did not report the race of the parents in those years. Birth rates by race for those years are computed on a population base that excluded New Jersey. For the method of estimating the U.S. population by age, sex, and race excluding New Jersey in 1962 and 1963, see page 4-8 in the Technical Appendix of volume I, Vital Statistics of the United States, 1963.

Beginning in 1992, NCHS contracted with seven States with the highest API populations to code births to additional API subgroups. The API subgroups include births to Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Korean, Samoan, Guamanian, and other API women. The seven States included in this reporting area are: California, Hawaii, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, Texas, and Washington. At least two-thirds of the U.S. population of each of these additional API groups lived in the seven-State reporting area(8). The data are available on the detailed natality tapes and CD-ROMs beginning with the 1992 data year. An analytic report based on the 1992 data year is also available upon request(9).

Age of mother

Beginning in 1989 an item on the birth certificate asks for "Date of Birth." In previous years,

``Age (at time of this birth)" was requested. Not all States have revised this item for 1989, and therefore the age of mother either is derived from the reported month and year of birth or coded as stated on the certificate. The age of mother is edited for upper and lower limits. When the age of mother is computed to be under 10 years or 50 years or over, it is considered not stated and is assigned as described below.

Age-specific birth rates are based on populations of women by age, prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. In census years the decennial census counts are used. In intercensal years, estimates of the population of women by age are published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in Current Population Reports.

The 1990 Census of Population derived age in completed years as of April 1, 1990, from the responses to questions on age at last birthday and month and year of birth, with the latter given preference. In the 1960, 1970, and the 1980 Census of Population, age was also derived from month and year of birth. ``Age in completed years" was asked in censuses before 1960. This was nearly the equivalent of the former birth certificate question, which the 1950 test of matched birth and census records confirms by showing a high degree of consistency in reporting age in these two sources (10).

Median age of mother--Median age is the value that divides an age distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the values being less and one-half being greater. Median ages of mothers for 1960 to the present have been computed from birth rates for 5-year age groups rather than from birth frequencies. This method eliminates the effects of changes in the age composition of the childbearing population over time. Changes in the median ages from year to year can thus be attributed solely to changes in the age-specific birth rates.

Not stated date of birth of mother—Beginning in 1964 birth records with date of birth of mother and/or age of mother not stated have had age imputed according to the age of mother from the previous birth record of the same race and total-birth order (total of fetal deaths and live births). (See "Vital Statistics Computer Edits for Natality Data," NCHS Instruction Manual , Part 12, page 9.) In 1963 birth records with age not stated were allocated according to the age appearing on the record previously processed for a mother of identical race and parity (number of live births). For 1960-62 not stated ages were distributed in proportion to the known ages for each racial group. Before 1960 this was done for age-specific birth rates but not for the birth frequency tables, which showed a separate category for age not stated.

Age of father

Age of father is derived from the reported date of birth or coded as stated on the birth certificate. If the age is under 10 years, it is considered not stated and grouped with those cases for which age is not stated on the certificate. Information on age of father is often missing on birth certificates of children born to unmarried mothers, greatly inflating the number of "not stated" in all tabulations by age of father. In computing birth rates by age of father, births tabulated as age of father not stated are distributed in the same proportions as births with known age within each 5-year-age classification of the mother. This procedure is done separately by race. The resulting distributions are summed to form a composite frequency distribution that is the basis for computing birth rates by age of father. This procedure avoids the distortion in rates that would result if the relationship between age of mother and age of father were disregarded.

Live-birth order and parity

Live-birth order and parity classifications shown in this volume refer to the total number of live births the mother has had including the 1994 birth. Fetal deaths are excluded.

Live-birth order indicates what number the present birth represents; for example, a baby born to a mother who has had two previous live births (even if one or both are not now living) has a live-birth order of three. Parity indicates how many live births a mother has had. Before delivery a mother having her first baby has a parity of zero and a mother having her third baby has a parity of two. After delivery the mother of a baby who is a first live birth has a parity of one and the mother of a baby who is a third live birth has a parity of three.

Live-birth order and parity are determined from two items on the birth certificate, "Live births now living" and "Live births now dead."

Not stated birth order—Before 1969 if both of these items were blank, the birth was considered a first birth. Beginning in 1969, births for which the pregnancy history items were not completed have been tabulated as live-birth order not stated. As a result of this revised procedure, 22,686 births in 1969 that would have been assigned to the "First birth order" category under the old rules were assigned to the "Not stated" category.

All births tabulated in the "Not stated birth order" category are excluded from the computation of percents. In computing birth rates by live-birth order, births tabulated as birth order not stated are distributed in the same proportion as births of known live-birth order.

Date of last live birth

The date of last live birth was added to the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth in 1968 for the purpose of providing information on child spacing. The interval since the last live birth is the difference between the date of last live birth and the date of present birth. For an interval to be computed, both the month and year of the last live birth must be valid. This interval is computed only for events to mothers who have had at least one previous live birth.

Births for which the interval since last live birth is not stated are excluded from the computation of percents and means.

Zero interval—An interval of zero months since the last live birth indicates the second born of a set of twins, the second or third born of a set of triplets, and so forth. Births with an interval of zero months are excluded from the computation of mean intervals.

Educational attainment

Data on the educational attainment of both parents were collected beginning in 1968 and tabulated for publication in 1969 for the first time.

The educational attainment of either parent is defined as "the number of years of school completed." Only those years completed in "regular" schools are counted, that is, a formal educational system of public schools or the equivalent in accredited private or parochial schools. Business or trade schools, such as beauty and barber schools, are not considered "regular" schools for the purposes of this item. No attempt has been made to convert years of school completed in foreign school systems, ungraded school systems, and so forth, to equivalent grades in the American school system. Such entries are included in the category "Not stated."

Persons who have completed only a partial year in high school or college are tabulated as having completed the highest preceding grade. For those certificates on which a specific degree is stated, years of school completed is coded to the level at which the degree is most commonly attained; for example, persons reporting B.A., A.B., or B.S. degrees are considered to have completed 16 years of school.

Education not stated--The category "Not stated" includes all records in reporting areas for which there is no information on years of school completed as well as all records for which the information provided is not compatible with coding specifications.

Births tabulated as education not stated are excluded from the computations of percents.

Marital status

Beginning with 1980 data, national estimates of births to unmarried women are derived from two sources. In 1994 marital status was reported directly on the birth certificates of 45 States and the District of Columbia. In the remaining five States, which lack such an item (California, Connecticut, Michigan, Nevada, and New York), marital status is inferred from a comparison of the child's and parents' surnames. This procedure represents a substantial departure from the method used before 1980 to prepare national estimates of births to unmarried women, which assumed that the incidence of births to unmarried women in States with no direct question on marital status was the same as the incidence in reporting States in the same geographic division.

The current method uses related information on the birth certificate to improve the quality of national data on this topic, as well as to provide data for the individual nonreporting States. Beginning

in 1980 a birth in a nonreporting State is classified as occurring to a married woman if the parents' surnames are the same, or if the child's and father's surnames are the same and the mother's current surname cannot be obtained from the informant item of the birth certificate. A birth is classified as occurring to an unmarried woman if the father's name is missing, if the parents' surnames are different, or if the father's and child's surnames are different and the mother's current surname is missing.

Because of the continued substantial increases in nonmarital childbearing throughout the 1980's, the data have been intensively evaluated in each year, 1985-94. There has been continuing concern that the current method might overstate the number of births to unmarried women because it incorporates data based on a comparison of surnames. This is because births to women who have retained their maiden surname as their legal surname after marriage and who are frequently older, well-educated women, would be classified as nonmarital births. Trends based on data incorporating inferential statistics can be compared with trends based on the geographic estimates for the 1980-94 period to show the impact of the two methods. The trends for the two methods are similar for all races combined and for white and black births. Between 1980 and 1994, birth rates for unmarried white women increased 112 percent based on data incorporating inferential information and 116 percent based on the geographic estimates. Birth rates for unmarried black women increased 1 percent based on the inferential data and declined 2 percent based on geographic estimates.

Michigan and Texas births--The number of births to unmarried women in Michigan was underreported during the years 1988-93, but the greatest undercount, numerically, was for 1990-93. Michigan had separate counts of the numbers of births with paternity acknowledgments, but did not include them with the counts of unmarried women based on the general inferential procedures that were provided to NCHS. The underreporting began in 1988, and was about 25 percent for the years

1988-93. In 1993 NCHS reported 36,326 births to unmarried women in Michigan, 26 percent below the number that included paternity affidavits (49,281) (11). Thus, there is a considerable discontinuity in the nonmarital birth data for Michigan from 1993 to 1994. The proportion of nonmarital births reported to NCHS increased from 26 percent to 35 percent.

The number of births to unmarried women in Texas was underreported during the years 1989-93. As a result of legislation passed in 1989, a birth was considered to have occurred to a married woman if the mother provides any information about the father, or if a paternity affidavit has been filed. The measurement of marital status for Texas births improved beginning with the 1994 data year because a direct question on marital status was added to the Texas birth certificate. However, there is a considerable discontinuity in the data for Texas from 1993 to 1994. The proportion of births to unmarried mothers increased from 17 to 29 percent.

No adjustments are made during the data processing for errors in the reporting of marital status on the birth records of the 45 reporting States and the District of Columbia because the extent of this reporting problem is unknown. When marital status is not stated on the birth certificate of a reporting area, the mother is considered married.

When births to unmarried women are reported as second- or higher-order births, it is not known whether the mother was married or unmarried when the previous deliveries occurred, because her marital status at the time of these earlier births is not available from the birth record.

Rates for 1940 and 1950 are based on decennial census counts. Rates for 1955-94 are based on a smoothed series of population estimates (12). Because of sampling error, the original U.S. Bureau of the Census population estimates by marital status fluctuate erratically from year to year; therefore, they have been smoothed so that the rates do not show similar variations. These rates differ

from those published in volumes of Vital Statistics of the United States before 1969, which were based on the original estimates provided annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Birth rates by marital status for 1971-79 have been revised and differ from rates published before 1980 in volumes of Vital Statistics of the United States (see "Computation of rates and other measures").

Place of delivery and attendant at birth

The 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth included separate categories for freestanding birthing centers, the mother's residence, and clinic or doctor's office as the place of birth. Prior to 1989, place of birth was classified simply as either "In hospital" or "Not in hospital." Births occurring in hospitals, institutions, clinics, centers, or homes were included in the category "In hospital." In this context the word "homes" does not refer to the mother's residence but to an institution, such as a home for unmarried women. Birthing centers were included in either category, depending on each State's assessment of the facility. Beginning in 1989 births occurring in clinics and in birthing centers not attached to a hospital are classified as "Not in hospital." This change in classification may account in part for the lower proportion of "In hospital" births compared with previous years. (The change in classification of clinics should have minor impact because comparatively few births occur in these facilities, but the effect of any change in classification of freestanding birthing centers is unknown.)

Beginning in 1975 the attendant at birth and place of delivery items were coded independently, primarily to permit the identification of the person in attendance at hospital deliveries. The 1989 certificate includes separate classifications for "M.D." (Doctor of Medicine), "D.O." (Doctor of Osteopathy), "C.N.M." (certified nurse midwife), "Other midwife," and "Other" attendants. In earlier

certificates births attended by certified nurse midwives were grouped with those attended by lay midwives. The new certificate also facilitates the identification of home births, births in freestanding birthing centers, and births in clinics or physician offices.

Data for the "In hospital" category for 1975-88 include all births in clinics or maternity centers, regardless of the attendant. Data for 1975-77 published before 1980 included clinic and center births in the category "In hospital" only when the attendant was a physician. Data shown for 1975-77 published after 1980 will, therefore, differ from data published before 1980. As a result of this change, for 1975 an additional 12,352 births are now classified as occurring in hospitals, raising the percent of births occurring in hospitals from 98.7 to 99.1. Similarly, for 1976 the number of births occurring in hospitals increased by 14,133 and the percent in hospitals raised from 98.6 to 99.1; for 1977 the increase is 15,937 and the percent in hospitals raised from 98.5 to 99.0. For 1974 and earlier the "In hospital" category includes all births in hospitals or institutions and births in clinics, centers, or maternity homes only when attended by physicians.

The "Not in hospital" category includes births for which no information is reported on place of birth. Before 1975 births for which the stated place of birth was a "doctor's office" and delivery was by a physician were included in the category "In hospital." Beginning in 1975 these births were tabulated as "Not in hospital" and included with births delivered by physicians in this category. Although the actual number of such births is unknown, the effect of the change is minimal. In 1974, 0.3 percent of all births were delivered by physicians outside of hospitals; in 1975 this proportion was 0.4 percent.

Babies born on the way to or on arrival at the hospital are classified as having been born in the hospital. This may account for some of the hospital births not delivered by physicians or

midwives.

Beginning in 1993, all in-hospital births occurring in Illinois where the attendant was classified as an “other” midwife were changed to certified nurse-midwife. This was necessary because almost all of these births were delivered by midwives certified by the American College of Nurse Midwives but because Illinois does not certify midwives, many of these births were classified as “other” midwives.

Birthweight

Birthweight is reported in some areas in pounds and ounces rather than in grams. However, the metric system has been used in tabulating and presenting the statistics to facilitate comparison with data published by other groups. The categories for birthweight were changed in 1979 to be consistent with the recommendations in the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9). The categories in gram intervals and their equivalents in pounds and ounces are as follows:

Less than 500 grams = 1 lb 1 oz or less

500-999 grams = 1 lb 2 oz-2 lb 3 oz

1,000-1,499 grams = 2 lb 4 oz-3 lb 4 oz

1,500-1,999 grams = 3 lb 5 oz-4 lb 6 oz

2,000-2,499 grams = 4 lb 7 oz-5 lb 8 oz

2,500-2,999 grams = 5 lb 9 oz-6 lb 9 oz

3,000-3,499 grams = 6 lb 10 oz-7 lb 11 oz

3,500-3,999 grams = 7 lb 12 oz-8 lb 13 oz

4,000-4,499 grams = 8 lb 14 oz-9 lb 14 oz

4,500-4,999 grams = 9 lb 15 oz-11 lb 0 oz

5,000 grams or more = 11 lb 1 oz or more

The ICD-9 defines low birthweight as less than 2,500 grams. This is a shift of 1 gram from the previous criterion of 2,500 grams or less, which was recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics in 1935 and adopted in 1948 by the World Health Organization in the Sixth Revision of the International Lists of Diseases and Causes of Death.

After data classified by pounds and ounces are converted to grams, median weights are computed and rounded before publication. To establish the continuity of class intervals needed to convert pounds and ounces to grams, the end points of these intervals are assumed to be half an ounce less at the lower end and half an ounce more at the upper end. For example, 2 lb 4 oz-3 lb 4 oz is interpreted as 2 lb 3 1/2 oz-3 lb 4 1/2 oz.

Births for which birthweight is not reported are excluded from the computation of percents and medians.

Period of gestation

The period of gestation is defined as beginning with the first day of the last normal menstrual period (LMP) and ending with the day of the birth. The LMP is used as the initial date because it can be more accurately determined than the date of conception, which usually occurs 2 weeks after the LMP.

Births occurring before 37 completed weeks of gestation are considered to be "preterm" or "premature" for purposes of classification. At 37-41 weeks gestation, births are considered to be "term," and at 42 completed weeks and over, "postterm." These distinctions are according to the ICD-9 definitions.

The 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth included a new item, "clinical estimate of gestation," that is being compared with length of gestation computed from the LMP date when the latter appears to be inconsistent with birthweight. This is done for normal-weight births of apparently short gestations and very low-birthweight births reported to be full term. The clinical estimate also was used if the date of the LMP was not reported. The period of gestation for 4.1 percent of the births in 1994 was based on the clinical estimate of gestation. For 96 percent of these records the clinical estimate was used because the LMP date was not reported. For the remaining 4 percent the clinical estimate was used because it was compatible with the reported birthweight, whereas the LMP-computed gestation was not. In cases where the reported birthweight was inconsistent with both the LMP-computed gestation and the clinical estimate of gestation, the LMP-computed gestation was used if it was within 5 weeks of the clinical estimate and birthweight was reclassified as "not stated." If the reported birthweight was inconsistent with both the LMP-computed gestation and the clinical estimate of gestation, gestation and birthweight were classified as "not stated" if the LMP-computed gestation was not within 5 weeks of the clinical estimate. These changes result in only a very small discontinuity in the data. For further information on the use of the clinical estimate of gestation see "Computer Edits for Natality Data, Effective 1989," NCHS Instruction Manual , Part 12, pages 34-36.

Before 1981 the period of gestation was computed only when there was a valid month, day,

and year of LMP. However, length of gestation could not be determined from a substantial number of live-birth certificates each year because the day of LMP was missing. Beginning in 1981 weeks of gestation have been imputed for records with missing day of LMP when there is a valid month and year. Each such record is assigned the gestational period in weeks of the preceding record that has a complete LMP date with the same computed months of gestation and the same 500-gram birthweight interval. The effect of the imputation procedure is to increase slightly the proportion of preterm births and to lower the proportion of births at 39, 40, 41, and 42 weeks of gestation. A more complete discussion of this procedure and its implications is presented in a previous report (13).

Because of postconception bleeding or menstrual irregularities, the presumed date of LMP may be in error. In these instances the computed gestational period may be longer or shorter than the true gestational period, but the extent of such errors is unknown.

Month of pregnancy prenatal care began

For those records in which the name of the month is entered for this item, instead of first, second, third, and so forth, the month of pregnancy in which prenatal care began is determined from the month named and the month last normal menses began. For these births, if the item "Date last normal menses began" is not stated, the month of pregnancy in which prenatal care began is tabulated as not stated.

Number of prenatal visits

Tabulations of the number of prenatal visits were presented for the first time in 1972. Beginning in 1989 these data were collected from the birth certificates of all States. Percent

distributions and the median number of prenatal visits exclude births to mothers who had no prenatal care.

Apgar score

One- and 5-minute Apgar scores were added to the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth in 1978 to evaluate the condition of the newborn infant at 1 and 5 minutes after birth. The Apgar score is a useful measure of the need for resuscitation and a predictor of the infant's chances of surviving the first year of life. It is a summary measure of the infant's condition based on heart rate, respiratory effort, muscle tone, reflex irritability, and color. Each of these factors is given a score of 0, 1, or 2; the sum of these 5 values is the Apgar score, which ranges from 0 to 10. A score of 10 is optimum, and a low score raises some doubts about the survival and subsequent health of the infant. In 1994 the reporting area for the 1- and 5-minute Apgar scores was comprised of 48 States and the District of Columbia, accounting for 78 percent of all births in the United States. California and Texas did not have information on Apgar scores on their birth certificate.

Tobacco and alcohol use during pregnancy

The checkbox format allows for classification of a mother as a smoker or drinker during pregnancy and for reporting the average number of cigarettes smoked per day or drinks consumed per week. When smoking and/or drinking status is not reported or is inconsistent with the quantity of cigarettes or drinks reported, the status is changed to be consistent with the amount reported. For example, if the drinking status is reported as "no" but one or more average drinks a week are reported, the mother is classified as a drinker. If the number of cigarettes smoked per day is reported

as one or more, the mother is considered a smoker. When one (or a fraction of one) drink a week is recorded, the mother is classified as a drinker. For records on which the number of drinks or number of cigarettes is reported as a span, for example, 10-15, the lower number is used. The number of drinkers and number of drinks reported on birth certificates are believed to underestimate actual alcohol use.

Data on tobacco use were collected by 46 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City in 1994. This reporting area accounted for 79 percent of all births in the U.S. in 1994. Information on alcohol use was included on the certificates of 48 States and the District of Columbia, accounting for 85 percent of all U.S. births in 1994. California and South Dakota did not include items on alcohol use of their birth certificates.

Weight gained during pregnancy

Weight gain is reported in pounds. A loss of weight is reported as zero gain. Computations of median weight gain were based on ungrouped data. This item was included on the certificates of 49 States and the District of Columbia; California did not report this information. This reporting area excluding California accounted for 86 percent of all births in the United States in 1994.

Medical risk factors for this pregnancy

In 1994 an item on medical risk factors was included on the birth certificates of all States and the District of Columbia, but two States did not report all of the 16 risk factors. Texas did not report genital herpes or uterine bleeding while Kansas did not report Rh sensitization.

The format allows for the designation of more than one risk factor and includes a choice of

“None.” Accordingly, if the item is not completed, it is classified as “Not stated.”

The following definitions are adapted and abbreviated from a set of definitions compiled by a committee of Federal and State health statistics officials for the Association for Vital Records and Health Statistics (14).

Definitions of medical terms

Anemia--Hemoglobin level of less than 10.0 g/dL during pregnancy or a hematocrit of less than 30 percent during pregnancy.

Cardiac disease--Disease of the heart.

Acute or chronic lung disease--Disease of the lungs during pregnancy.

Diabetes--Metabolic disorder characterized by excessive discharge of urine and persistent thirst; includes juvenile onset, adult onset, and gestational diabetes during pregnancy.

Genital herpes--Infection of the skin of the genital area by herpes simplex virus.

Hydramnios/Oligohydramnios--Any noticeable excess (hydramnios) or lack (oligohydramnios) of amniotic fluid.

Hemoglobinopathy--A blood disorder caused by alteration in the genetically determined molecular structure of hemoglobin (for example, sickle cell anemia).

Hypertension, chronic--Blood pressure persistently greater than 140/90, diagnosed prior to onset of pregnancy or before the 20th week of gestation.

Hypertension, pregnancy-associated--An increase in blood pressure of at least 30 mm Hg systolic or 15 mm Hg diastolic on two measurements taken 6 hours apart after the 20th week of gestation.

Eclampsia--The occurrence of convulsions and/or coma unrelated to other cerebral conditions in

women with signs and symptoms of pre-eclampsia.

Incompetent cervix--Characterized by painless dilation of the cervix in the second trimester or early in the third trimester of pregnancy, with prolapse of membranes through the cervix and ballooning of the membranes into the vagina, followed by rupture of membranes and subsequent expulsion of the fetus.

Previous infant 4,000+ grams--The birthweight of a previous live-born child was over 4,000 grams (8 lbs 13 oz).

Previous preterm or small-for-gestational-age infant--Previous birth of an infant prior to term (before 37 completed weeks of gestation) or of an infant weighing less than the 10th percentile for gestational age using a standard weight-for-age chart.

Renal disease--Kidney disease.

Rh sensitization--The process or state of becoming sensitized to the Rh factor as when an Rh-negative woman is pregnant with an Rh-positive fetus.

Uterine bleeding--Any clinically significant bleeding during the pregnancy, taking into consideration the stage of pregnancy; any second or third trimester bleeding of the uterus prior to the onset of labor.

Obstetric procedures

This item includes six specific obstetric procedures. Birth records with "Obstetric procedures" left blank are considered "not stated." Data on obstetric procedures were reported by all States and the District of Columbia.

The following definitions are adapted and abbreviated from a set of definitions compiled by

a committee of Federal and State health statistics officials for the National Association for Public Health Statistics and Information Systems (NAPHSIS), formerly the Association for Vital Records and Health Statistics (14).

Definitions of medical terms

Amniocentesis--Surgical transabdominal perforation of the uterus to obtain amniotic fluid to be used in the detection of genetic disorders, fetal abnormalities, and fetal lung maturity.

Electronic fetal monitoring--Monitoring with external devices applied to the maternal abdomen or with internal devices with an electrode attached to the fetal scalp and a catheter through the cervix into the uterus, to detect and record fetal heart tones and uterine contractions.

Induction of labor--The initiation of uterine contractions before the spontaneous onset of labor by medical and/or surgical means for the purpose of delivery.

Stimulation of labor--Augmentation of previously established labor by use of oxytocin.

Tocolysis--Use of medications to inhibit preterm uterine contractions to extend the length of pregnancy and therefore avoid a preterm birth.

Ultrasound--Visualization of the fetus and placenta by means of sound waves.

Complications of labor and/or delivery

The checkbox format allows for the selection of 15 specific complications and for the designation of more than 1 complication where appropriate. A choice of "None" is also included. Accordingly, if the item is not completed, it is classified as "not stated."

All States and the District of Columbia included this item on their birth certificates. However, not all of the complications were reported by all reporting States (see table A).

The following definitions are adapted and abbreviated from a set of definitions compiled by a committee of Federal and State health statistics officials. (14).

Definitions of medical terms

Febrile--A fever greater than 100 degrees F. or 38 C. occurring during labor and/or delivery.

Meconium, moderate/heavy--Meconium consists of undigested debris from swallowed amniotic fluid, various products of secretion, excretion, and shedding by the gastrointestinal tract; moderate to heavy amounts of meconium in the amniotic fluid noted during labor and/or delivery.

Premature rupture of membranes (more than 12 hours)--Rupture of the membranes at any time during pregnancy and more than 12 hours before the onset of labor.

Abruptio placenta--Premature separation of a normally implanted placenta from the uterus.

Placenta previa--Implantation of the placenta over or near the internal opening of the cervix.

Other excessive bleeding--The loss of a significant amount of blood from conditions other than abruptio placenta or placenta previa.

Seizures during labor--Maternal seizures occurring during labor from any cause.

Precipitous labor (less than 3 hours)--Extremely rapid labor and delivery lasting less than 3 hours.

Prolonged labor (more than 20 hours)--Abnormally slow progress of labor lasting more than 20 hours.

Dysfunctional labor--Failure to progress in a normal pattern of labor.

Breech/Malpresentation--At birth, the presentation of the fetal buttocks rather than the head, or other

malpresentation.

Cephalopelvic disproportion--The relationship of the size, presentation, and position of the fetal head to the maternal pelvis prevents dilation of the cervix and/or descent of the fetal head.

Cord prolapse--Premature expulsion of the umbilical cord in labor before the fetus is delivered.

Anesthetic complications--Any complication during labor and/or delivery brought on by an anesthetic agent or agents.

Fetal distress--Signs indicating fetal hypoxia (deficiency in amount of oxygen reaching fetal tissues).

Abnormal conditions of the newborn

This item provides information on eight specific abnormal conditions. More than one abnormal condition may be reported for a given birth or ``None" may be selected. If the item is not completed it is tabulated as ``not stated." This item was included on the birth certificates of all States and the District of Columbia in 1994. However, several States did not include all conditions (see table A).

The following definitions are adapted and abbreviated from a set of definitions compiled by a committee of Federal and State health statistics. (14).

Definitions of medical terms

Anemia--Hemoglobin level of less than 13.0 g/dL or a hematocrit of less than 39 percent.

Birth injury--Impairment of the infant's body function or structure due to adverse influences that occurred at birth.

Fetal alcohol syndrome--A syndrome of altered prenatal growth and development occurring in infants

born of women who consumed excessive amounts of alcohol during pregnancy.

Hyaline membrane disease/RDS--A disorder primarily of prematurity, manifested clinically by respiratory distress and pathologically by pulmonary hyaline membranes and incomplete expansion of the lungs at birth.

Meconium aspiration syndrome--Aspiration of meconium by the fetus or newborn, affecting the lower respiratory system.

Assisted ventilation (less than 30 minutes)--A mechanical method of assisting respiration for newborns with respiratory failure.

Assisted ventilation (30 minutes or more)--Newborn placed on assisted ventilation for 30 minutes or longer.

Seizures--A seizure of any etiology.

Congenital anomalies of child

The data provided in this item relate to 21 specific anomalies or anomaly groups. It is well documented that congenital anomalies, except for the most visible and most severe, are incompletely reported on birth certificates. The completeness of reporting specific anomalies depends on how easily they are recognized in the short time between birth and birth registration. Forty-nine States and the District of Columbia included this item on their birth certificates (New Mexico and New York City did not). This reporting area included 96 percent of all births in the United States in 1994. The format allows for the identification of more than one anomaly including a choice of "None" should no anomalies be evident. The category "not stated" includes birth records for which the item is not completed.

The following definitions are adapted and abbreviated from a set of definitions compiled by a committee of Federal and State health statistics officials. (14).

Definitions of medical terms

Anencephalus--Absence of the cerebral hemispheres.

Spina bifida/meningocele--Developmental anomaly characterized by defective closure of the bony encasement of the spinal cord, through which the cord and meninges may or may not protrude.

Hydrocephalus--Excessive accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid within the ventricles of the brain with consequent enlargement of the cranium.

Microcephalus--A significantly small head.

Other central nervous system anomalies--Other specified anomalies of the brain, spinal cord, and nervous system.

Heart malformations--Congenital anomalies of the heart.

Other circulatory/respiratory anomalies--Other specified anomalies of the circulatory and respiratory systems.

Rectal atresia/stenosis--Congenital absence, closure, or narrowing of the rectum.

Tracheo-esophageal fistula/Esophageal atresia--An abnormal passage between the trachea and the esophagus; esophageal atresia is the congenital absence or closure of the esophagus.

Omphalocele/gastroschisis--An omphalocele is a protrusion of variable amounts of abdominal viscera from a midline defect at the base of the umbilicus. In gastroschisis, the abdominal viscera protrude through an abdominal wall defect, usually on the right side of the umbilical cord insertion.

Other gastrointestinal anomalies--Other specified congenital anomalies of the gastrointestinal system.

Malformed genitalia--Congenital anomalies of the reproductive organs.

Renal agenesis--One or both kidneys are completely absent.

Other urogenital anomalies--Other specified congenital anomalies of the organs concerned in the production and excretion of urine, together with organs of reproduction.

Cleft lip/palate--Cleft lip is a fissure of elongated opening of the lip; cleft palate is a fissure in the roof of the mouth. These are failures of embryonic development.

Polydactyly/syndactyly/adactyly--Polydactyly is the presence of more than five digits on either hands and/or feet; syndactyly is having fused or webbed fingers and/or toes; adactyly is the absence of fingers and/or toes.

Club foot--Deformities of the foot, which is twisted out of shape or position.

Diaphragmatic hernia--Herniation of the abdominal contents through the diaphragm into the thoracic cavity usually resulting in respiratory distress.

Other musculoskeletal/integumental anomalies--Other specified congenital anomalies of the muscles, skeleton, or skin.

Down's syndrome--The most common chromosomal defect with most cases resulting from an extra chromosome (trisomy 21).

Other chromosomal anomalies--All other chromosomal aberrations.

Method of delivery

The birth certificate contains a checkbox item on method of delivery. The choices include vaginal delivery, with the additional options of forceps, vacuum, and vaginal birth after previous cesarean section (VBAC), as well as a choice of primary or repeat cesarean. When only forceps,

vacuum, or VBAC is checked, a vaginal birth is assumed. In 1994 this information was collected from the birth certificates of all States and the District of Columbia.

Several rates are computed for method of delivery. The overall cesarean section rate or total cesarean rate is computed as the proportion of all births that were delivered by cesarean section. The primary cesarean rate is a measure that relates the number of women having a primary cesarean delivery to all women giving birth who have never had a cesarean delivery. The denominator for this rate includes all births, less those with method of delivery classified as repeat cesareans and vaginal birth after previous cesarean. The rate for vaginal birth after previous cesarean (VBAC) delivery is computed by relating all VBAC deliveries to the sum of VBAC and repeat cesarean deliveries, that is, to women with a previous cesarean section. VBAC rates for first births exist because the rates are computed on the basis of previous pregnancies, not just live births.

Hispanic parentage

The 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Births includes items to identify the Hispanic origin of the parents. Concurrent with the 1978 revision of the U.S. Certificate of Live Birth, NCHS recommended that items to identify the Hispanic or ethnic origin of the newborn's parents be included on birth certificates and has tabulated and evaluated these data from the reporting States. All 50 States and the District of Columbia reported Hispanic origin of the parents for 1994.

In computing birth and fertility rates for the Hispanic population, births with origin of mother not stated are included with non-Hispanic births rather than being distributed. Thus, rates for the Hispanic population are underestimates of the true rates to the extent that the births with origin of mother not stated (1.1 percent in 1994) were actually to Hispanic mothers. The population with

origin not stated was imputed. The effect on the rates is believed to be small.

Quality of data

Although vital statistics data are useful for a variety of administrative and scientific purposes, they cannot be correctly interpreted unless various qualifying factors and methods of classification are taken into account. The factors to be considered depend on the specific purposes for which the data are to be used. It is not feasible to discuss all the pertinent factors in the use of vital statistics tabulations, but some of the more important ones should be mentioned.

Most of the factors limiting the use of data arise from imperfections in the original records or from the impracticability of tabulating these data in very detailed categories. These limitations should not be ignored, but their existence does not lessen the value of the data for most general purposes.

Completeness of registration

An estimated 99 percent of all births occurring in the United States in 1994 were registered; for white births registration was 99.4 percent complete and for all other births, 98.6 percent complete. These estimates are based on the results of the 1964-68 test of birth-registration completeness according to place of delivery (in or out of hospital) and race and on the 1989 proportions of births in these categories. The primary purpose of the test was to obtain current measures of registration completeness for births in and out of hospital by race on a national basis. Data for States were not available as they had been from the previous birth-registration tests in 1940 and 1950. A detailed discussion of the method and results of the 1964-68 birth-registration test is available (15).

The 1964-68 test has provided an opportunity to revise the estimates of birth-registration completeness for the years since the previous test in 1950 to reflect the improvement in registration. This has been done using registration completeness figures from the two tests by place of delivery and race. Estimates of registration completeness for four groups (based on place of delivery and race) for 1951-65 were computed by interpolation between the test results. (It was assumed that the data from the more recent test are for 1966, the midpoint of the test period.) The results of the 1964-68 test are assumed to prevail for 1966 and later years. These estimates were used with the proportions of births registered in these categories to obtain revised numbers of births adjusted for underregistration for each year. The overall percent of birth-registration completeness by race was then computed.

Data adjusted for underregistration for 1951-59 have been revised to be consistent with the 1964-68 test results and differ slightly from data shown in annual reports for years before 1969. For these years the published number of births and birth rates for both racial groups have been revised slightly downward because the 1964-68 test indicated that previous adjustments to registered births were slightly inflated. Because registration completeness figures by age of mother and by live-birth order are not available from the 1964-68 test, it must be assumed that the relationships among these variables have not changed since 1950.

Discontinuation of adjustment for underregistration, 1960--

Adjustment for underregistration of births was discontinued in 1960 when birth registration for the United States was estimated to be 99.1 percent complete. This removed a bias introduced into age-specific rates when adjusted births classified by age were used. Age-specific rates are calculated by dividing the number of births to an age group of mothers by the population of women in that age

group. Tests have shown that population figures are likely to be understated through census undercounts; these errors compensate for underregistration of births. Adjustment for underregistration of births, therefore, removes the compensating effect of underenumeration, biasing the age-specific rates more than when uncorrected birth and population data are used. (For further details see page 4-11 in the Technical Appendix of volume I, Vital Statistics of the United States, 1963.)

The age-specific rates used in the cohort fertility tables are an exception to the above statement. These rates are computed from births corrected for underregistration and population estimates adjusted for underenumeration and misstatement of age.

Adjusted birth and population estimates are used for the cohort rates because they are an integral part of a series of rates, estimated with a consistent methodology. It was considered desirable to maintain consistency with respect to the cohort rates, even though it means that they will not be precisely comparable with other rates shown for 5-year age groups.

Completeness of reporting

Interpretation of these data must include evaluation of item completeness. The percent "not stated" is one measure of the quality of the data. Completeness of reporting varies among items and States. See table A for the percent of birth records on which specified items were not stated.

Quality control procedures

States in the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program are required to have an error rate of less

than 2.0 percent for each item for 3 consecutive data months during the initial qualifying period. Once a State is qualified, NCHS monitors the quality of data received. This was achieved through independent verification of a sample of records for some States as well as comparing the State data with data from previous years. In addition, there is verification at the State level before NCHS is sent the data.

After the coding is completed, counts of the taped records are balanced against control totals for each shipment of records from a registration area. Impossible codes are eliminated during the editing processes on the computer and corrected on the basis of reference to the source record or adjusted by arbitrary code assignment. All subsequent operations involved in tabulation and table preparation are verified during computer processing or by statistical clerks.

Small frequencies

The numbers of births reported for an area represent complete counts. As such, they are not subject to sampling error, although they are subject to errors in the registration process. However, when the figures are used for analytical purposes, such as the comparison of rates over a period of time or for different areas, the number of events that actually occurred may be considered as one of a large series of possible results that could have arisen under the same circumstances. The probable range of values may be estimated from the actual figures according to certain statistical assumptions.

In general, distributions of vital events may be assumed to follow the binomial distribution. Estimates of standard errors and tests of significance under this assumption are described in most standard statistics texts. When the number of events is large, the relative standard error, expressed as a percent of the number or rate, is usually small.

When the number of events is small (fewer than 100) and the probability of such an event is small, considerable caution must be observed in interpreting the conditions described by the figures. Events of rare nature may be assumed to follow a Poisson probability distribution. For this distribution, a simple approximation may be used to estimate the error as follows:

If N is the number of births and R is the corresponding rate, the chances are 19 in 20 that

1. The "true" number of events lies between

$$N - 2\sqrt{N} \text{ and } N + 2\sqrt{N}$$

2. The "true" rate lies between

$$R - 2\frac{R}{\sqrt{N}} \text{ and } R + 2\frac{R}{\sqrt{N}}$$

If the rate R_1 corresponding to N_1 events is compared with the rate R_2 corresponding to N_2 events, the difference between the two rates may be regarded as statistically significant if it exceeds

$$2 \sqrt{\frac{R_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{R_2^2}{N_2}}$$

For example, suppose that the observed birth rate for area A was 15.0 per 1,000 population and that this rate was based on 50 recorded births. Given prevailing conditions, the chances are 19 in 20 that the "true" or underlying birth rate for that area lies between 10.8 and 19.2 per 1,000 population. Let it be further supposed that the birth rate for area A of 15.0 per 1,000 population is being compared with a rate of 20.0 per 1,000 population for area B, which is based on 40 recorded births. Although the difference between the rates for the two areas is 5.0, this difference is less than twice the standard error of the difference

$$2 \sqrt{\frac{(15.0)^2}{50} + \frac{(20.0)^2}{40}}$$

of the two rates that is computed to be 7.6. From this, it is concluded that the difference between the rates for the two areas is not statistically significant.

Computation of rates and other measures

Population bases

The rates shown in this report were computed on the basis of population statistics prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Rates for 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990 are based on the population enumerated as of April 1 in the censuses of those years. Rates for all other years are based on the estimated midyear (July 1) population for the respective years. Birth rates for the United States, individual States, and metropolitan areas are based on the total resident populations of the respective areas. Except as noted these populations exclude the Armed Forces abroad but include the Armed Forces stationed in each area.

The resident population of the birth- and death-registration States for 1900-32 and for the United States for 1900-94 is shown in table 4-1. In addition, the population including Armed Forces abroad is shown for the United States. Table B shows the sources for these populations.

In both the 1980 and 1990 censuses, a substantial number of persons did not specify a racial group that could be classified as any of the White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, Asian, or Pacific Islander categories on the census form (16). In 1980 the number of persons of "other" race was 6,758,319; in 1990 it was 9,804,847. In both censuses, the large majority of these persons were of Hispanic origin (based on response to a separate question on the form), and many wrote in their Hispanic origin, or Hispanic origin type (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican) as their race. In both 1980 and 1990, persons of unspecified race were allocated to one of the four tabulated racial groups (white, black, American Indian, Asian or Pacific Islander), based on their response to the Hispanic origin question. These four race categories conform with the 1979 edition of OMB Directive 15 which mandates that race data must contain at least these 4 categories. These categories are also more consistent with the race categories in vital statistics.

In the allocation of unspecified race was carried out using cross-tabulations of age, sex, race, type of Hispanic origin, and county of residence. Persons of Hispanic origin and unspecified race were allocated to either white or black, based on their Hispanic origin type. Persons of "other" race and Mexican origin were categorically assumed to be white, while persons in other Hispanic categories were distributed to white and black pro rata within the county-age-sex group. For "other-not-specified" persons who were not Hispanic, race was allocated to white, black, or Asian and Pacific Islander, based on proportions gleaned from sample data. The 20-percent sample (respondents who were enumerated on the longer census form) provided a highly detailed coding of race, which allowed identification of otherwise unidentifiable responses with a specified race category. Allocation proportions were thus established at the State level, which were used to distribute the non-Hispanic persons of "other" race in the 100-percent tabulations.

In 1990 the race modification procedure was carried out using individual census records. Persons whose race could not be specified were assigned to a racial category using a pool of "race donors," which was derived from persons of specified race and the identical response to the Hispanic origin question within the auspices of the same Census District Office. As in 1980, the underlying assumption was that the Hispanic origin response was the major criterion for allocating race. Unlike 1980, persons of Hispanic origin, including Mexican, could be assigned to any racial group, rather than white or black only, and the non-Hispanic component of "other" race was allocated primarily on the basis of geography (District Office), rather than detailed characteristic.

The means by which respondent's age was determined were fundamentally different in the two censuses; therefore, the problems that necessitated the modification were different. In 1980 respondents reported year of birth and quarter of birth (within year) on the census form. When census

results were tabulated, persons born in the first quarter of the year (before April 1) had age equal to 1980 minus year of birth, while persons born in the last three quarters had age equal to 1979 minus year of birth.

In 1990 the quarter year of birth was not reported on the census form, so that direct determination of age from year of birth was impossible. In 1990 census publications age is based on respondents' direct reports of age at last birthday. This definition proved inadequate for postcensal estimates, because it was apparent that many respondents had reported their age at time of either completion of the census form or interview by an enumerator, which could occur several months after the April 1 reference data. As a result, age was biased upward. Modification was based on a respecification of age, for most individual respondents, by year of birth, with allocation to first quarter (persons aged 1990 minus year of birth) and last three quarters (aged 1989 minus year of birth) based on a historical series of registered births by month. This process partially restored the 1980 logic for assignment of age. It was not considered necessary to correct for age overstatement and heaping in 1990, because the availability of age and year of birth on the census form provided elimination of spurious year-of-birth reports in the census data before modification occurred.

Populations for 1994—The population of the United States by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin are shown in the Census Bureau report, United States population estimates by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin: 1990 to 1994. U.S. Bureau of the Census. PPL-21. Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce. 1995.

Populations for 1993--The population of the United States by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin are tabulated from Census file RESO793. Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce. 1995.

Populations for 1992--The population of the United States by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin are tabulated from census file RESPO792. Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce. 1994.

Populations for 1991--The population of the United States by age, race, and sex are shown in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Number 1095. Monthly population figures were published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Number 1097.

Populations for 1990--The population of the United States by age, race, and sex, and the population for each State are shown in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Number 1095. The figures have been modified as described above. Monthly population figures were published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Number 1094.

Population estimates for 1981-89--Birth rates for 1981-89 (except those for cohorts of women) have been revised, based on revised population estimates that are consistent with the 1990 census levels, and thus may differ from rates published in volumes of Vital Statistics of the United States for these years. The 1990 census counted approximately 1.5 million fewer persons than had earlier been estimated for April 1, 1990. The revised estimates for the United States by age, race, and sex were published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Number 1095. Population estimates by month are based on data published in Current Population Reports,

Series P-25, Number 1094 and unpublished data. Unpublished revised estimates for States were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Populations for 1980--The population of the United States by age, race, and sex, and the population for each State are shown in tables 4-2 and 4-3 of volume I, Vital Statistics of the United States, 1980. The figures by race have been modified as described above. Monthly population figures were published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Number 899.

Population estimates for 1971-79--Birth rates for 1971-79 (except those for cohorts of women) have been revised, based on revised population estimates that are consistent with the 1980 census levels, and thus may differ from rates published in volumes of Vital Statistics of the United States for these years. The 1980 census counted approximately 5.5 million more persons than had earlier been estimated for April 1, 1980 (17). The revised estimates for the United States by age, race, and sex were published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Number 917. Population estimates by month are based on data published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Number 899. Unpublished revised estimates for States were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Population estimates for 1961-69--Birth rates for 1961-69 are based on revised estimates of the population and thus may differ slightly from rates published before 1976. The revised estimates used in computing these rates were published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Number 519. The rates for 1961-64 are based on revised estimates of the population published in Current

Population Reports, Series P-25, Numbers 321 and 324 and may differ slightly from rates published in those years.

Population estimates for 1951-59—Final intercensal estimates of the population by age, race, and sex and total population by State for 1951-59 are shown in tables 4-4 and 4-5 of volume I, Vital Statistics of the United States, 1966. Beginning with 1963 these final estimates have been used to compute birth rates for 1951-59 in all issues of Vital Statistics of the United States.

Net census undercounts and overcounts

The U.S. Bureau of the Census has conducted extensive research to evaluate the coverage of the U.S. population (including undercount, overcount, and misstatement of age, race, and sex) in the last five decennial censuses 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990. These studies provide estimates of the national population, that were not enumerated or overenumerated in the respective censuses, by age, race, and sex (17-19). The report for 1990 (20) includes estimates of net underenumeration and overenumeration for age, sex, and racial subgroups of the national population, modified for race consistency with previous population counts as described in the section "Population bases."

These studies indicate that there are differential coverages in the censuses among the population subgroups; that is, some age, race, and sex groups are more completely enumerated than others. To the extent that these estimates of overcounts or undercounts are valid, that they are substantial, and that they vary among subgroups and geographic areas, census miscounts can have consequences for vital statistics measures (18). However, the effects of undercounts in the census are reduced to the extent that there is underregistration of births. If these two factors are of equal

magnitude, rates based on unadjusted populations are more accurate than those based on adjusted populations because the births have not been adjusted for underregistration.

The impact of net census miscounts on vital statistics measures includes the effects on levels of the rates and effects on differentials among groups.

If adjustments were made for persons who were not counted in the census of population, the size of the denominators would generally increase and the rates would be smaller than without an adjustment. Adjusted rates for 1990 can be computed by multiplying the reported rates by ratios of the 1990 census-level population adjusted for the estimated net census miscounts, which are shown in table C. A ratio of less than 1.0 indicates a net census undercount and would result in a corresponding decrease in the rate. A ratio in excess of 1.0 indicates a net census overcount and would result in a corresponding increase in the rate.

Enumeration of white females in the childbearing ages was at least 97 percent complete for all ages. Among black women, the undercount ranged up to 5 percent. Generally, females in the childbearing ages were more completely enumerated than males for similar race-age groups.

If vital statistics measures were calculated with adjustments for net census miscounts for each of these subgroups, the resulting rates would have been differentially changed from their original levels; that is, rates for those groups with the greatest estimated overcounts or undercounts would show the greatest relative changes due to these adjustments. Thus the racial differential in fertility between the white and the "All other" population can be affected by such adjustments.

Cohort fertility tables

The various fertility measures shown for cohorts of women are computed from births adjusted

for underregistration and population estimates corrected for underenumeration and misstatement of age. Data published after 1974 use revised population estimates prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and have been expanded to include data for the two major racial groups. Heuser has prepared a detailed description of the methods used in deriving these measures as well as more detailed data for earlier years (21).

Parity distribution--The percent distribution of women by parity (number of children ever born alive to mother) is derived from cumulative birth rates by order of birth. The percent of zero-parity women is found by subtracting the cumulative first birth rate from 1,000 and dividing by 10. The proportions of women at parities one through six are found from the following formula:

$$\text{Percent at N parity} = (\text{cum. rate, order N}) - (\text{cum. rate, order N} + 1)10$$

The percent of women at seventh higher parities is found by dividing the cumulative rate for seventh-order births by 10.

Birth probabilities--birth probabilities indicate the likelihood that a woman of a certain parity and age at the beginning of the year will have a child during the year. Birth probabilities differ from central birth rates in that the denominator for birth probabilities is specific for parity as well as for age.

Age-sex-adjusted birth rates

The age-sex-adjusted birth rates are computed by the direct method. The age distribution of women aged 10-49 years as enumerated in 1940 and the total population of the United States for that year are used as the standard populations. The age-sex-adjusted birth rates show differences in the level of fertility independent of differences in the age and sex composition of the population. It is important not to confuse these adjusted rates with the crude rates shown in other tables.

Total fertility rate

The total fertility rate is the sum of the birth rates by age of mother (in 5-year age groups) multiplied by 5. It is an age-adjusted rate because it is based on the assumption that there are the same number of women in each age group. The rate of 2,036 in 1994, for example, means that if a hypothetical group of 1,000 women were to have the same birth rates in each age group that were observed in the actual childbearing population in 1994, they would have a total of 2,036 children by the time they reached the end of the reproductive period (taken here to be age 50 years), assuming that all of the women survived to that age.

Intrinsic vital rates

The intrinsic vital rates are calculated from a stable population. A stable population is that hypothetical population, closed to external migration, that would become fixed in age-sex structure after repeated applications of a constant set of age-sex specific birth and death rates. For the mathematical derivation of intrinsic vital rates, see pages 4-13 and 4-14 in the Technical Appendix of volume I, Vital Statistics of the United States, 1962. The technique of calculating intrinsic vital rates is described by Barclay (22).

Seasonal adjustment of rates

The seasonally adjusted birth and fertility rates are computed from the X-11 variant of Census Method II (23). This method of seasonal adjustment used since 1964 differs slightly from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Seasonal Factor Method, which was used for Vital Statistics of the United States, 1964. The fundamental technique is the same in that it is an adaptation of the ratio-to-moving-average method. Before 1964 the method of seasonal adjustment was based on the X-9 variant and other variants of Census Method II. A comparison of the Census Method II with the BLS Seasonal Factor Method shows the differences in the seasonal patterns of births to be negligible.

Computation of percents, medians, and means

Percent distributions, medians, and means are computed using only events for which the characteristic is reported. The "Not stated" category is subtracted from the total before computation of these measures. The asterisk (*) indicates that the numerator and/or denominator number is less than 20.

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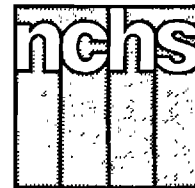
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Area	Occurrence	Residence
Total	3,894,874	3,894,874
United States	3,894,874	3,891,494
Alabama	59,726	60,488
Alaska	9,933	10,037
Arizona	75,127	75,322
Arkansas	35,299	36,371
California	539,661	539,433
Colorado	56,059	55,807
Connecticut	44,327	44,469
Delaware	10,651	10,155
District of Columbia	14,917	8,390
Florida	189,676	189,392
Georgia	114,748	114,043
Hawaii	18,455	18,401
Idaho	18,252	18,625
Illinois	180,043	183,180
Indiana	83,558	83,513
Iowa	37,356	37,139
Kansas	35,360	36,651
Kentucky	51,166	52,706
Louisiana	65,457	65,204
Maine	13,609	13,774
Maryland	67,765	71,533
Massachusetts	81,212	80,276
Michigan	132,050	133,387
Minnesota	63,497	63,700
Mississippi	40,197	40,987
Missouri	76,504	73,832
Montana	10,790	10,856
Nebraska	23,487	23,286
Nevada	25,740	26,125
New Hampshire	14,008	14,520
New Jersey	111,420	114,306
New Mexico	26,819	27,228
New York State only	138,495	141,007
New York city only	126,881	122,956
North Carolina	105,327	104,470
North Dakota	9,675	8,347
Ohio	152,257	151,692
Oklahoma	45,133	46,193
Oregon	45,677	43,658
Pennsylvania	148,985	148,338
Rhode Island	13,574	12,652
South Carolina	49,212	51,117
South Dakota	10,594	10,473
Tennessee	78,378	73,754
Texas	334,197	330,406
Utah	42,943	42,087
Vermont	6,461	6,767
Virginia	90,160	92,354
Washington	76,297	77,945
West Virginia	21,772	20,750
Wisconsin	66,120	67,106
Wyoming	5,867	6,286

Area	Occurrence	Residence
Foreign Residents	-	3,380
Puerto Rico	-	13
Virgin Islands	-	25
Guam	-	16
Canada	-	101
Cuba	-	-
Mexico	-	2,452
Remainder of world	-	773

Monthly Vital Statistics Report



Final Data From the CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION/National Center for Health Statistics

Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1996

by Stephanie J. Ventura, M.A.; Joyce A. Martin, M.P.H.; Sally C. Curtin, M.A.; and T. J. Mathews, M.S.
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Abstract

Objectives—This report presents 1996 data on U.S. births according to a wide variety of characteristics. Data are presented for maternal demographic characteristics including age, live-birth order, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and educational attainment; maternal lifestyle and health characteristics (medical risk factors, weight gain, tobacco and alcohol use); medical care utilization by pregnant women (prenatal care, obstetric procedures, complications of labor and/or delivery, attendant at birth, and method of delivery); and infant health characteristics (period of gestation, birthweight, Apgar score, abnormal conditions, congenital anomalies, and multiple births). Also presented are birth and fertility rates by age, live-birth order, race, Hispanic origin, and marital status. Selected data by mother's State of residence are shown including teenage birth rates and total fertility rates, as well as data on month and day of birth, sex ratio, and age of father. Trends in fertility patterns and maternal and infant characteristics are described and interpreted.

Methods—Descriptive tabulations of data reported on the birth certificates of the 3.9 million births that occurred in 1996 are presented.

Results—Birth and fertility rates declined very slightly in 1996. Birth rates for teenagers fell 3 to 8 percent. Rates for women in their twenties increased slightly in 1996, the first increase since 1990, while rates for women in their thirties rose 2 to 3 percent. The number and percent of births to unmarried women increased slightly in 1996 while the birth rate for unmarried women declined modestly. Smoking by pregnant women overall dropped again in 1996, but increased among teenagers. Improvements in prenatal care utilization continued. The cesarean delivery rate declined. The proportion of multiple births continued to rise; higher order multiple births (e.g., triplets, quadruplets) rose by 19 percent. Key measures of birth outcome—the percents of low birthweight and preterm births—increased slightly, in large part the result of increases in multiple births.

Keywords: birth certificate • maternal and infant health • birth rates • maternal characteristics

Highlights

Births in the United States declined very slightly in 1996, to 3,891,494, the smallest number recorded since 1987. The **birth rate** also dropped slightly in 1996 to 14.7 births per 1,000 total population, the lowest level reported in two decades. The **fertility rate**, which relates births to the number of women of childbearing age, declined slightly in 1996 to 65.3 births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years, its lowest level since 1976.

Fertility rates for women in racial and Hispanic origin subgroups increased for Mexican and Cuban women, but declined for other groups by 1–6 percent. Rates differ considerably among groups, with Mexican women having the highest rate, 119.3 per 1,000 aged 15–44 years. Rates are successively lower for “other” Hispanic, non-Hispanic black, Puerto Rican, American Indian, Asian or Pacific Islander, Cuban, and non-Hispanic white women.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics



The birth rate for teenagers continued to decline in 1996, falling 4 percent to 54.4 births per 1,000 women aged 15–19 years. The rate for young teenagers 15–17 years declined 6 percent to 33.8 per 1,000, while the rate for older teenagers 18–19 years declined 3 percent to 86.0. During 1991–96, the rate for ages 15–19 years dropped 12 percent, while rates for teenagers 15–17 and 18–19 years fell 13 and 9 percent, respectively. Birth rates for teenagers 15–19 years declined for all racial and Hispanic subgroups except Cubans, with particularly large reductions for non-Hispanic black teenagers—5 percent overall for 1995–96. During the 1991–96 period, the rate for non-Hispanic black teenagers dropped 21 percent. Teenage birth rates fell significantly in all but 3 States during 1991–96. The reductions in U.S. teenage birth rates together with recently reported declines in abortions among teenagers indicate that the teenage pregnancy rate has continued to fall in the 1990's.

Birth rates for women in their twenties, the peak childbearing ages, increased in 1996 for the first time since 1990. The rate for women aged 20–24 years rose 1 percent to 110.4 per 1,000, while the rate for women aged 25–29 years rose 1 percent to 113.1 per 1,000. Birth rates for women in their twenties have been relatively stable over the past two decades; this age group accounts for 52 percent of all births.

Birth rates for women in their thirties increased 2–3 percent in 1996, to 83.9 per 1,000 for women aged 30–34 years, and to 35.3 for women aged 35–39 years. These rates have risen almost without interruption since the mid-to-late 1970's. However, the pace of increase has slowed in the 1990's, especially for women aged 30–34 years. **The birth rate for women aged 40–44** also increased in 1996, to 6.8 per 1,000.

The first birth rate declined in 1996 to its lowest level ever, 26.8 first births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years. Among teenagers, first birth rates as well as rates for second and third order births (that is, repeat childbearing) declined considerably.

The birth rate for unmarried women in 1996 was 44.8 births per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15–44 years,

1 percent lower than in 1995 and 4 percent lower than its highest level, 46.9 in 1994. The number of births to unmarried women increased 1 percent to 1,260,306 in 1996, while the percent of all births occurring to unmarried women rose slightly to 32.4 percent. The birth rate for unmarried non-Hispanic white women increased slightly, while the rates for unmarried black and Hispanic women each declined 2 percent, with the rate for black women reaching a record low. The birth rate for unmarried teenagers fell 3 percent in 1996 to 42.9 per 1,000, down 8 percent from its 1994 high, 46.4.

Cigarette smoking during pregnancy continued to decline in 1996, to 13.6 percent of women giving birth. Tobacco use during pregnancy has fallen steadily since 1989. However, smoking among pregnant teenagers increased in 1996, with particularly large increases among teenagers 15–17 years; 15.4 percent were reported to have smoked in 1996, up 5 percent compared with 1995. Increases were also particularly large for Mexican, Puerto Rican, and non-Hispanic black teenagers 15–17 years. In general, smoking rates are lowest for Hispanic and Asian or Pacific Islander women. Maternal smoking has a strong adverse impact on infant birthweight. In 1996, 12.1 percent of births to smokers compared with 6.9 percent of births to non-smokers weighed less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz).

The proportion of women with timely **prenatal care** rose for the seventh consecutive year, climbing to 81.9 percent from 81.3 percent for 1995, and the percent of women with late or no care declined from 4.2 to 4.0 percent. Timely care has risen for all racial and ethnic groups during the 1990's, and improvement has been especially noteworthy among non-Hispanic black, Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Central and South American mothers.

Data on **method of delivery** show that the rate of cesarean delivery declined for the seventh consecutive year, and was 9 percent lower in 1996 (20.7 percent) than in 1989 (22.8 percent). The primary cesarean rate was also 9 percent lower in 1996 than in 1989 (14.6 first cesareans per 100 women who had no previous cesarean in 1996 compared with 16.1 in

1989). The rate of vaginal birth following a previous cesarean delivery (VBAC) was 50 percent higher in 1996 (28.3) than in 1989 (18.9). Cesarean rates increased steadily with advancing age of mother and were more than twice as high for mothers in their forties (31.6) as for teenagers (14.5). The percent of births delivered by forceps continued to decline (3.2 percent in 1996), while the use of vacuum extraction rose (6.2 percent in 1996).

The number of twins born in 1996 increased 4 percent (100,750 compared with 96,736 for 1995), while higher order **multiple births** rose 19 percent to an unprecedented 5,939 (nearly 1,000 more compared with 4,973 in 1995). For comparison, there were approximately 1,000 total higher order multiple births in each year during the 1970's. The higher order multiple birth total included 5,298 triplets, 560 quadruplets, and 81 quintuplets and other higher order multiples. The twinning rate grew by 4 percent (from 24.8 to 25.9 per 1,000) and higher order multiple birth rate by 20 percent (from 127.5 to 152.6 per 100,000) for 1995–96. Since 1980, the twinning rate has risen slightly more than a third (from 18.9 per 1,000) and the higher order multiple birth rate has quadrupled (from 37.0 per 100,000).

The percent of **babies born preterm**, i.e., at less than 37 completed weeks of gestation was unchanged in 1996, at 11.0 percent. The preterm rate rose fairly steadily from 1981 (9.4 percent), but has not improved since 1993. The rate increased for births to non-Hispanic white mothers for 1995–96, but declined among births to non-Hispanic black mothers (17.8 to 17.5 percent), and was unchanged for Hispanic mothers. Most of the rise in preterm births to non-Hispanic white mothers can be attributed to increases in multiple births among these women. (Multiple births are at greater risk of preterm delivery.)

The **low-birthweight (LBW)** rate rose to 7.4 percent for 1996 from 7.3 percent for 1995. The percent LBW has risen 10 percent since 1984, from 6.7. Most of the increase in LBW for the current year is attributable to the rise in LBW among births to non-Hispanic white women (from 6.2 to 6.4 percent) and to the growth in

the multiple birth rate among these women. Low birthweight for births to non-Hispanic black mothers declined from 13.2 to 13.1 percent for 1995–96, and has decreased from 13.4 since 1993. LBW was stable among births to women of Hispanic origin at 6.3 percent for the current year.

Introduction

This report presents detailed data on numbers and characteristics of births in 1996, birth and fertility rates, maternal lifestyle and health characteristics, medical services utilization by pregnant women, and infant health characteristics. These data provide important information on fertility patterns among American women by such characteristics as age, live-birth order, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and educational attainment. Up-to-date information on these fertility patterns is critical to understanding population growth and change in this country and in individual States. Data on maternal characteristics affecting birth outcome such as weight gain, tobacco and alcohol use, and medical risk factors are useful in accounting for differences in birth outcomes. Information on use of prenatal care, obstetric procedures, complications of labor and/or delivery, attendant at birth and place of delivery, and method of delivery by maternal demographic characteristics can also help to explain differences in birth outcomes. It is very important that data on birth outcomes, especially levels of low birthweight and preterm birth, be continuously monitored, because these variables are important predictors of infant mortality and morbidity.

A report of preliminary birth statistics for 1996 presented data on selected topics based on a substantial sample (about 94 percent) of the 1996 birth file (1). The selected measures included birth rates by age, race, and Hispanic origin of mother, and by live-birth order, and summary national and State data on marital status, prenatal care, cesarean delivery, and low birthweight. Findings based on the complete file in this report are essentially identical to those based on the preliminary series, thus validating the preliminary statistics.

The tabulations in this release of birth statistics for the Nation have been extensively redesigned for the 1996 data year. New tables have been added showing data by Hispanic origin of the mother. In most cases, data are shown for the following minimum categories: Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, and non-Hispanic black. In addition, several tables provide data separately for Hispanic subgroups: Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, and other and unknown Hispanic. Other tables provide data for racial and ethnic subgroups: American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Hawaiian, and other Asian or Pacific Islander.

Although the overwhelming majority of Hispanic-origin births are to white women (97 percent in 1996), there are notable differences in childbearing patterns between Hispanic women and non-Hispanic white women. Thus, it is important to present data and trends for these groups separately. In addition, there are sizable differences in fertility patterns between women born in the 50 States and the District of Columbia and women born elsewhere. Therefore, several of the tables that present data for Hispanic births and for Asian or Pacific Islander births also show statistics separately according to the mother's place of birth.

Birth data by race and Hispanic origin are presented in several different ways in the tables. Race and Hispanic origin are reported independently on the birth certificate. In tabulations by race only, data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group according to the mother's reported race (data for fathers are tabulated according to the father's race). In tabulations of birth data by race and Hispanic origin, data for Hispanic persons are not further classified by race because as noted above, the vast majority of births to Hispanic women are reported as white. In these tabulations, data for non-Hispanic persons are classified according to the race of the mother, because there are substantial differences in fertility and maternal and infant health between Hispanic and non-Hispanic white women.

Data for Hispanic subgroups are shown in most cases for five groups: Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central

and South American, and other and unknown Hispanic. The category "other and unknown Hispanic" includes births to women from Spain, births to "U.S. Southwest" women in New Mexico, and births for whom the Hispanic origin group was not further specified. Tables providing birth rates for Hispanic subgroups present rates for the category "other Hispanic," which includes all births to Central and South American and other and unknown Hispanic women. These groups are combined because more detailed population data are not available.

Trend tables have been introduced to provide data by Hispanic origin for the period 1989–95, the years for which this information is generally complete (2). Text discussions of trends focusing on this recent period are based on data tabulated by race and Hispanic origin in most cases. For longer-term trends, the discussions are based on data tabulated by race only. In these cases, births to Hispanic women are tabulated according to the mother's race; as noted above, 97 percent of Hispanic births were to white women in 1996. Also included in this report for the first time are State-specific teenage birth rates and total fertility rates for 1996.

Methods

Data shown in this report are based on 100 percent of the birth certificates registered in all States and the District of Columbia. More than 99 percent of births occurring in this country are registered (3). Tables showing data by State also provide separate information for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam; however, data for these areas are not included in totals for the United States.

In this report, tabulations of births beginning with 1980 data are by race of mother; for years prior to 1980, tabulations are by race of child. Details of the differences in tabulation procedure are described in the Technical notes. Race and ethnicity differentials in birth rates and characteristics of births reflect a variety of factors, including differences in income, educational levels, access to health care, and health insurance. Text references to black births and black mothers or white births and white mothers are used interchangeably.

U.S. and State-level birth and fertility rates in this report were computed on the basis of population denominators provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Rates by State shown in this report may differ from rates computed on the basis of other population estimates. Additional information on the measurement of marital status, gestational age, and birth-weight; the computation of derived statistics and rates; population denominators; random variation and relative standard error; and the definitions of terms are presented in the Technical notes.

Information on births by age, race, and marital status of mother is imputed if it is not reported on the birth certificate. These items were not reported for less than 1 percent of U.S. births in 1996. (See Technical notes for additional information.) Other maternal and infant characteristics are not imputed. Levels of nonreporting vary substantially by specific item. Table I in the Technical notes provides information on the percent of records with missing information for each item by State for 1996.

Demographic characteristics

Births and birth rates

Births in the United States declined very slightly in 1996, to 3,891,494, less than 1 percent fewer than in 1995 (3,899,589). Between 1990, the most recent high point in U.S. births, and 1996, total births dropped 6 percent (table 1 and figure 1). The 1996 total is the lowest recorded in any year since 1987. According to provisional data for the first 11 months of 1997, births have continued to fall slightly. Prior to this recent decline, U.S. births had increased 11 percent between 1986 and 1990.

The birth rate in 1996 was 14.7 live births per 1,000 total population, slightly lower than the rate in 1995 (14.8), and 12 percent lower than in 1990 (16.7). The 1996 rate is the lowest reported in two decades (14.6 in 1976). Like the total number of births, the decline in the birth rate in the 1990's followed a steady increase of 7 percent overall between 1986 and 1990. Provisional data for the first 11 months of 1997 suggest a continued decline in the birth rate.

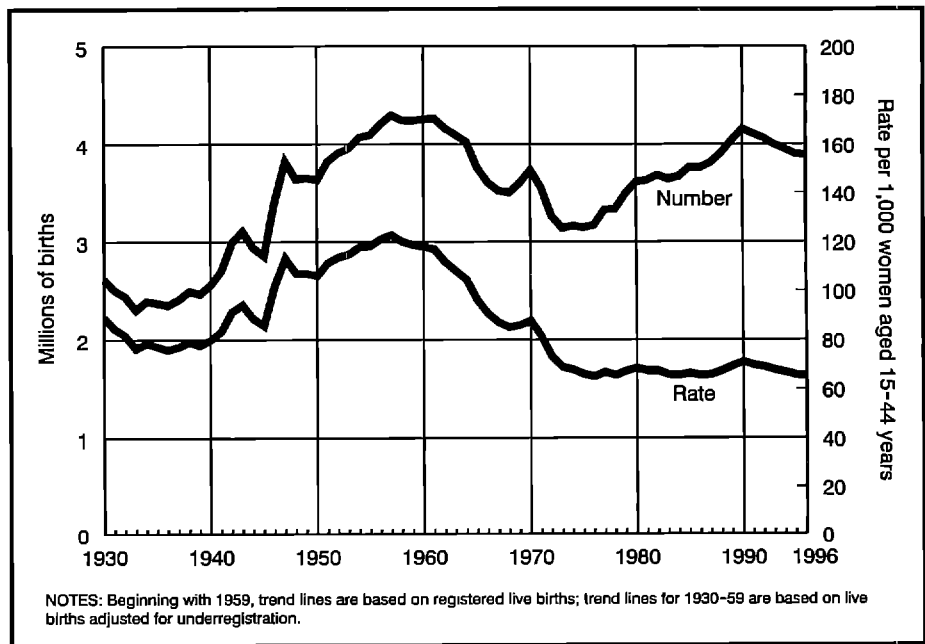


Figure 1. Live births and fertility rates: United States, 1930-96

The fertility rate, which relates births to the number of women in the childbearing ages, was 65.3 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years in 1996, less than 1 percent below the 1995 rate (65.6). The fertility rate for 1996 was 8 percent below the rate in 1990 (70.9), and lower than for any year since 1976 (65.0). The decline in the fertility rate in the 1990's followed an 8 percent rise from 1986 to 1990. Provisional data for the first 11 months of 1997 indicate a continued decline in the fertility rate.

Age of mother

Birth rates by age of mother fell 3 to 8 percent for teenagers and increased 1 to 3 percent for women in age groups 20-44 years. The rate for women aged 45-49 years was unchanged. The peak ages for birth rates continue to be ages 20-24 and 25-29 years, followed by older teenagers 18-19 years and women in their early thirties. Rates for younger teens and women 35 years and older are considerably lower. (See tables 2-9 and figure 2 for births and birth rates by age of mother, live-birth order, race, and Hispanic origin.)

Teenagers—The birth rate for the youngest teenagers was 1.2 births per 1,000 females aged 10-14 years in 1996, compared with 1.3 per 1,000 in 1995 and 1.4 per 1,000 in 1994. Prior to 1994, this rate had held steady at 1.4 since 1989,

after rising slowly beginning in 1984. The number of births to 10-14 year-olds also fell in 1996, to 11,148 (9 percent fewer compared with 12,242 in 1995). The decline in the number of births to very young teenagers occurred solely as a result of the reduction in the birth rate; the number of female teenagers increased slightly between 1995 and 1996 (4,5).

The birth rate for teenagers 15-19 years fell 4 percent to 54.4 per 1,000. This rate was 12 percent lower than the rate in 1991 (62.1) (table A). Although the birth rate for teenagers has fallen steadily in the 1990's, it is still higher than it was during the years 1976-88, when the rate ranged from 50.2 to 53.0. The recent declines in the teenage birth rate follow a period of sharp increase from 1986 to 1991 when the rate rose 24 percent. State-specific birth rates for teenagers are discussed in the next section, "Births and birth rates by State."

Birth rates for teenage subgroups 15-17 and 18-19 years also fell between 1995 and 1996. The rate for teenagers 15-17 years declined 6 percent, from 36.0 to 33.8 per 1,000. This rate fell by 13 percent from 1991 to 1996, following a 27-percent rise from 1986 to 1991 (table 4). Despite the recent reductions, the rate for 15-17 year-olds in 1996 was higher than it was from 1978 to 1988. The number of births to teenagers 15-17

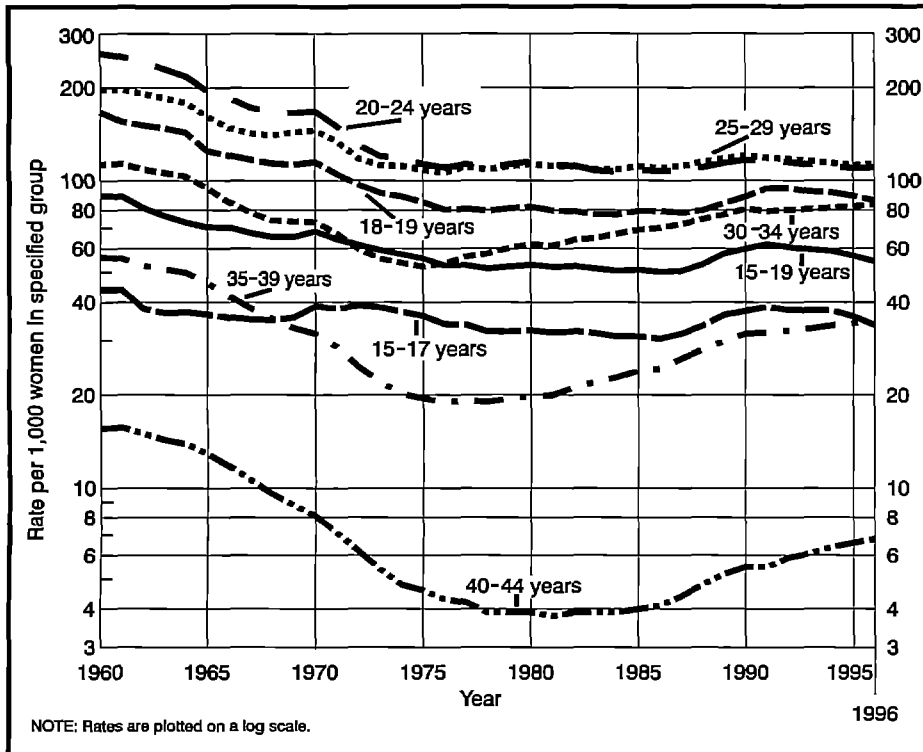


Figure 2. Birth rates by age of mother: United States, 1960–96

Table A. Birth rates for teenagers by age, race, and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1991, 1995, and 1996

[Rates per 1,000 women in specified group]

Year and age	Total ¹	Non-Hispanic		Hispanic
		White	Black	
10–14 years				
1996	1.2	0.4	3.8	2.6
1995	1.3	0.4	4.3	2.7
1991 ²	1.4	0.5	4.9	2.4
15–19 years				
1996	54.4	37.6	94.2	101.8
1995	56.8	39.3	99.3	106.7
1991 ²	62.1	43.4	118.9	106.7
15–17 years				
1996	33.8	20.6	66.6	69.0
1995	36.0	22.0	72.1	72.9
1991 ²	38.7	23.6	86.7	70.6
18–19 years				
1996	86.0	63.7	136.6	151.1
1995	89.1	66.1	141.9	157.9
1991 ²	94.4	70.5	163.1	158.5

¹Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.
²See Technical notes for information on reporting areas in 1991.

years fell 4 percent from 1995 to 1996 to 185,721. This decline resulted from the 6 percent drop in the birth rate that was more than enough to compensate for the 3 percent rise in the number of female teenagers in this age group (4). The number of female teenagers 15–17 years is projected to increase by 5 percent between

The birth rate for older teenagers 18–19 years declined 3 percent, from 89.1 to 86.0 per 1,000. This rate fell 9 percent from 94.5 in 1992 (its recent high) to 1996. The birth rate for older teenagers rose 20 percent between 1987 and 1992. The rates for this age group were lower

from 1976 through 1989 compared with 1996. The number of births to older teenagers dropped slightly in 1996 to 305,856 (compared with 307,365). The decline was modest because the 3 percent drop in the birth rate was concurrent with a 3 percent increase in the number of female teenagers aged 18–19 years (4). The number of births to teenagers will continue to decline over the next few years only so long as there are continued reductions in teenage birth rates which at least equal the projected increases of 5–10 percent in the number of female teenagers between 1996 and 2000 (6).

A number of demographic and behavioral factors may help to explain the recent declines in teenage birth rates. Changes have occurred in teenage sexual activity according to the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), a nationally representative sample survey of women aged 15–44 years conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics. Compared with findings from the 1988 NSFG, the 1995 NSFG showed that the proportion of teenagers who are sexually experienced has stabilized, reversing the steady increases over the past two decades. Moreover, those teenagers who are sexually experienced are more likely to be using contraceptives, especially condoms (7,8).

Teenage pregnancy rates have also declined in recent years. The recent decline in the birth rate has been accompanied by declines in the abortion rate (9). The pregnancy rate for teenagers 15–19 years fell 8 percent from 116.5 per 1,000 in 1991 to 107.6 in 1994, following an 11 percent rise from 1986 to 1991 (10,11). Further declines in the teenage pregnancy rate since 1994 are indicated by the steady decline in the teenage birth rate and declines in abortions among teenagers, according to preliminary data (12).

Women aged 20 years and over: Women in their twenties—Birth rates for women aged 20–24 and 25–29 years, the principal childbearing ages, increased in 1996 for the first time since 1990. The rate for women aged 20–24 years rose 1 percent to 110.4 per 1,000, while the rate for women aged 25–29 years rose 1 percent to 113.1 per 1,000. The rates for women in their twenties have been relatively stable, varying within a narrow range, over the past two decades. The rate

for women aged 20–24 years varied from a low of 106.8 (1984) to a high of 116.5 (1990). Similarly, the rate for women aged 25–29 years ranged from a low of 106.2 (1976) to a high of 120.2 in 1990. As recently as 1970, the rates for women in their twenties were substantially higher than in 1996 (167.8 for ages 20–24 years and 145.1 for ages 25–29 years) (table 4).

Women in their thirties and over—Birth rates for women in age groups 30–44 years rose 2 to 3 percent in 1996. Rates for women in these age groups have generally increased steadily since the late 1970's, a pattern unlike any other age group (table 4). The rate for women aged 30–34 years rose 2 percent in 1996 to 83.9 per 1,000. Except for slight declines in 1981 and 1991, this rate has increased annually since 1975 (52.3), with an overall increase of 60 percent. Most of this increase (54 percent) occurred between 1975 and 1990; the increase since 1990 totaled just 4 percent. The number of births to women aged 30–34 years fell slightly for the second consecutive year, because the increase in the birth rate was not enough to compensate for the decline in the number of women (4). Continued declines are projected in the number of women in this age group over the next few years; therefore, without a larger increase in the birth rate, the number of births is likely to decline further (6).

The birth rate for women in their late thirties increased 3 percent to 35.3 per 1,000 women aged 35–39 years. This rate has increased without interruption since 1978 (19.0), with an overall increase of 86 percent, most of which occurred from 1978 to 1990. The pace of increase slowed in the 1990's; still the rate rose 11 percent from 1990 (31.7) to 1996. Because the birth rate and the number of women each increased, the number of births to women aged 35–39 years rose again in 1996, to a record high 399,510 (4).

The birth rate for women aged 40–44 years increased from 6.6 per 1,000 to 6.8 in 1996. This rate rose 24 percent from 1990 (5.5) to 1996. From 1981 to 1996, the rate increased by 79 percent; the 1996 rate is the highest recorded since 1971 (7.1). As a result of the increases in the birth rate and in the number of women aged 40–44 years (4), the number of

births in this age group rose 7 percent to 71,804, higher than in any year since 1966. The birth rate for women aged 45–49 years was unchanged in 1996 at 0.3 births per 1,000. The number of births to women in this age group rose 12 percent from 2,727 to 3,045.

Although sustained increases in birth rates have been most long-lasting for women aged 30 years and over (13), the pace of increase has slowed since 1990, especially for women aged 30–34 years (table 4). A number of factors have contributed to this moderated trend. One is that the proportion of women in their early thirties who are childless has stabilized in the 1990's at about 20 percent, after essentially doubling from the early 1970's to 1990 (3,14). Among currently married, childless women, the proportion reporting that they expect to have at least one child fell in the 1990's, possibly reflecting a more realistic perception as to whether their expectations can be achieved (15). About 40 percent of currently childless women aged 35–44 years have impaired fertility according to the 1995 NSFG (7,16). This fact may explain the recent changes in both birth expectations and birth rates.

Births to women aged 50 years and over—Over the last several years, a small number of women have given birth at age 50 years and over. Since 1964, mother's age has been edited for ages 10–49 years. Births reported to have occurred to women aged 50 years or over have had age imputed according to the age of the mother from the previous birth record with the same race and total birth order (sum of live births and fetal deaths). These procedures were based on the findings of a study of birth records for 1962, which found that the vast majority of the records with the mother's age reported as 50 years or over were coded in error (17). Because of the recent advances in fertility-enhancing therapies, an increasing number of women are giving birth at age 50 years and over. To estimate the number of these women, a limited analysis was conducted of unedited 1996 birth certificates with the mother's age reported or computed from her date of birth as 50 years or over. Although it was not possible to verify independently the reported age for these records, based on this analysis, there

were approximately 100 women in this category. It is anticipated that the procedures for editing age of mother will be modified for the 1997 data year to take into account these recent developments in childbearing among older women.

Live-birth order

The first birth rate dropped 2 percent to 26.8 first births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years (table 5). This was the lowest level ever recorded. The first birth rate dropped 8 percent compared with 1990 (29.0), its recent high point. Birth rates were unchanged for second, third, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth and higher order births. The rate for fourth births rose from 4.0 to 4.1 per 1,000.

While the first birth rate declined 2 percent overall, there were substantial differences in the trends by age of mother (tabular data not shown for 1995 and earlier years). Rates declined for teenage subgroups by 4 to 8 percent; reductions were larger for the youngest teenagers. The first birth rate declined 1 percent for women aged 20–24 years and was unchanged for women aged 25–29 years. In contrast, first birth rates rose 2 and 4 percent, respectively, for women aged 30–34 and 35–39 years. Reflecting these variations by age, the proportion of all first births occurring to women aged 30 years and over remained high in 1996, at 22 percent, compared with just 5 percent in 1975.

Although rates for second and third order births were unchanged overall, these rates fell for teenagers by 2–6 percent on average. Thus, rates for first-time as well as repeat childbearing declined for teenagers in 1996. Second and third order rates increased for women in age groups 20 years and over. There was no particular pattern in the changes in rates for fourth and higher order births for women aged 20 years and over; generally rates increased slightly or were unchanged.

Race and Hispanic origin

The number of births to non-Hispanic white and black women declined by 1 and 2 percent, respectively, in 1996. Increases were reported for most other race/Hispanic origin groups (tables 1 and

6). American Indian births increased 2 percent while Asian or Pacific Islander (API) births rose 3 percent. Overall, Hispanic births increased 3 percent, with Mexican births rising 4 percent and Central and South American births increasing 3 percent. Cuban and Puerto Rican births increased up to 1 percent.

Fertility rates declined 1 percent for non-Hispanic white women (57.3 per 1,000) and 3 percent for non-Hispanic black women (72.5). Rates also fell by 1 percent each for American Indian (68.7 per 1,000) and API women (65.9). The overall fertility rate for Hispanic women declined very slightly to 104.9 per 1,000. Rates rose 2 percent for Mexican women (to 119.3) and 7 percent for Cuban women (to 58.9). The rate for Puerto Rican women declined 6 percent to 71.3 per 1,000. The rate for "other" Hispanic women (which includes all births to Central and South American and other and unknown Hispanic women) declined 5 percent to 90.2.

During the years 1990–96, the fertility rate for non-Hispanic white women declined 9 percent, and for non-Hispanic black women, it declined 19 percent. The rates for American Indian and API women declined 10 and 5 percent, respectively. Overall, the fertility rate for Hispanic women declined 3 percent between 1990 and 1996. The rates for Mexican and Cuban women generally increased whereas rates for Puerto Rican and "other" Hispanic women declined. Current trends in fertility for Hispanic women are presented in more detail in a recent report (2).

There is a distinctive pattern in the levels of the age-specific birth rates by race and Hispanic origin and the rates vary substantially (tables 3, 4, 8, and 9). Among teenagers 15–19 years, rates are highest for Mexican teenagers (120.7 per 1,000 in 1996), followed by non-Hispanic black (94.2), Puerto Rican (82.3), and American Indian teenagers (73.9 per 1,000). The rates for non-Hispanic white (37.6), Cuban (34.0), and API (24.6) teenagers are considerably lower. Among teenage subgroups 15–17 and 18–19 years, the patterns were generally similar to those for all teenagers 15–19 years. Rates were highest for Mexican teenagers and

lowest for API teenagers. These relationships were observed in each year, 1994–96. Prior to 1994, birth rates had been highest for non-Hispanic black teenagers.

Between 1995 and 1996, teenage birth rates declined for all groups except Cuban teenagers, for whom the rate increased from 29.2 to 34.0 per 1,000. The declines were 3 and 4 percent, respectively, for Mexican and non-Hispanic white teenagers. Other declines were 5 percent for non-Hispanic black and American Indian teenagers, 6 percent for API, 8 percent for Puerto Rican, and 10 percent for "other" Hispanic teenagers. From 1991, when rates for teenagers generally were at a peak, to 1996, birth rates fell 20 to 21 percent for non-Hispanic black, Puerto Rican, and "other" Hispanic teens. Declines were 10 to 13 percent in rates for non-Hispanic white, American Indian, and API teenagers.

Birth rates for women in age groups 20–24 and 25–29 years were consistently highest for Mexican women. For example, the rate for Mexican women aged 20–24 years, 206.3 per 1,000, was nearly 3 times the rate for API women in this age group (70.7). Differences between rates were smallest at ages 25–29 years, when the range was from 98.5 (American Indian) to 176.9 (Mexican). Among women aged 30–34 and 35–39 years, rates were highest for API women (109.2 and 52.2, respectively), followed closely by Mexican and "other" Hispanic women (tables 3 and 8).

The high birth rates for API women in their thirties, especially for first births, suggest a pattern of delayed childbearing. The first birth rates for API women aged 30–34 and 35–39 years were substantially higher than for any other group. More than one-third of first births to API women were to women aged 30 years and over, compared with 22 percent for all first births. Age-specific birth rates for API subgroups can be computed only in census years when the necessary populations are available. Rates computed for 1990 demonstrated the pattern of delayed childbearing among Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and other API women (18). Limited data for API subgroups included in the "other API" category (Vietnamese, Asian

Indian, Korean, Samoan, Guamanian, and remaining API) suggest delayed childbearing among some subgroups, but also considerable variation in maternal age distributions as well (19).

With few exceptions, among women in age groups 20 years and over, birth rates increased between 1995 and 1996 for non-Hispanic white, Mexican, and American Indian women. There was no particular pattern in the age-specific rates for other racial/Hispanic origin groups.

Total fertility rate

The total fertility rate (TFR) indicates the number of births that a hypothetical group of 1,000 women would have if they experienced throughout their childbearing years the age-specific birth rates observed in a given year. This measure shows the potential impact of current fertility patterns on completed family size. Because it is computed from age-specific birth rates, the TFR is age-adjusted; it assumes the same number of women in each age group.

The TFR in 1996 was 2,027.0, less than 1 percent higher than in 1995 (tables 4, 9, 13, and 14). The increase from 1995 to 1996 was the first in the TFR since 1990 (2,081.0), when the rate was 3 percent higher than in 1996. The increase in the TFR results from the rise in age-specific birth rates for all women in age groups 20–44 years, which more than compensated for the declines in the teenage birth rates.

The U.S. total fertility rate remains below "replacement" level (2,100), the rate at which a given generation can exactly replace itself. The TFR has been below "replacement" since 1971 (2,266.5). TFR's vary substantially among racial and Hispanic origin groups. In 1996, as in recent years, the TFR was above "replacement" for Mexican (3,353.5), "other" Hispanic (2,762.0), non-Hispanic black (2,204.0), and Puerto Rican women (2,163.0). Rates were below replacement for American Indian (2,030.0), API (1,907.5), non-Hispanic white (1,795.5), and Cuban women (1,774.5) (tables 4, 9, 13, and 14). Between 1995 and 1996, TFR's increased up to 4 percent for Mexican, Cuban, and

non-Hispanic white women, and declined for other groups. State-specific total fertility rates for 1996 are included in this report and discussed in the next section.

Births and birth rates by State

Birth data by race and by Hispanic origin for 1996 are shown in tables 10–12 for the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam. The American Indian, Asian or Pacific Islander (API) and Hispanic populations (and Hispanic subgroups) are highly concentrated geographically. Half of American Indian births in the 50 States and the District of Columbia were to residents of just five States (Alaska, Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Oklahoma), while more than half of API births were to residents of California, Hawaii, and New York. Similarly, 57 percent of Hispanic births were to California and Texas residents. Births are also highly concentrated geographically for Hispanic subgroups: Mexican (California and Texas), Puerto Rican (New York, New Jersey, and Florida), and Cuban (Florida).

Births declined in 25 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, and increased in 25 States and Guam. Declines and increases were generally modest; they ranged up to 2 percent in 41 States, Puerto Rico, and Guam. The number increased 4 to 6 percent in Arizona, Nevada, and Utah, and declined 7 percent in the District of Columbia and 8 percent in the Virgin Islands.

Birth rates by State ranged from 11 births per 1,000 population (Maine and West Virginia) to 21 per 1,000 (Utah). Birth rates per 1,000 total population declined in 33 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, increased in 10 States and Guam, and were unchanged in 7 States; changes were no more than 3 percent in most States. Statistically significant declines of 4 to 6 percent were recorded for Montana and the District of Columbia and 9 percent in the Virgin Islands. However, the changes were not significant in 34 States and Guam.

Fertility rates per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years ranged from a low of 49.5 (Maine) to a high of 89.0 (Utah). Rates declined in 26 States, the District of

Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, increased in 21 States and Guam, and were unchanged in 3 States. Changes in most States were no more than 3 percent, with statistically significant declines of 5 and 8 percent, respectively, for the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands. The changes were not significant in 37 States and Guam.

Birth rates for teenagers

Birth rates for teenagers by age group and State are shown for 1996 in table 10. Rates per 1,000 women aged 15–19 years ranged from 28.6 (New Hampshire) to 102.1 (District of Columbia). The highest rate was reported for Guam, 116.8. Birth rates for teenagers have been declining in the United States since 1991. Between 1991 and 1996, teenage birth rates fell in all States and the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands; declines were statistically significant in all but 3 States (Delaware, North Dakota, and Rhode Island). More detailed information on current trends and variations in State-specific teenage birth rates is presented in a recent report (11).

Total fertility rate

State-specific total fertility rates (TFR's) for 1996 are shown in table 10. These rates provide a summary measure of lifetime fertility at the State level; rates for 1980 and 1990 have been published (20,21). Rates by State for 1996 vary substantially, from a low of 1,580.0 (or 1.58 births per woman) for Vermont to a high of 2,656.0 (2.66 births per woman) for Utah. Differences in the TFR by State are quite similar to differences in the general fertility rate.

Sex ratio

There were 1,990,480 male live births in 1996 compared with 1,901,014 female live births. These numbers yielded a sex ratio of 1,047 male per 1,000 female live births (tables 13 and 14). The sex ratio has changed very little over the last 50 years and was 1,049 in 1995. Similar to previous years, Asian or Pacific Islander mothers had the highest sex ratio (1,061), followed by non-Hispanic white mothers (1,053), Hispanic mothers (1,041),

American Indian mothers (1,031), and non-Hispanic black mothers (1,027).

Month of birth

Monthly birth rates and fertility rates in 7 months of 1996 were below the rates for the same month observed in 1995. The peak months of occurrence of births in 1996 as measured by birth rates were August and September (table 15). When the seasonal component is removed from the monthly birth and fertility rates, the underlying trends can be observed. Unlike the previous 6 years, seasonally adjusted birth and fertility rates for the first half of 1996 were, on average, lower than the rates for the second half of the year. All months except for April, July, October, and December had the lowest seasonally adjusted birth rates in at least 20 years. The rate for June 1996 was the lowest observed in the more than 60 years for which monthly seasonal adjustments are available (3,22).

Day of the week of birth

Variation in the daily pattern of births can be measured by an index of occurrence. The index is defined as the ratio of the average number of births for a particular day of the week to the average daily number of births for the year, multiplied by 100. In 1996 the Sunday index was 74.8, an indication that there were over 25 percent fewer births on Sundays than the daily average, considered to be 100.0. The Saturday index was 82.5. As in past years, births occurred most frequently on Tuesdays with an index of 111.9 in 1996 (table 16).

A weekend deficit is apparent for both vaginal and cesarean deliveries, but is far larger for cesarean deliveries, particularly repeat cesareans. In 1996 the Sunday index for vaginal births was 79.7, compared with 66.2 for primary, and 39.0 for repeat cesareans (table 16).

The growing concentration of births on weekdays in the early and mid-1980's has been attributed to the increasing rate of cesarean deliveries because many cesareans are scheduled on weekdays (23). However, in the late 1980's, the cesarean rate stabilized (24), and since 1989 it has declined. The high weekend deficit can be partly explained by the growing

proportion of births that are induced. (See section on "Obstetric procedures.")

Births to unmarried women

The birth rate for unmarried women in 1996 was 44.8 births per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15–44 years, 1 percent lower than the rate of 45.1 in 1995, and 4 percent lower than its highest level, 46.9 in 1994. The number of births to unmarried women increased 1 percent, to 1,260,306 in 1996. The percent of all births occurring to unmarried women increased slightly, from 32.2 percent in 1995 to 32.4 percent in 1996. (See table B and tables 17 and 18.) The procedures for reporting the mother's marital status did not change in any State between 1995 and 1996; thus the changes measured between 1995 and 1996 reflect actual changes in nonmarital childbearing.

Birth rates for unmarried women vary considerably by race and Hispanic origin. In 1996 the rates per 1,000 unmarried women were 28.3 per 1,000 for non-Hispanic white women, 74.4 for black women, and 93.2 for Hispanic women.

The birth rate for unmarried non-Hispanic white women increased very slightly from 28.2 in 1995 to 28.3 per 1,000. The rate in 1996 was 1 percent lower than in 1994 (28.5), the first year for which rates could be computed for unmarried non-Hispanic white women. The birth rate for unmarried black women declined 2 percent from 75.9 per 1,000 in 1995 to 74.4 in 1996, a record low. This rate has declined steadily and

substantially—by 18 percent—since 1989 (90.7). The birth rate for unmarried Hispanic women in 1996, 93.2 per 1,000, was 2 percent lower than in 1995 (95.0). Except for a 1-year surge in the rate between 1993 and 1994, birth rates for unmarried Hispanic women ranged from 93 to 95 per 1,000 since 1991 (table 18) (2).

Birth rates for unmarried women by age continue to be highest for women aged 18–19 and 20–24 years (71 and 66 per 1,000, respectively), followed closely by women aged 25–29 years (57 per 1,000). Rates for younger teenagers and women in age groups 30 years and over are considerably lower (tables 17 and 18).

The birth rate for unmarried teenagers 15–19 years declined 3 percent to 42.9 per 1,000 (figure 3). The teenage rate dropped 8 percent from its high point in 1994 (46.4 per 1,000). The largest 1-year reduction was for young teenagers 15–17 years; their rate declined 5 percent from 30.5 per 1,000 to 29.0. The rate for older teenagers fell 3 percent to 65.9. Rates for women in their twenties increased 1 percent each, to 70.7 for women aged 20–24 years and to 56.8 for women aged 25–29 years. Rates for women in their thirties increased 3 to 4 percent, to 41.1 (ages 30–34 years) and 20.1 (ages 35–39 years), while the rate for women aged 40–44 years increased from 4.7 to 4.8 per 1,000.

The 1995–96 trends in age-specific birth rates by race and Hispanic origin were generally similar to those for all

women. Rates declined for unmarried non-Hispanic white, black, and Hispanic teenagers, with the largest reductions measured for young black teenagers. Their rate fell 7 percent to 64.0 per 1,000 teenagers 15–17 years; from 1991 to 1996, the rate for young black teenagers dropped 20 percent. Among unmarried women aged 20–24 years, the rate for non-Hispanic white women increased 2 percent from 1995 to 1996 while it declined 1 to 2 percent for black and Hispanic women. Birth rates for unmarried women in age groups 25 years and over generally rose for all groups.

There is a distinct pattern in the age-specific rates among the race and Hispanic origin groups. Among teenagers and women aged 20–24 years, rates for unmarried black and Hispanic teenagers on average were 3 to 4 times the rates for non-Hispanic white teenagers. Among age groups 25–29 years and over, rates were considerably higher for Hispanic women than for black or non-Hispanic white women.

It is the sharply higher nonmarital birth rates for older unmarried Hispanic women that is the principal factor accounting for their high overall birth rate. Part of this pattern is linked with the relatively high incidence of cohabitation among Hispanic couples. Birth certificate data provide evidence of this for Puerto Rican couples. In 1996, 44 percent of births to Puerto Rican women in Puerto Rico were nonmarital, but three-quarters of these nonmarital births were to women living with the father of the child. Other studies have documented increases in cohabitation in recent years in the United States and Puerto Rico (25,26).

The proportion of all births occurring to unmarried women increased slightly from 32.2 to 32.4 percent in 1996. The proportions for subgroups in 1996 were 21.5 percent, non-Hispanic white; 70.0 percent, non-Hispanic black; and 40.7 percent, Hispanic; each changed very little compared with 1995 (tables 13, 14, 17, and 19).

Changes in the proportion of births to unmarried women are affected by trends in birth rates for married as well as unmarried women, and the number of unmarried women. While the birth rate for unmarried women increased considerably over the last two decades and has

Table B. Number, rate, and percent of births to unmarried women, and birth rate for married women: United States, 1980 and 1985–96

Year	Births to unmarried women			Birth rate for married women ³
	Number	Rate ¹	Percent ²	
1996	1,260,306	44.8	32.4	83.7
1995	1,253,976	45.1	32.2	83.7
1994	1,289,592	46.9	32.6	83.8
1993	1,240,172	45.3	31.0	86.8
1992	1,224,876	45.2	30.1	89.0
1991	1,213,769	45.2	29.5	89.9
1990	1,165,384	43.8	28.0	93.2
1989	1,094,169	41.6	27.1	91.9
1988	1,005,299	38.5	25.7	90.8
1987	933,013	36.0	24.5	90.0
1986	878,477	34.2	23.4	90.7
1985	828,174	32.8	22.0	93.3
1980	665,747	29.4	18.4	97.0

¹Births to unmarried women per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15–44 years.

²Percent of all births to unmarried women.

³Births to married women per 1,000 married women aged 15–44 years.

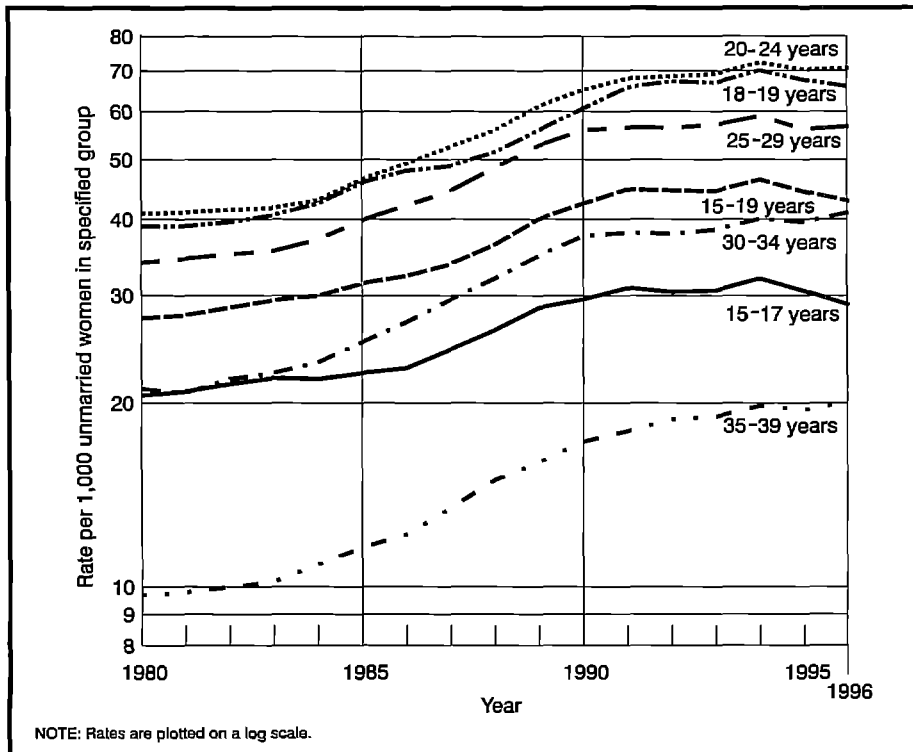


Figure 3. Birth rates for unmarried women, by age of mother: United States, 1980-96

declined only since 1994, the birth rate for married women has generally declined and dropped 10 percent from 93.2 per 1,000 in 1990 to a record low of 83.7 in 1995-96 (table B and figure 4). Moreover, the number of unmarried women in the childbearing ages rose 6 percent between 1990 and 1996 while the number of married women declined 2 percent during this period. The proportion of births to unmarried women increased slightly in 1996, because the number of nonmarital births rose while the number of births to married women declined. Because of the complex interrelationship of birth rates and populations by marital status, the proportion of births to unmarried women has important analytic limitations. The birth rate remains the best measure of the likelihood that an unmarried woman will give birth (27). However, the proportion is often the only available measure of nonmarital childbearing, in addition to the number of births, because the populations needed to compute birth rates are not available for States and cities except in census years. Rates by State for unmarried women by age, race, and Hispanic origin have been published for 1980 and 1990 (20, 21, and 27).

There are sizable variations in the proportions of births to unmarried women in racial and Hispanic origin subgroups (tables 13 and 14). In 1996, 38 percent or more of births to Mexican, Central and South American, Hawaiian, American Indian, and Puerto Rican women were nonmarital. Proportions were much lower for API subgroups (except Hawaiian), ranging from 9 to 19 percent, and for Cuban women, 25 percent. In addition to

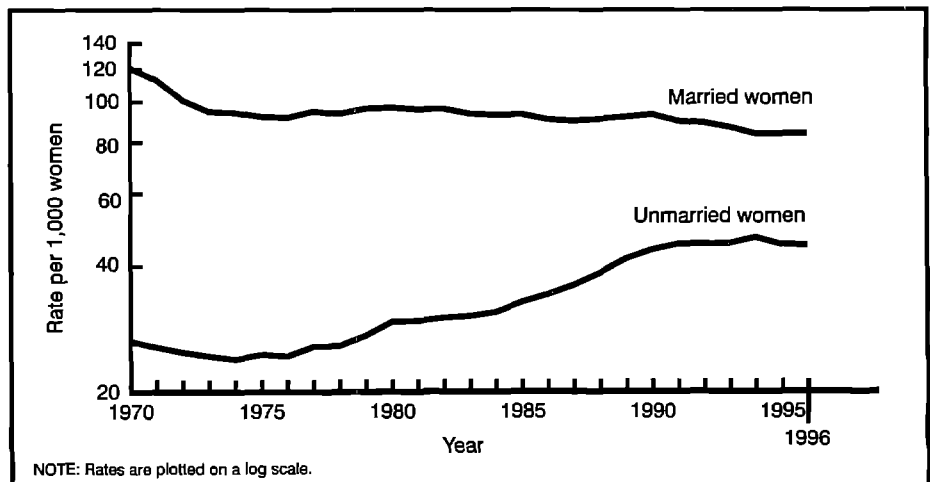


Figure 4. Birth rates by marital status of mother: United States, 1970-96

these variations, there are also differences within groups according to the mother's place of birth. In general, the proportions of nonmarital births are higher for births to women born in the 50 States and the District of Columbia compared with births to women born elsewhere.

Future trends in nonmarital births will be affected by changes in the birth rates for unmarried women and changes in the number of unmarried women. An additional factor is the overall distribution by age of unmarried women in the childbearing years. Over the next few years, the population of teenagers will be among the fastest growing; teenagers account for 30 percent of nonmarital births (table 17) (6). If the birth rates for unmarried teenagers in particular continue to fall over the next several years as they have during 1994-96, this will help to moderate any increases in nonmarital births.

The numbers and proportions of births to unmarried women by race and Hispanic origin for 1996 are shown in table 19 for the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam. The numbers increased in 39 States, Puerto Rico, and Guam and declined in 11 States, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands. Similarly, increases in the proportions exceeded declines: The proportion increased in 37 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam, declined in 12 States, and was unchanged in one State.

Age of father

The birth rate per 1,000 men aged 15–54 years declined for the sixth straight year in 1996 to 51.1 (table 20). This rate fell by 13 percent between 1990 and 1996, following a 7 percent increase during 1986–90. Information on age of father is often missing on birth certificates of children born to unmarried women, greatly inflating the number of “not stated” in all tabulations by age of father. In computing birth rates by age of father, births with age of father not stated are distributed in the same proportions as births with known age within each 5-year age classification of the mother. This procedure avoids the distortion in rates that would occur if the relationship between age of mother and age of father were disregarded. The procedures for computing birth rates by age of father are described in more detail in the Technical notes.

Rates reached a 7-year low per 1,000 men aged 15–19 years declining by 5 percent from 1995 to 1996. Rates per 1,000 men 20–24 years of age declined by 2 percent, for those aged 45–49 years by 3 percent, and for those aged 50–54 years by 4 percent. Small increases were measured in rates per 1,000 men aged 25–44 years.

Birth rates per 1,000 white and black men have declined steadily since 1990. Between 1990 and 1996, the rate per 1,000 white men aged 15–54 years dropped 11 percent to 48.4, while the rate per 1,000 black men aged 15–54 years dropped 20 percent to 68.3.

Educational attainment

The educational attainment of women who give birth is important because higher educational attainment is associated with more timely receipt of prenatal care and fewer lifestyle and health behaviors during pregnancy that are detrimental to birth outcome (discussed in later sections). Higher educational attainment has also been linked to delayed childbearing and, over time, to smaller families (28,29).

Data from the birth certificate show that the educational attainment of women who gave birth increased substantially over the last few decades, partly reflecting the increases in educational attainment of all women during the time period

(30). More than three-fourths of women who gave birth in 1996 had at least 12 years of schooling (78 percent) and 22 percent had at least 4 years of college (table C and table 21). The percent of mothers with at least a high school diploma increased with additional age, to about 90 percent for women who gave birth in their thirties, and then declined slightly for mothers 40 years of age and over (87 percent). The percent of mothers with at least 4 years of college was highest for mothers 40 years of age and over (42 percent). The median educational attainment for all mothers in 1996 was 12.8 years.

Non-Hispanic white mothers had more education than non-Hispanic black mothers—87 percent of non-Hispanic white mothers had at least 12 years of education compared with 72 percent of black mothers; 49 percent of Hispanic mothers had at least 12 years of education (table C). Twenty-nine percent of non-Hispanic white mothers had at least 4 years of college compared with 10 percent of non-Hispanic black mothers and 6 percent of Hispanic mothers. The proportion who had completed 12 years of education peaked for women in their thirties. Among women aged 30–34 years, for example, 96 percent of non-Hispanic white mothers, 88 percent of non-Hispanic black mothers, and 60 percent of Hispanic mothers had completed 12 years of education. Non-Hispanic mothers in their forties were most likely to have completed 4 years or more of

college—50 percent for white mothers and 26 percent for black mothers; among Hispanic mothers, those aged 35–39 years had the highest proportion in this category—15 percent.

Only two-thirds of American Indian mothers had 12 or more years of schooling, whereas 85 percent of Asian and Pacific Islander (API) mothers had attained this educational level, the highest of any group (table 13). In particular, nearly all of Japanese mothers (97 percent) had 12 or more years of schooling. Except for Chinese and “other” API mothers, a higher proportion of women in API subgroups who were born outside the 50 States and the District of Columbia had completed 12 or more years of schooling than their counterparts who were born inside these areas.

Although the overall proportion of Hispanic mothers with at least 12 years of education was low (49 percent), there was tremendous variation among Hispanic subgroups, ranging from 42 percent of Mexican mothers to 86 percent of Cuban mothers (table 14). A higher proportion of Hispanic women who were born in the 50 States and the District of Columbia had at least 12 years of education as compared with Hispanic women born elsewhere. This was especially evident for Mexican women for whom the proportion with 12 years or more of education was twice as high for those born in the 50 States and the District of Columbia as for those born outside these areas—62 percent

Table C. Percent of mothers completing 12 years or more of school and percent completing 4 years or more of college, by age, race, and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1996

Measure and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All ages	Age of mother			
		25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40 years and over
Percent completing 12 years or more of school					
All races ¹	77.6	85.5	90.1	90.0	87.2
Non-Hispanic white	87.0	93.2	96.1	96.4	96.0
Non-Hispanic black	72.0	86.2	88.1	87.7	85.6
Hispanic ²	48.6	55.4	59.6	56.4	48.2
Percent completing 4 years or more of college					
All races ¹	22.1	25.3	38.4	41.3	41.6
Non-Hispanic white	28.8	31.2	44.6	47.9	50.2
Non-Hispanic black	10.0	14.5	21.7	24.9	25.6
Hispanic ²	6.4	8.1	14.2	15.2	12.7

¹Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.
²Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

compared with 30 percent. The low educational attainment of Hispanic mothers in general and the variation among subgroups parallels the educational attainment of the Hispanic population in general (31).

Maternal lifestyle and health characteristics

Weight gain

Maternal weight gain is one of the components in the complex relationship between lifestyle characteristics of the mother and the development of the fetus (32). The total weight gained by the mother during pregnancy has been shown to have an independent, positive relationship with the weight of the newborn (33). Inadequate maternal weight gain along with low prepregnancy weight have been associated with intrauterine growth retardation and low birthweight (34,35).

In 1990 the National Academy of Sciences published weight-gain guidelines that varied according to women's body mass index (BMI), which is calculated from her prepregnancy weight and height. The guidelines recommend that women who are underweight (low BMI) gain 28–40 pounds, those who are of normal weight (average BMI) gain 25–35 pounds, those who are overweight (high BMI), 15–25 pounds, and obese women, not more than 15 pounds (36).

Beginning with 1989, information on maternal weight gain has been collected from the birth certificate, but information on the mother's prepregnancy weight and height is not collected. Therefore, it is not possible to determine whether the weight gain was within the recommendations for the mother's BMI. Differences between subgroups in maternal weight gain may reflect differences in the proportion of mothers who gained outside the recommended range but could also be the result of group differences in height and prepregnancy weight. Given the limitations of vital statistics data, the primary focus of this section is on the median weight gain (for descriptive purposes) and on weight gains that are for most women considered inadequate (less than 16 pounds).

In 1996 all States except California reported information on weight gain. Births to mothers residing in these States

accounted for 86 percent of all births in the United States. In 1996 the majority of women (63 percent) gained 26 pounds or more during pregnancy. (See tables 22 and 23 for data on maternal weight gain and low birthweight by weight gain.) The median weight gain changed very little during the 1989–96 period and was 30.4 pounds in 1996. Despite the consistency in the median weight gain, the percent of mothers who gained at either end of the weight gain spectrum was higher in 1996 than in 1989—weight gains of less than 16 pounds increased from 9.4 percent in 1989 to 11.1 in 1996 while weight gains of 46 pounds or more increased from 9.1 percent in 1989 to 11.0 percent in 1996.

The weight gain of women during pregnancy varied considerably by period of gestation. Mothers who had preterm infants (gestations of under 37 completed weeks) gained nearly 4 pounds less during pregnancy (27.1 pounds) than mothers who had babies with gestations of 40 weeks and over (30.8 pounds). The percent of mothers who gained less than 16 pounds was nearly twice as high for gestations of under 37 weeks as for gestations of 40 weeks and over—18.2 compared with 9.7 percent.

The median weight gain for non-Hispanic white women (30.7 pounds) was higher than for either non-Hispanic black women (29.0 pounds) or Hispanic women (29.6 pounds). The greatest disparities in weight gains were for gestations of under 37 weeks where the median weight gain for non-Hispanic white women was 3.7 pounds heavier than for non-Hispanic black women and 2.9 pounds heavier than for Hispanic women. For gestations of 40 weeks and over, the disparity in weight gain between groups was less than a pound.

The percent of non-Hispanic black mothers who had weight gains of less than 16 pounds (16.9 percent) was much higher than for Asian or Pacific Islander (API) mothers (9.2 percent) and non-Hispanic white mothers (9.4 percent) while American Indian mothers were intermediate (15.1 percent) (tables 24 and 25). There was wide variation among API subgroups in the percent of mothers who gained less than 16 pounds, ranging from 6.3 percent of Chinese mothers to

10.6 percent of "other" API mothers. These differences in weight gain are reflected in differences among groups in the percent of births born preterm.

Within Hispanic subgroups, the percent of Mexican mothers who gained less than 16 pounds (14.7 percent) was twice as high as for Cuban mothers (7.2 percent) while the remaining groups were intermediate (table 25). A smaller proportion of Hispanic women who were born in the 50 States and the District of Columbia gained less than 16 pounds than Hispanic women born outside this area (except for other and unknown Hispanic women).

As mentioned above, maternal weight gain has been shown to have a positive correlation with the birthweight of the infant. This relationship is substantiated by the data in table 23, which shows the percent of infants with low birthweight by the weight gain of the mother, according to the infant's gestational age. Overall, the percent of infants with low birthweight drops steadily with increasing weight gain through 45 pounds and then increases slightly for mothers who gained 46 pounds or more. This pattern is generally replicated when the data are examined according to the period of gestation. For example, among infants born after 37–39 completed weeks of gestation, the percent low birthweight for births to mothers gaining less than 16 pounds (7.1 percent) was double the percent low birthweight for births to mothers gaining 31 pounds or more (3.1–3.5 percent). Regardless of gestational period, the decline in low birthweight with additional maternal weight gain was present for all groups.

Medical risk factors

Maternal medical risk factors can severely complicate pregnancy and result in poor birth outcomes, particularly when not adequately treated. For example, the hypertensive disorders (preeclampsia and pregnancy-associated and chronic hypertension) have been linked to inadequate birthweight, shortened gestations, and infant death; diabetes has been associated with hyaline membrane disease/respiratory distress syndrome, and developmental abnormalities (37–39).

Sixteen medical risk factors affecting pregnancy are separately identified on the

birth certificate. Although data for this item were missing from only 1.3 percent of records for 1996 (table 26), birth certificate data may underreport medical risk factor prevalence (40). Also, rates for less common medical risk factors and for smaller population groups can vary widely from year to year and should be interpreted with caution.

Pregnancy-associated hypertension, the most frequently reported medical risk factor, increased for the fifth consecutive year, rising from 34.1 to 35.9 per 1,000 for 1995–96. (See table 26 for 1996 data.) Pregnancy-associated hypertension has risen 32 percent since the early 1990's. However, the rate of chronic hypertension was largely unchanged (from 6.7 for 1995 to 6.8 per 1,000 for 1996), and the eclampsia rate was down slightly from 3.7 to 3.5 per 1,000 for 1995–96, lower than the levels reported for 1989–92.

Diabetes and anemia are the second and third most frequently reported complications of pregnancy. The diabetes rate for the current year was 26.3 per 1,000 compared with 25.2 for 1995. Diabetes prevalence rose between 1990 and 1992 (from 21.3 to 25.9), but has been basically stable since. The maternal anemia rate was 19.6 per 1,000 for 1996, compared with 20.5 for 1995. Only moderate change has been reported in anemia rates since 1990.

The prevalence of lung disease (e.g., asthma, tuberculosis) was 8.3 per 1,000 for 1996, higher than the 1995 rate of 6.9. Although still comparatively rare—reported for less than 1 percent of mothers—the level of acute or chronic lung disease has more than doubled since 1990 (3.0). Similarly, the rate of hydramnios/oligohydramnios (the excess or shortage of amniotic fluid) during pregnancy rose again for 1996 to 12.5 per 1,000, having more than doubled since 1990, from 5.9.

Most of the medical risk factors reported on the birth certificate vary quite widely by maternal age. For example, anemia is more common among younger than among older mothers. Conversely, chronic conditions such as cardiac disease, diabetes and chronic hypertension occur more frequently among mothers 30 years of age and over. Other risk factors, such as hydramnios/oligohydramnios and

pregnancy-associated hypertension, follow a U-shaped pattern, with the highest levels at the extremes of the maternal age distribution.

Rates for medical risk factors also differ by population subgroup. Anemia and chronic hypertension are twice as common among black compared with white mothers, and although overall levels are similar, older black mothers are much more likely than their white counterparts to suffer from diabetes and pregnancy-associated hypertension. Overall trends and differences for the current year in the medical risk factor rates discussed above generally were applicable for both groups. Two notable exceptions, however, are first, the more pronounced rise in the level of hemoglobinopathy (a blood disorder) among black mothers since 1990 (1.2–3.1 per 1,000), and second, the increase in black mothers reported with incompetent cervix over the same time period (3.2–4.2 per 1,000).

As in previous years, reported levels of anemia, diabetes and pregnancy-associated hypertension were higher for American Indian mothers than for mothers of other racial or ethnic groups. About 5 percent of American Indian mothers were reported with each of these risk factors for 1996 (table 27).

Among Asian or Pacific Islander subgroups maternal anemia rates ranged from 9.9 for Chinese mothers to 35.9 for Hawaiian mothers. Diabetes was more common among Chinese (43.6) and Filipino (41.1) women than among women of other racial or ethnic subgroups except American Indian.

Rates for the most prevalent medical risk factors—anemia, diabetes, pregnancy-associated hypertension, and uterine bleeding—among all Hispanic mothers were comparable to, or lower than those for non-Hispanic white women (table 28). Rates varied by Hispanic subgroup, however. For example, Mexican women were substantially less likely than Puerto Rican women to have diabetes (22.9 compared with 33.5).

Tobacco use during pregnancy

Smoking during pregnancy continued to decline according to birth certificate data. In 1996, 13.6 percent of women

giving birth were reported to have smoked, down 2 percent compared with 1995 (13.9 percent) and 30 percent since 1989 (19.5 percent), when this information first became available on the birth certificate (41). Tobacco use was reported on the birth certificate in 1996 by 46 States, the District of Columbia, and New York City, comprising 80 percent of U.S. births. Information was not available for California, Indiana, South Dakota, and the remainder of New York State. (See tables 24, 25, and 29–32 for 1996 data.) Trends in maternal smoking based on the birth certificate are generally consistent with those reported for recent years from the National Survey of Family Growth (7, 42).

Tobacco use during pregnancy is associated with a variety of adverse outcomes, including low birthweight, intrauterine growth retardation, and infant mortality, as well as negative consequences for child health and development (43–45). The mechanisms through which tobacco adversely affects pregnancy and birth outcome have been described elsewhere (46,47).

Maternal smoking increased for Puerto Rican, Cuban, American Indian, and Filipino women, was unchanged for Mexican women, and declined for non-Hispanic white and black women and women in other racial groups. As in previous years, rates were highest for non-Hispanic white, American Indian, and Hawaiian women (16–21 percent), and lowest for Mexican, Cuban, Central and South American, and Asian or Pacific Islander women (API) (except Hawaiian), 1–5 percent. Puerto Rican and non-Hispanic black women had smoking rates of 10–11 percent. Mexican and Central and South American women as well as women in API subgroups are disproportionately underrepresented in the areas reporting tobacco use. However, their generally low smoking rates based on information from birth certificates have been confirmed by other studies (48,49). Women born in the 50 States and the District of Columbia had substantially higher smoking rates than women born elsewhere, a pattern that has been described elsewhere (tables 24 and 25) (50).

Maternal smoking among teenagers increased about 2 percent overall, but among young teenagers aged 15–17 years, the rate rose 5 percent to 15.4 percent, with an even greater relative increase for young non-Hispanic black teenagers, from 4.3 to 5.0 percent. (See table 30 for 1996 data.) The increase for non-Hispanic black teenagers was the second consecutive year of increase, following steady declines from 1989, when this information first became available (41,51). Despite these increases, smoking rates for non-Hispanic white teenagers are still 4–6 times the rates for non-Hispanic black teenagers. Smoking rates rose as well in 1996 for Mexican and Puerto Rican teenagers aged 15–17 years. Smoking during pregnancy generally declined for women in age groups 20–44 years.

Non-Hispanic white women aged 18–19 years had the highest smoking rate, 29 percent (table 30). Patterns of smoking rates by age differ considerably by race and Hispanic origin (figure 5). At ages under 30 years, rates for non-Hispanic white women are sharply higher than for non-Hispanic black or Hispanic women (table 29). At ages 30 years and over, rates are highest for non-Hispanic black women. Rates for Hispanic women are consistently low, regardless of age, ranging from 3 to 5 percent.

Among smokers, the proportion of women smoking at least half a pack of cigarettes daily has declined steadily in recent years—to 33 percent in 1996 (compared with 42 percent in 1989) (41). Non-Hispanic white mothers were about twice

as likely as non-Hispanic black mothers to smoke half a pack or more (37 percent compared with 19 percent). The number of cigarettes smoked increases steadily with age for both white and black mothers (table 29) as well as for non-Hispanic white and black mothers and Hispanic mothers (tabular data not shown).

Rates of maternal smoking vary in a distinct pattern according to maternal educational attainment (table 31). Smoking rates are persistently highest for women with 9–11 years of education, 26 percent in 1996, followed by those with 12 years of education, 18 percent. Rates were lower for women with a grade school education (12 percent) and women with some college (10 percent), with the lowest rate of all reported by women with 4 years or more of college, 3 percent. Even among women aged 20 years and over, smoking rates were highest for mothers who attended but did not graduate from high school—31 percent overall. About half of non-Hispanic white women in this age and educational category were reported to have smoked during pregnancy (tabular data not shown).

Smoking rates were highest for non-Hispanic white women in every educational attainment category, with the largest disparity for women with a grade school education. Among Hispanic mothers smoking rates by educational level were consistently lower than for non-Hispanic white and black mothers. Compared with 1995, smoking rates declined for women in all education categories.

Babies born to mothers who smoke during pregnancy are at greatly elevated risk of low birthweight, a finding documented in birth certificate data as well as in numerous other studies (43, 46, and 52). In 1996, 12.1 percent of infants born to smokers weighed less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz) compared with 6.9 percent of births to nonsmokers (table 32). This nearly twofold differential has been observed since 1989 (41). The low birthweight (LBW) disparity by smoking status is nearly 2 times for non-Hispanic white and black infants and for Hispanic infants (tabular data not shown). Advancing maternal age exacerbates the risk; among women age 30 years and over, the LBW rate for births to smokers was at least 2.3 times that for births to nonsmokers. Some of this pattern is probably related to the much greater cigarette consumption among older women (table 29). Studies have shown that older mothers are more likely than younger mothers to continue smoking through pregnancy (53).

While LBW levels are consistently higher for births to women who smoke, regardless of how many cigarettes smoked, the risk is heightened as the number of cigarettes increases. Among the lightest smokers (1 to 5 cigarettes daily), the LBW rate was 11.1 percent, 61 percent higher than for nonsmokers. For mothers smoking more than a pack per day, the rate of LBW was 15.0 percent, one-third higher than that for light smokers and more than double the rate for nonsmokers (6.9 percent) (tabular data not shown).

Alcohol use during pregnancy

Pregnancy and birth outcome can be jeopardized by maternal alcohol use during pregnancy. While the most severe adverse effect of excessive drinking is fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS), even low-to-moderate alcohol use has been shown to negatively impact birth outcome, independent of other risk factors such as tobacco use and other maternal risk factors (54). All States except California and South Dakota included items on alcohol use on their birth certificates in 1996. This reporting area accounted for 86 percent of U.S. births.

Alcohol use during pregnancy is clearly substantially underreported on the birth certificate (40). A recent study

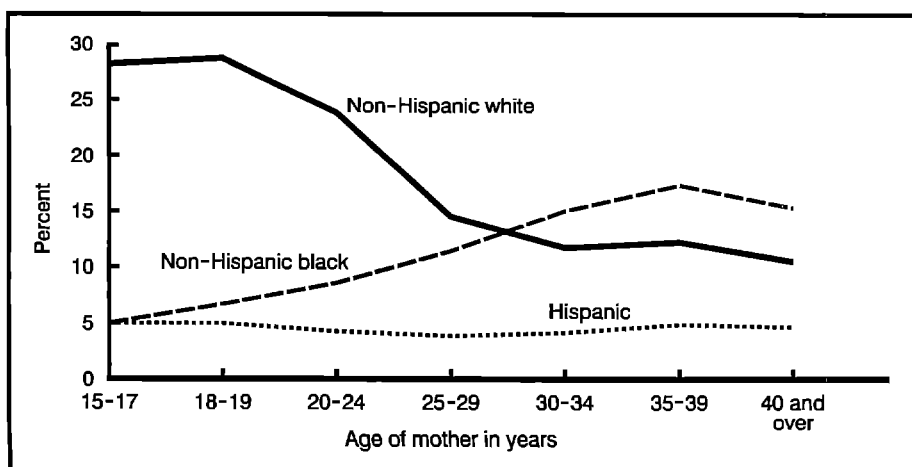


Figure 5. Percent of mothers who smoked during pregnancy by age and race/Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1996

reported that about 19 percent of women used alcohol during pregnancy (48). According to birth certificate data, alcohol use declined again in 1996 to just 1.4 percent of mothers reporting any alcohol use compared with 1.5 percent in 1995 and 4.1 percent in 1989, the first year this information was reported on the birth certificates (41,51). Alcohol use varies considerably among racial and Hispanic origin populations (tables 24 and 25).

It is likely that the birth certificate questions on alcohol use have unintentionally affected the levels of reporting because they focus on the number of drinks per week, whereas other studies inquire about drinks per month. Women who drink one to two drinks per month may believe that their alcohol consumption is too little to report in response to the birth certificate questions. The stigma associated with alcohol use also contributes to the underreporting (32,55).

Even taking into account the severe underreporting of alcohol use on the birth certificate, these data do show a distinct pattern of elevated risk of low birthweight (LBW) among births to mothers reporting alcohol use, especially among women who also smoke. For example, in 1996, 22 percent of births to women aged 20 years and over who smoked and drank during pregnancy weighed less than 2,500 grams, compared with 7 percent of births to women who did not smoke or drink (tabular data not shown).

Medical services utilization

Prenatal care

The proportion of mothers beginning prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy increased for the seventh consecutive year rising to 81.9 percent for 1996, from 81.3 percent for 1995. (See text table D and figure 6.) Essentially unchanged throughout the 1980's, the proportion of mothers with first trimester care has risen slowly but steadily since 1989, and includes quite a substantial improvement among some subgroups. Concurrent with the 1995-96 rise in timely care, the proportion of mothers with delayed (care beginning in the third trimester), or no care at all, declined

Table D. First trimester prenatal care by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1980, 1985, and 1990-96

Year	All races ¹	Non-Hispanic		
		White	Black	Hispanic ²
1996	81.9	87.4	71.5	72.2
1995	81.3	87.1	70.4	70.8
1994	80.2	86.5	68.3	68.9
1993	78.9	85.6	66.1	66.6
1992	77.7	84.9	64.0	64.2
1991	76.2	83.7	61.9	61.0
1990	75.8	83.3	60.7	60.2
1989	75.5	82.7	59.9	59.5
1985	76.2
1980	76.3

... Data not available.
¹Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.
²Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

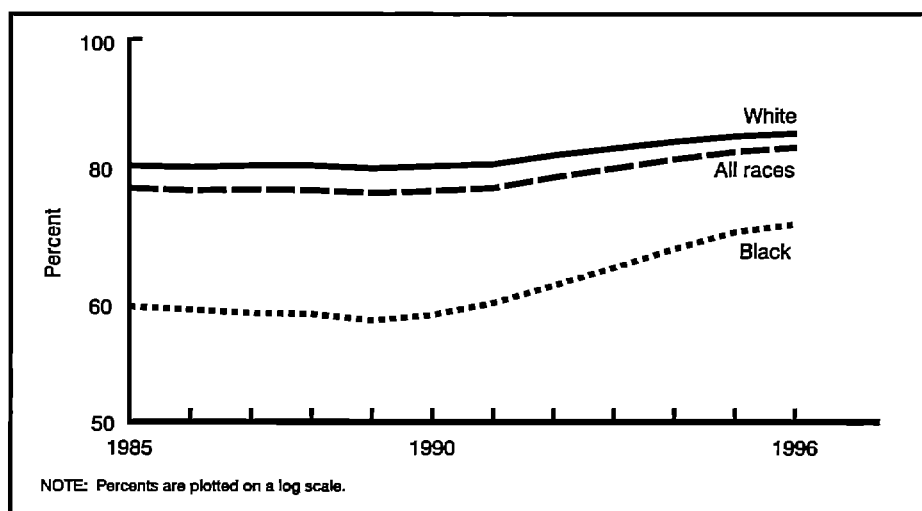


Figure 6. Percent of mothers with first trimester prenatal care by race of mother: United States, 1985-96

slightly from 4.2 to 4.0 percent. The percent of mothers with late or no care has fallen by more than a third (from 6.4 percent) since 1989.

The effects of prenatal care are difficult to measure (56,57), but early, comprehensive care can promote healthier pregnancies by detecting and managing preexisting medical conditions, providing health behavior advice, and assessing the risk of pregnancy outcomes such as low birthweight and preterm birth (58). Prenatal care can also be vital to maternal health and can serve as a gateway into the health care system, especially for socially disadvantaged women (57).

Gains in the proportion of mothers beginning prenatal care in the first trimester were reported for mothers of all racial or ethnic groups, except Japanese and

Cuban for 1995-96. For 1996, levels ranged from 67.7 percent for American Indian to 89.2 percent for Cuban and 89.3 percent for Japanese mothers. (See tables 24 and 25 for 1996 data.)

Since 1989, prenatal care utilization, as measured by the proportion of women with care beginning in the first trimester, and the proportion with late or no care, has improved markedly for groups with the least favorable levels of care, i.e., non-Hispanic black, Hispanic (specifically, Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Central and South American), Hawaiian, and American Indian mothers (tables 24 and 25) (2).

Among non-Hispanic black women, first trimester care continued to rise between 1995 and 1996, from 70.4 to 71.5 percent, and the percent of women

with late or no care declined from 7.6 to 7.3 percent. Since 1989, the proportion of non-Hispanic black mothers who began care in the first trimester of pregnancy has risen 19 percent (from 59.9 percent). Between 1995 and 1996, prenatal care utilization among black non-Hispanic mothers improved for all age groups except for those less than 15 years of age. (See tables 33–35 for 1996 data.)

Among all Hispanic mothers, first trimester prenatal care rose from 70.8 to 72.2 percent, and late or no care declined from 7.4 to 6.7 percent for 1995–96. (See table 25 for 1996 data.) Since 1989, prenatal care utilization among Hispanic mothers has improved markedly; early care has risen 21 percent (from 59.5 percent) and late or no care has fallen by nearly half, from 13.0 to 6.7 percent. Over this time period, substantial gains in timely care have occurred among both Hispanic women born within the 50 States and the District of Columbia and those born outside. In 1989 only 63.2 percent of those born within the 50 States and the District of Columbia, and 57.0 percent of those born outside received first trimester care, compared with 75.4 and 70.3 percent, respectively, for 1996.

Mexican mothers registered the largest gains in prenatal care utilization between 1989 and 1996, rising 25 percent from 56.7 to 70.7 percent. Other Hispanic subgroups reporting pronounced gains over this period were Puerto Rican mothers with a 20 percent rise (from 62.7 to 75.0 percent) and Central and South American mothers with a 23 percent rise (from 60.8 to 75.0 percent). Despite these improvements, wide differences in prenatal care utilization continued among Hispanic subgroups, however. For 1996, 89.2 percent of Cuban women received care in the first trimester compared with 70.7 percent of Mexican women.

Among non-Hispanic white women, the percent of mothers receiving first trimester care rose slightly to 87.4 for 1996, from 87.1 percent for 1995. The proportion of women with late or no care was down very slightly from 2.5 to 2.4 percent. Since 1989, first trimester care has risen 6 percent (from 82.7 percent) for this group.

The proportion of American Indian mothers with timely care was 67.7 percent for 1996, a slight increase over the level reported for 1995 (66.7 percent), and 17 percent higher than that reported for 1989 (57.9 percent). The percent of American Indian mothers with late or no care declined to 8.6 percent for 1996, compared with 9.5 percent in 1995, and 13.4 percent for 1989. (See table 24 for 1996 data.)

Among Asian or Pacific Islander mothers, timely care increased for 1995–96 by 1 to 3 percent for Chinese (85.7 to 86.8 percent), Hawaiian (75.9 to 78.5 percent) and Filipino mothers (80.9 to 82.5 percent), but declined very slightly for Japanese mothers (from 89.7 to 89.3 percent). The percent of Hawaiian mothers with first trimester care has risen from 66.8 percent since 1989, an increase of 18 percent. (See table 24 for current year data.)

The proportion of women beginning care in the first trimester and the percent with late or no care by race and Hispanic origin by State are shown in table 34. The proportion of women with first trimester care in 1996 ranged from 64.6 percent for the District of Columbia, to 89.9 percent for Maine. The majority of States reported only slight or no improvement in timely prenatal care. One notable exception to this trend was the District of Columbia with a 1996 level 8 percent higher than that for 1995 (from 59.8).

The Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization Index (APNCU) was developed by Milton Kotelchuck, Ph.D., to correct for some of the weaknesses of the trimester care began and the Kessner Index as measures of prenatal care utilization (59). The APNCU compares the actual number of prenatal care visits to the expected number based on the full American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) recommendations, adjusting for

the month care began and gestational age at delivery. The APNCU also includes a category for “intensive use” of prenatal care services that was developed to identify women for whom the number of visits exceeds ACOG recommendations by a ratio of observed to expected visits of at least 110 percent.

The APNCU indicates that in 1996, for 73.1 percent of all mothers, prenatal care utilization was at least adequate (including 29.3 percent with intensive use of care), and 26.9 percent of mothers received less than adequate care (including 9.8 percent with inadequate or no care) (table E). These figures represent an increase over 1995 in the proportion of mothers with intensive use (from 28.8 percent) and a decline for all other categories of prenatal care utilization. A recent study found that intensive prenatal care utilization has risen from 18.4 percent in 1981, while the proportion of women with adequate care remained essentially unchanged (60).

Obstetric procedures

The most prevalent obstetric procedure in 1996 was electronic fetal monitoring (EFM), reported for nearly 3.2 million births, or 83 percent of all live births (table 36). EFM usage in 1996 rose for the seventh consecutive year, reflecting continuing increases in all age groups. Non-Hispanic white mothers had the highest (85 percent) and Mexican mothers had the lowest (74 percent) rates in EFM usage in 1996 (tables 27 and 28). Six specific obstetric procedures are reported on the birth certificate. It has been shown that these procedures are underreported (61).

According to data from the birth certificate, 64 percent of mothers who had live births in 1996 received ultrasound, a 5 percent increase from 1995 and a 33 percent increase over 1989 (48 percent).

Table E. Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization Index: United States, 1995–96

	Intensive use	Adequate	Intermediate	Inadequate	No care
1996	29.3	43.8	17.1	8.7	1.1
1995	28.8	43.9	17.2	8.9	1.2

NOTE: See reference 59 for information on calculation of this measure.

The overall rates of stimulation of labor and induction of labor in 1996 were both 169 per 1,000 live births, 5 to 6 percent higher than in 1995. The rates of both of these procedures have been rising steadily every year since 1989 (62).

Amniocentesis, an invasive prenatal diagnostic procedure performed to detect genetic disorders, was reported for 32 of every 1,000 live births in 1996. The rate of amniocentesis for mothers in their forties was 21 times the rate for teenage mothers, 192 per 1,000 compared with 9 per 1,000.

Complications of labor and/or delivery

Of the 15 reported complications of labor and/or delivery, 3 were reported at a rate greater than or equal to 30 per 1,000 live births in 1996: meconium, moderate/heavy (58 per 1,000), fetal distress (42 per 1,000), and breech/malpresentation (38 per 1,000) (table 37). Rates for these three complications varied by race and Hispanic origin (tables 27 and 28). It has been shown that levels of these complications may be underreported on the birth certificate (61).

Although not frequent, placenta previa is a serious complication that occurred in nearly 13,000 births in 1996. Data from birth certificates identify increasing age of mother and live-birth order as two risk factors for this complication (63).

Attendant at birth and place of delivery

More than 9 out of 10 births in 1996 (92.9 percent) were attended by a physician in a hospital, making this arrangement by far the most typical (table 38). However, the percent of births with this arrangement was slightly lower in 1996 than in 1995 (93.4 percent) and has declined from 98.4 percent in 1975. For physician-attended births, only about 4 percent were by doctors of osteopathy (DO's) and the remaining were attended by doctors of medicine (MD's). Although small, the number and percent of births attended by DO's has grown steadily since 1989, the first year data on DO's were available from the birth certificate. The percent of births attended by midwives increased sharply between 1975

(1.0 percent) and 1996 (6.5 percent). About 95 percent of midwife-attended births in 1996 were by certified nurse midwives (CNM's), and the remaining 5 percent by "other" midwives. CNM-attended deliveries were almost universally in hospitals (96 percent) whereas deliveries by "other" midwives were most likely in a residence (61 percent). A recent article presents more detailed information on the trends and characteristics of midwife-attended births (64).

About 99 percent of births in 1996 were delivered in hospitals, almost unchanged from the 1975 level. The majority of out-of-hospital births were in a residence (64 percent) while 28 percent were in a freestanding birthing center.

About 94 percent of births to non-Hispanic white women were attended by a physician in a hospital compared with about 92 percent of births to non-Hispanic black women and 91 percent of births to Hispanic women. Non-Hispanic black women and Hispanic women were more likely to have midwife-attended hospital births, comprising 7 and 8 percent of all births in their respective groups, than were non-Hispanic white women (5 percent). Altogether, 99 percent of births to women in each group were in hospitals. For out-of-hospital births, the majority of Hispanic women gave birth in a freestanding birthing center (53 percent) whereas non-Hispanic white and black women giving birth out of the hospital were most likely to have a residence as the birth setting (68 and 73 percent, respectively).

Method of delivery

The rate of cesarean delivery declined slightly between 1995 and 1996 (from 20.8 per 100 live births to 20.7), continuing a steady decline in the rate since 1989 (22.8), the first year this information was available on the birth certificate (table F and table 39). In total, the cesarean rate was 9 percent lower in 1996 than in 1989. Similarly, the primary cesarean rate (first cesareans per 100 live births to women who had no previous cesarean) also declined each year and was 9 percent lower in 1996 (14.6) than in 1989 (16.1). Concomitant with the decline in cesarean rates during this period was a 50-percent increase in the rate of vaginal birth after previous cesarean delivery (VBAC)—from 18.9 in 1989 to 28.3 in 1996.

Overall cesarean rates increased steadily by age of the mother and were more than twice as high for mothers 40–49 years of age (31.6) than for teenagers (14.5) (table 40). Primary cesarean rates increased with age after age 24 but the differences between age categories were smaller than for the overall cesarean rates. VBAC rates declined with increasing age—a third of teenagers who had a previous cesarean had a VBAC delivery compared with 22 percent of mothers 40–49 years of age. Compared with 1995, total and primary cesarean rates in 1996 were lower for all age groups under 30 years but remained unchanged for mothers in age groups 30 years and over. All age groups experienced increases in VBAC rates between 1995 and 1996.

Non-Hispanic black women had a higher cesarean rate in 1996 (21.7) than either non-Hispanic white women (20.8) or Hispanic women (20.0) (tables 39–40). Between 1989 and 1996 the cesarean rate for non-Hispanic black women declined only 2 percent while the declines for non-Hispanic white and Hispanic women were 12 and 7 percent, respectively. Similar to the total cesarean rate, the primary cesarean rate in 1996 was higher for non-Hispanic black women (15.7) than for non-Hispanic white (14.8) and Hispanic women (13.4) and the decline for non-Hispanic black mothers since 1989 was smaller. The VBAC rate in 1996 was highest for non-Hispanic white women (29.5), lowest for Hispanic women (24.8), and intermediate for non-Hispanic black women (26.9). A recent report provides a more detailed analysis of the changes in cesarean and VBAC rates between 1991 and 1995 (65).

American Indian and Asian and Pacific Islander (API) mothers had lower cesarean rates (18.1 and 18.6, respectively) than either non-Hispanic white or black mothers (20.8 and 21.7, respectively) (tables 24 and 25). With the exception of Filipino mothers, all specified API categories had lower rates of cesarean delivery than either non-Hispanic white or black mothers. The lowest cesarean rate of all API subgroups was for Hawaiian mothers (16.0). Japanese mothers who were born outside the 50 States and the District of Columbia had a much lower cesarean rate in 1996 (14.4) than their

Table F. Total and primary cesarean rates and vaginal birth after previous cesarean delivery rates: United States, 1989–96

Year	Cesarean rate		VBAC rate ³
	Total ¹	Primary ²	
1996	20.7	14.6	28.3
1995	20.8	14.7	27.5
1994	21.2	14.9	26.3
1993	21.8	15.3	24.3
1992	22.3	15.6	22.6
1991	22.6	15.9	21.3
1990	22.7	16.0	19.9
1989	22.8	16.1	18.9

¹Percent of all live births by cesarean delivery.
²Number of primary cesareans per 100 live births to women who have not had a previous cesarean.
³Number of vaginal births after previous cesarean (VBAC) delivery per 100 live births to women with a previous cesarean delivery.

counterparts who were born in the 50 States and the District of Columbia (19.8). For the remaining API subgroups (except for Hawaiian), those born in the 50 States and the District of Columbia had lower cesarean rates than those born outside this area. The rate of cesarean delivery varied between 19.4 and 21.3 for all Hispanic subgroups except for Cuban mothers whose rate was much higher (30.3) (table 25). Except for Mexican mothers, Hispanic women who were born in the 50 States and the District of Columbia had lower cesarean rates than their counterparts who were born outside this area.

There was considerable variation in cesarean rates by State ranging from a high of 26.6 in Mississippi to a low of 15.1 in Colorado (table 41). Colorado was the only State in 1996 whose cesarean rate met the year 2000 national health objective of 15 percent or lower (66). VBAC rates ranged between 41.7 in Vermont to 12.9 in Louisiana with 14 States having VBAC rates that met the year 2000 goal of 35.0 or higher (66).

All of the selected medical risk factors in table 42 were associated with overall cesarean rates that were higher than the national average. Cesarean rates for the medical risk factors ranged from 21.5 for mothers with Rh sensitization to 47.8 for mothers with eclampsia. Other medical risk factors in which more than a third of births were by cesarean were chronic hypertension (38.6), hydramnios/oligohydramnios (37.0), pregnancy-associated hypertension (36.1), genital herpes (36.0) and diabetes (35.2). Certain complications of labor and/or delivery are also associated with high cesarean rates. Nearly

all births with cephalopelvic disproportion were cesarean deliveries (96.5) while the cesarean rates for breech/malpresentation (84.7) and placenta previa (81.6) were also very high. In addition, more than half of births with cord prolapse (66.4), dysfunctional labor (63.1), abruptio placenta (58.1), and fetal distress (54.5) were by cesarean delivery. Cesarean rates for most of the medical risk factors and complications of labor and/or delivery have declined since 1989.

During the 1989–96 period, the percent of births that were delivered by either forceps or vacuum extraction increased only slightly, from 9.0 to 9.4 percent. During that period, however, there was a shift as the number and percent of births delivered by forceps declined each year while the use of vacuum extraction consistently increased. In 1996, 3.2 percent of births were delivered by forceps compared with 5.5 percent in 1989—a 42 percent decline. Vacuum extraction was used in 6.2 percent of births in 1996, a 77 percent increase compared with 1989 (3.5). As in previous years, forceps and vacuum extraction deliveries were slightly more common in births to white than black mothers.

Infant health characteristics

Period of gestation

The preterm birth rate for 1996 was 11.0, unchanged from 1995. Since 1981, the proportion of preterm births (infants born prior to 37 completed weeks of

gestation) has risen 17 percent (from 9.4 percent). Put another way, the increase in the preterm rate over this time period represents at least 55,000 more preterm babies in 1996 than would have been born had the level remained stable. (See tables 43 and 44 and figure 7.) Preterm newborns are at greater risk than infants born at longer gestations of neurodevelopmental and respiratory disorders (67) and are nearly 7 times more likely to die within the first year of life (68).

The primary method used to determine the gestational age of the newborn from birth certificate data is the interval between the first day of the mother's last normal menstrual period (LMP) and the date of birth. It is subject to error for several reasons including imperfect maternal recall or misidentification of the LMP because of postconception bleeding, delayed ovulation, or intervening early miscarriage. See Technical notes for additional information on procedures for measuring gestational age.

Preterm births are primarily the result of three nonmutually exclusive categories: spontaneous preterm labor, preterm premature rupture of the membranes (PROM), and medical induction. Birth certificate data indicate that the rate of PROM has declined slightly since 1989, but that the percent of preterm births that were medically induced has nearly doubled, rising from 6.7 to 11.8 percent (41, 62).

The proportion of preterm births to non-Hispanic white mothers rose from 9.4 to 9.5 percent between 1995 and 1996 (see table 25 for 1996 data). The percent preterm among this group has risen from 8.4 since 1989, and among births to all white mothers (i.e., including Hispanic), from 7.9 to 9.8 percent between 1981 and 1996. Much of the increase for 1995–96 among non-Hispanic white births was the result of an increase in multiple births that are more likely to be born preterm. The preterm rate among singleton non-Hispanic white births was unchanged at 8.1 percent.

The proportion preterm among births to black mothers fell from 17.7 to 17.4 percent for 1995–96 but remained substantially higher than that of any other racial and ethnic group. (Among non-Hispanic black births levels were very

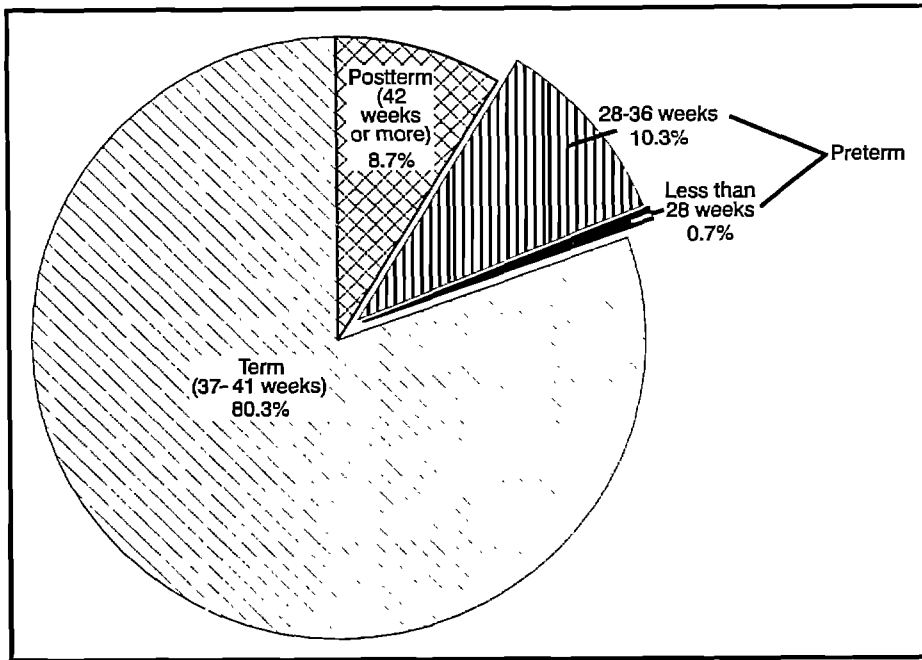


Figure 7. Gestation distribution: United States, 1996

similar, 17.8 and 17.5 percent.) The preterm rate among black infants had risen to a high of 18.9 percent during the late 1980's and early 1990's, but has been declining since 1993. The current level is the lowest reported since 1982. Declines for 1995-96 were noted for gestational ages below and equal to or over 32 completed weeks. Since 1993, preterm levels have dropped among infants born to black mothers of all age groups except those 40-44 years of age.

The level of preterm birth for Hispanic mothers was unchanged at 10.9 percent for 1996. Rates among the Hispanic subgroups ranged from 10.3 percent for births to Cuban women to 13.2 percent for Puerto Rican births. Mexican women born in the 50 States and the District of Columbia were more likely than their counterparts born elsewhere to have a preterm infant, but this pattern was reversed among Puerto Rican and Cuban women.

For 1996, 11.9 percent of births to American Indian mothers were born preterm, an improvement over the level reported for 1995 (12.4 percent). (See table 24 for 1996 data.) As in previous years, the lowest preterm birth rates of any racial or ethnic group were reported for births to Chinese (7.4) and Japanese mothers (8.2). Rates for Hawaiian and Filipino births were substantially higher at 11.5.

Birthweight

The percent low birthweight (LBW) (less than 2,500 grams) was 7.4 for 1996, up from 7.3 percent for 1995. Low birthweight declined during the 1970's and early 1980's, but has risen 10 percent since 1984 (from 6.7 percent). (See table 44 and figure 8.) The percent very low birthweight (VLBW) (less than 1,500 grams) was 1.37 percent for 1996, compared with 1.35 for 1995 (table 44). This level has increased slightly since 1980, from 1.15 percent. Recent medical advances have greatly lessened the risk of death for smaller infants (69-71), but they continue to be at much greater risk than heavier infants. For 1995 the mortality rate (infant deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births) for infants born VLBW was 268.4, compared with 18.2 for those weighing 1,500-2,499 grams, and 3.0 for heavier infants (68).

The rise in overall LBW for 1995-96 is primarily the result of the increase in LBW among infants born to non-Hispanic white women (6.2 to 6.4 percent). (See table 45 for 1996 data.) Most of the current year increase in LBW, and the very slight rise in VLBW for non-Hispanic white births (1.04 to 1.08 percent), is attributable to an increase in the proportion of multiple births among these mothers (multiple births are much more likely than singletons to be LBW), and to

a slight increase in LBW for multiple births; the LBW rate among singleton births to non-Hispanic white women was unchanged at 4.9 percent. Since 1992, however, non-Hispanic white singleton LBW has risen from 4.6 percent, and thus, increases in multiple births cannot account for all of the rise in total non-Hispanic white LBW over this period.

Among births to non-Hispanic black mothers, LBW declined from 13.2 to 13.1 percent between 1995 and 1996, but was still higher than that of any racial or ethnic group and more than twice that of non-Hispanic white births. LBW among non-Hispanic black births has decreased each year since 1993, from 13.4 percent. For 1996, the percent VLBW for black non-Hispanic births was 3.02 compared with 2.98 for 1995. Among births to all black mothers (including Hispanic, which account for less than 3 percent of all black births in 1996), LBW rose during the mid 1980's through the early 1990's, but has declined each year since 1993.

The comparatively high incidence of LBW for births to non-Hispanic black mothers can be largely attributed to their greater likelihood of being born preterm (17.5 percent compared with 11.0 percent of births to mothers of all races). Babies born preterm are much more likely to be LBW than babies born at longer gestations. (See table 43.) Non-Hispanic black births are also, however, more likely to be LBW when born preterm; 49.5 percent compared with 43.5 percent of white non-Hispanic, and 35.9 percent of Hispanic births, and are twice as likely as white non-Hispanic and Hispanic births to be LBW when born at term; 5.5 compared with 2.5, and 2.7 percent, respectively.

Overall Hispanic LBW was 6.3 percent, unchanged from 1995, but slightly higher than levels reported for the early 1990's (6.1 percent) (2). (See tables 25, 43, and 45 for 1996 data.) Despite a higher prevalence of risk factors for poor pregnancy outcome such as younger maternal age, lower education, and less utilization of prenatal care, the LBW level for all Hispanic births, and especially that for Mexican births (5.9 percent), compares favorably with that of non-Hispanic white births (6.4 percent), and most other racial or ethnic groups. Risk does vary widely by Hispanic subgroup, however,

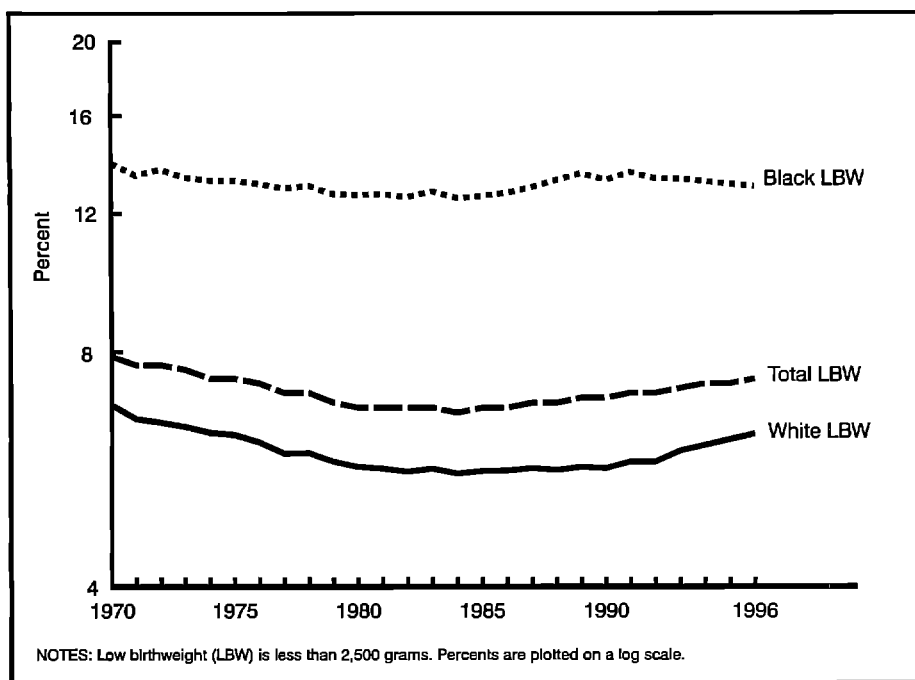


Figure 8. Percent low birthweight by race: United States, 1970-96

with rates ranging from 5.9 percent of Mexican to 9.2 percent of Puerto Rican births. Low birthweight rates also tend to be lower for births to Hispanic women born outside of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, but this pattern varies by subgroup (table 25).

For 1996, 6.5 percent of American Indian infants weighed less than 2,500 grams at birth (table 24), compared with 6.6 percent for 1995. Although the LBW proportion for American Indian infants is similar to that of white births, American Indian infants are much more likely to die within the first year of life (9.0 compared with 6.3 per thousand for 1995), the result of higher mortality among infants aged 28 days through 11 months (68).

No substantial change in low birthweight was noted among the Asian or Pacific Islander subgroups for 1996 (table 24). For the current year, levels ranged from 5.0 percent for births to Chinese women, to 7.9 percent of Filipino births.

The risk of LBW varies by maternal age with the lowest risk for mothers aged 25-34 years, and the highest for those under age 20, and 40 years of age and over (table 45). Although overall levels of LBW are slightly more elevated for births to mothers 40 years of age and over, singletons born to older mothers are less

likely than singletons born to mothers under 20 years of age to be LBW (7.8 compared with 8.5 percent) (tabular data not shown).

The median birthweight for 1996 was 3,350 grams (7 lb 7 oz) unchanged from 1995, the lowest figure reported since 1978. The percent macrosomia (birthweight of at least 4,000 grams) for 1996 was 10.2, compared with 10.3 percent for 1995. The proportion of macrosomic births has been decreasing since 1991, after peaking at about 11 percent in the 1980's.

For the majority of States LBW for non-Hispanic white births increased or was unchanged between 1995 and 1996. A decline of at least 5 percent occurred for only two States: Idaho and New Hampshire. Rates ranged from 4.6 percent in New Hampshire, to 8.4 percent in Colorado (table 46). Rates of VLBW for non-Hispanic white births ranged from 0.7 percent (Alaska) to 1.3 percent (Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, North Carolina, and Tennessee) (table 47). Of the 35 areas reporting at least 1,000 non-Hispanic black births, LBW declined by 5 percent or more in 6 States: Arizona, Colorado, Missouri, Nebraska, Virginia, and Wisconsin. Low birthweight levels for non-Hispanic black infants ranged from 10.7 and 10.9 in Nebraska and Washington, to 16.7 percent for the District of Columbia;

VLBW levels ranged from 2.4 percent (Colorado) to 4.4 percent (District of Columbia).

Apgar score

The Apgar score was developed by the late Virginia Apgar, M.D., as a means of evaluating the physical condition of newborns shortly after delivery (72). The score considers five characteristics of the baby that are easily identifiable—heart rate, respiratory effort, muscle tone, reflex irritability, and color. Each of these characteristics is assessed and assigned a value of 0-2, with 2 being optimum. The total score is the sum of the scores of the five components and a score of 7 or greater indicates that the baby is in good-to-excellent physical condition. The Apgar score is assessed at 1 and 5 minutes after delivery and used to predict the newborn's chances of survival with the 5-minute score regarded as the better measure on which to make predictions.

In 1996 NCHS collected information on the 5-minute score only. All States except California and Texas collected information on the 5-minute Apgar score in 1996. Births to residents in these States accounted for 78 percent of all births in the United States. Only 1.4 percent of babies had Apgar scores that were considered low (less than 7) at 5 minutes after birth, unchanged from 1993-95 (table 24). The percent of infants with low 5-minute Apgar scores declined sharply between 1984-90, from 2.0 to 1.5 (data not shown), but has changed very little since then.

Of all racial groups, Asian or Pacific Islander babies were in the best physical condition shortly after delivery (tables 24 and 25). This was particularly true for Japanese and Chinese babies—only 0.7 percent had low 5-minute scores. The percent of babies with low scores was intermediate for non-Hispanic white and American Indian mothers, between 1.2 and 1.4, while 2.5 percent of non-Hispanic black babies had low 5-minute scores. Among Hispanic subgroups, the percent of babies with low 5-minute scores ranged from 0.8 for Cuban mothers to 1.4 percent for Puerto Rican and other and unknown Hispanic mothers.

In general, the variation among racial and ethnic groups in the percent of babies with low 5-minute Apgar scores was con-

sistent with the percent of babies that were born preterm or with low birth-weight (tables 24 and 25).

Abnormal conditions of the newborn

Of the eight specific abnormal conditions reported on the birth certificate, the rates per 1,000 live births in 1996 were highest for assisted ventilation less than 30 minutes (21 per 1,000), assisted ventilation 30 minutes or longer (9 per 1,000), and hyaline membrane disease/respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) (7 per 1,000) (table 48). Other studies have found that these conditions may be underreported on the birth certificate (61).

Rates of hyaline membrane disease/RDS were far higher for low birth-weight infants (less than 2,500 grams) than among infants weighing 2,500 grams or more (53 compared with 3 per 1,000 live births); there were similar large differences in rates by birthweight for assisted ventilation 30 minutes or longer (69 and 4 per 1,000 live births) (tabular data not shown).

Congenital anomalies

In 1996 congenital anomalies were reported on the birth certificates of the District of Columbia and all States except New Mexico. These areas included 99 percent of births in the United States. It has been shown that these anomalies are underreported on the birth certificate (61,73).

Because many of the congenital anomalies tracked on birth certificates occur infrequently, the rates shown in this report are calculated per 100,000 live births. Caution should be used in comparing yearly rates for a specific anomaly as a small change in the number of anomalies reported can result in a relatively large change in rates.

Rates for many of the anomalies reported on the birth certificates vary considerably by age of mother (table 49). As an example, the rate for Down's syndrome for births to mothers aged 40–49 years, 350 per 100,000 live births, was 15 times the rate of 24 for mothers aged 20–24 years.

Multiple births

There were 106,689 live births in multiple deliveries in 1996; 100,750 twins, 5,298 triplets, 560 quadruplets, and 81 quintuplet and other higher order multiple births. (See table 50 and table G.) For 1996 the number of twin births rose 4 percent over the previous year, and the number of higher order multiple births (triplets, quadruplets, quintuplets, and other higher order multiple births) by 19 percent, the largest single year increase in higher order multiples in at least 25 years (74).

The multiple birth rate (the number of multiple births per 1,000 live births), which is primarily a measure of twin births, rose 5 percent, from 26.1 to 27.4 for 1995–96. The twinning rate (the number of twin births per 1,000 live births) grew 4 percent (from 24.8 to 25.9). Since 1980, the number of twins has risen 47 percent (from 68,339), and the twin birth rate by 37 percent (from 18.9). (See table 50 for 1996 data.)

The higher order multiple birth rate (the number of triplet, quadruplet, quintuplet, and other higher order multiples per 100,000 births), climbed 20 percent, from 127.5 to 152.6 per 100,000 between 1995 and 1996. This rate has doubled since 1990 (72.8), quadrupled since 1980 (37.0), and quintupled since 1971 (29.1) (figure 9). In the early 1970's only about 1 of 3,500 births was a higher order multiple, but by 1996, this rate had lowered to 1 of 655 births (74). Triplets comprise the bulk (89 percent in 1996) of higher order multiple births, but the number of quadruplets and quintuplets and other higher order multiples have also risen markedly in recent years, and have at least doubled since the early 1990's (table G).

It is estimated that about one-third of the increase in multiple births is the result of the shift towards older childbearing (the risk of multiple delivery generally increases with maternal age). Most of the rise in multiple births since the early 1980's, however, has been attributed to the increased use of fertility enhancing therapies (ovulation-inducing drugs and assisted reproductive techniques (ART) such as in vitro fertilization) which are more likely to result in a multiple gestation (74–76). A recent study found that 37 percent of live births resulting from ART were multiple births (77).

Multiple births, and especially higher order multiple births, occur more frequently among certain racial or ethnic groups. For example, the Hispanic twinning rate (18.6) is substantially lower than the non-Hispanic white (27.8), and non-Hispanic black (29.2) rates, and the higher order multiple birth rate for non-Hispanic white women (207.1) is dramatically higher than that of other groups (73.5 for non-Hispanic black and 58.3 for Hispanic women). Indeed, in 1996 most all higher order births were born to non-Hispanic white women; 82 percent of all higher order multiples were born to white non-Hispanic women compared with 60 percent of singletons.

The greater likelihood of white non-Hispanic mothers to seek infertility services (16) likely accounts for much of the disparity in higher order multiple birth rates. In the 1970's, before fertility therapies became widely available, the higher order multiple birth rate among white women was similar to, or lower than that of black women (74). Thus, although rates have risen among both white and black mothers, the increase from 1971 to 1996 is much more pronounced among white women, 513

Table G. Numbers of twin, triplet, quadruplet and quintuplet and other higher order multiple births: United States, 1989–96

Year	Twins	Triplets	Quadruplets	Quintuplets and other higher order multiples
1996	100,750	5,298	560	81
1995	96,736	4,551	365	57
1994	97,064	4,233	315	46
1993	96,445	3,834	277	57
1992	95,372	3,547	310	26
1991	94,779	3,121	203	22
1990	93,865	2,830	185	13
1989	90,118	2,529	229	40

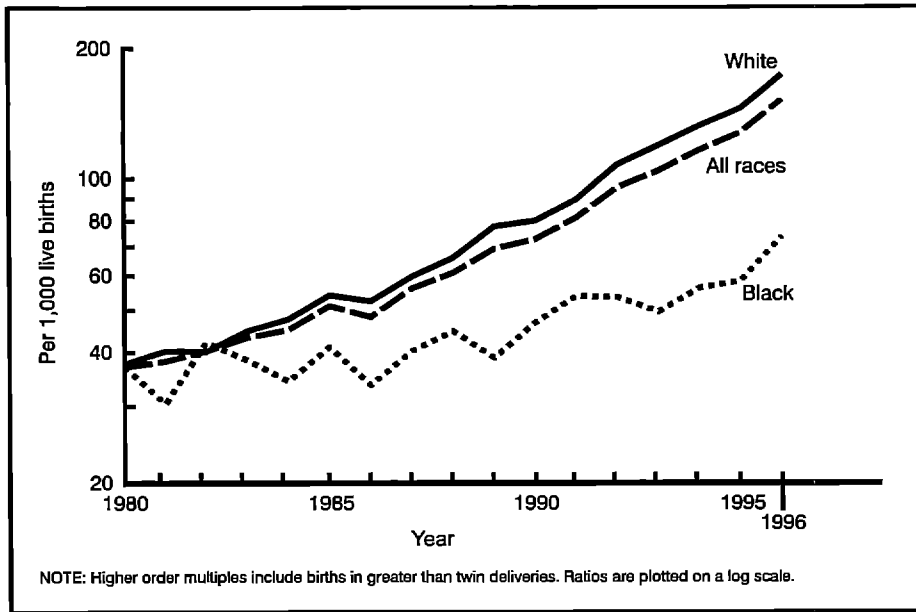


Figure 9. Higher order multiple birth ratios by race of mother, 1980-96

compared with 108 percent, respectively. (Comparable data by Hispanic origin are not available for much of this time period.)

Multiple birth rates increase with maternal age through the thirties, drop slightly for women aged 40-44 years, then rise sharply for the age group 45-49 years. In illustration, for 1996, 1 percent of all births to teenage non-Hispanic white mothers was a multiple compared with 4 percent of births to mothers aged 30-44 years, and 16 percent of births to mothers 45 years of age and over. (See table 50.)

State variation in rates of twins and higher order multiple births are often wide, and cannot be accounted for by State differences in maternal age distributions. For combined years 1992-94, Massachusetts reported both the highest proportion of twins and higher order multiple births with a twinning rate of 27.7 (compared with the U.S. rate of 25.5 per 1,000), and a higher order multiple birth rate of 215.9 (compared with 105.5 for the United States) (74,78).

Multiple births are more likely than singletons to be LBW and/or preterm. (For 1996, 53 percent of twins and 93 percent of triplets were LBW compared with 6 percent of singletons; 53 percent of twins and 92 percent of triplets were preterm compared with 8 percent of singletons.) There is evidence, however, for distinct differences in intrauterine growth patterns among twins, triplets, and singletons, and

even between twins and triplets; that is, that the optimum birthweight and gestational period for twins is lower and shorter than that of singletons, and that for triplets is lower, and shorter still. This difference underscores the importance of the use of plurality-specific growth curves to detect multiple gestations at risk of fetal growth retardation (79).

Both mother and child are at high risk of poor outcome in a multiple gestation. Maternal risks include higher rates of anemia, toxemia, and postpartum hemorrhage (80). Although holding a survival advantage at lower birthweights and shorter gestations (81,82), multiples are more likely than singletons to suffer early mortality. For 1995, multiples comprised less than 3 percent of births, but 16 percent of neonatal deaths (83). Largely as a result of their lower birthweights and shorter gestations, multiple births incur more health care dollars—the average cost at one Boston hospital for each birth in a twin delivery was 2 times and a triplet, 3½ times as high as that for a singleton (84).

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40. Live births by method of delivery and rates of cesarean delivery and					

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TABLE:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Geographic area:																									
States ¹										10	11	12							19						
United States or all reporting areas	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Years:																									
Current year only		2	3				7	8		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		19		21	22	23	24	25
Trend	1			4	5	6			9									18		20					
Type of entry:																									
Number of births	1	2				6	7			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		19		21	22			
Rates or other measures	1		3	4	5	6		8	9	10			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Characteristics:																									
Age of father																				20					
Age of mother		2	3	4			7		9									17	18		21				
Alcohol use																								24	25
Apgar score																								24	25
Birthweight																							23	24	25
Day of week																16									
Education													13	14							21				
Gestational age																						22	23	24	25
Hispanic origin of mother						¹ 6	¹ 7	¹ 8	¹ 9			¹ 12		¹ 14			¹ 17	¹ 18	¹ 19		¹ 22	¹ 23		¹ 25	
Live-birth order		2	3		5		7	8					13	14											
Method of delivery																16								24	25
Month of birth															15										
Nativity of mother													13	14										24	25
Prenatal care																								24	25
Race of father																				³ 20					
Race of mother	² 1	² 2	² 3	² 4	² 5	² 6	² 7	² 8	² 9		² 11	² 12	² 13	² 14	² 15	² 16	² 17	² 18	² 19		² 21	² 22	² 23	² 24	² 25
Sex of child													13	14											
Teenage mothers										10			13	14											
Tobacco use																								24	25
Unmarried mothers													13	14			17	18	19						
Weight gain during pregnancy																						22	23	24	25

TABLE:	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Geographic area:																									
States ¹									34							41					46	47			
United States or all reporting areas	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Years:																									
Current year only	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38		40	41	42			45	46	47	48	49	50
Trend														39					44						
Type of entry:																									
Number of births	26	27	28	29	30	31		33		35	36	37	38	39	40		42	43		45	46	47	48	49	50
Rates or other measures	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Characteristics:																									
Abnormal conditions of newborn																								48	
Age of mother	26			29	30		32	33			36	37			40					45			48	49	50
Attendant at birth													38												
Birthweight							32											43	44	45	46	47			
Complications of labor		27	28									37					42								
Congenital anomalies																								49	
Education						31																			
Gestational age																		43	44						
Hispanic origin of mother			⁴ 28	⁴ 30		⁶ 32	⁶ 33	⁶ 34	⁶ 35				⁶ 38	⁶ 39	⁶ 40	⁶ 41		⁶ 43		⁶ 45	⁶ 46	⁶ 47		⁶ 50	
Medical risk factors	26	27	28														42								
Method of delivery														39	40	41	42								
Obstetric procedures		27	28								36														
Place of delivery													38												
Multiple births																									50
Prenatal care								33	34	35															
Race of mother	³ 26	⁵ 27	⁴ 28	³ 29	⁴ 30	³ 31	⁶ 32	⁶ 33	⁶ 34	⁶ 35	³ 36	³ 37	⁶ 38	⁶ 39	⁶ 40	⁶ 41		⁶ 43	³ 44	⁶ 45	⁶ 46	⁶ 47	³ 48	³ 49	⁶ 50
Tobacco use				29	30	31	32																		

¹Includes data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam.
²Includes white, black, American Indian, and Asian or Pacific Islander.
³Includes white and black.
⁴Includes Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, other and unknown Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, and non-Hispanic black.
⁵Includes white, black, American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian, Filipino, and other Asian or Pacific Islanders.
⁶Includes Hispanic, total white, non-Hispanic white, total black, and non-Hispanic black.

Table 3. Fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother, live-birth order, and race of mother: United States, 1996

[Rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified age and racial group. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother. Figures for live-birth order not stated are distributed]

Live-birth order and race of mother	15-44 years ¹	Age of mother									
		10-14 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years						
All races	65.3	1.2	54.4	33.8	86.0	110.4	113.1	83.9	35.3	6.8	0.3
First child	26.8	1.2	42.5	29.8	62.0	52.0	42.7	23.4	7.8	1.4	0.1
Second child	21.1	0.0	9.9	3.7	19.5	37.4	39.5	30.5	11.4	1.9	0.1
Third child	10.5	*	1.7	0.3	3.9	14.8	19.7	17.8	8.2	1.4	0.1
Fourth child	4.1	*	0.2	0.0	0.6	4.5	7.2	7.2	4.1	0.9	0.0
Fifth child	1.5	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	2.5	2.8	1.8	0.5	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	0.9	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.4	1.3	1.7	1.4	0.5	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.3	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0
White	64.3	0.8	48.1	28.4	78.4	107.2	116.1	86.3	35.6	6.7	0.3
First child	26.6	0.7	38.7	25.6	58.8	52.8	45.0	24.3	8.0	1.5	0.1
Second child	21.2	0.0	8.1	2.7	16.6	36.9	41.4	31.8	11.6	1.8	0.1
Third child	10.4	*	1.2	0.2	2.7	13.2	19.9	18.6	8.4	1.4	0.1
Fourth child	3.8	*	0.1	0.0	0.3	3.4	6.8	7.2	4.1	0.8	0.0
Fifth child	1.3	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.7	2.1	2.6	1.8	0.5	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	0.8	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.9	1.5	1.3	0.4	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0
Black	70.7	3.6	91.4	64.7	132.5	136.8	98.2	63.3	29.1	6.1	0.3
First child	27.6	3.5	65.9	54.4	83.7	51.3	26.5	13.8	5.1	0.9	0.0
Second child	20.5	0.1	19.8	9.2	36.2	44.7	31.2	19.7	8.0	1.4	0.1
Third child	12.0	*	4.7	1.0	10.3	25.0	20.8	14.2	6.8	1.4	0.0
Fourth child	5.6	*	0.8	0.1	1.9	10.6	10.4	7.3	4.1	0.9	0.0
Fifth child	2.6	*	0.1	*	0.3	3.7	5.0	3.9	2.3	0.6	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	1.8	*	0.0	*	0.0	1.4	3.4	3.2	2.0	0.6	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.6	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.0
American Indian ²	68.7	1.7	73.9	46.4	122.3	133.9	98.5	63.2	28.5	6.3	*
First child	24.9	1.7	57.6	41.4	86.1	49.5	20.0	9.3	3.1	0.6	*
Second child	18.4	*	13.5	4.5	29.3	47.6	28.0	14.4	5.6	1.0	*
Third child	11.9	*	2.4	0.4	6.0	24.2	23.5	14.7	5.8	1.2	*
Fourth child	6.7	*	0.3	*	0.9	9.2	14.2	10.6	5.2	1.0	*
Fifth child	3.5	*	*	*	*	2.6	7.7	6.8	3.3	0.8	*
Sixth and seventh child	2.6	*	*	*	*	0.8	4.4	5.8	3.6	1.0	*
Eighth child and over	0.8	*	*	*	*	0.7	1.5	1.9	0.7	0.7	*
Asian or Pacific Islander	65.9	0.6	24.6	14.9	40.4	70.7	111.2	109.2	52.2	12.2	0.8
First child	29.7	0.6	19.4	12.8	30.2	41.6	56.9	40.4	13.6	2.6	0.1
Second child	22.1	*	4.0	1.8	7.6	19.1	35.2	43.9	20.2	3.9	0.1
Third child	8.5	*	0.9	0.3	1.9	6.3	11.7	15.8	10.8	2.6	0.1
Fourth child	2.9	*	0.3	*	0.6	2.3	3.9	4.8	3.8	1.2	*
Fifth child	1.2	*	*	*	*	1.0	1.7	1.9	1.6	0.7	0.1
Sixth and seventh child	0.9	*	*	*	*	0.4	1.4	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.1
Eighth child and over	0.5	*	*	*	*	*	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.2

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

¹ Rates computed by relating total births, regardless of age of mother, to women aged 15-44 years.

² Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.

NOTE: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group according to the mother's reported race; see Technical notes.

Table 4. Total fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother: United States, 1970-96, and by age and race of mother: United States, 1980-96—Con.

[Total fertility rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5. Birth rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified group, enumerated as of April 1 for 1970, 1980, and 1990, and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Year and race	Total fertility rate	Age of mother									
		10-14 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years						
American Indian⁴											
1996	2,030.0	1.7	73.9	46.4	122.3	133.9	98.5	63.2	28.5	6.3	*
1995	2,033.5	1.8	78.0	47.8	130.7	132.5	98.4	62.2	27.7	6.1	*
1994	2,080.0	1.9	80.8	51.3	130.3	134.2	104.1	61.2	27.5	5.9	0.4
1993	2,141.0	1.4	83.1	53.7	130.7	139.8	107.6	62.8	27.6	5.9	*
1992	2,190.0	1.6	84.4	53.8	132.6	145.5	109.4	63.0	28.0	6.1	*
1991	2,169.0	1.6	85.0	52.7	134.3	144.9	106.9	61.9	27.2	5.9	0.4
1990	2,183.0	1.6	81.1	48.5	129.3	148.7	110.3	61.5	27.5	5.9	*
1989	2,247.0	1.5	82.7	51.6	128.9	152.4	114.2	64.8	27.4	6.4	*
1988	2,153.5	1.7	77.5	49.7	121.1	145.2	110.9	64.5	25.6	5.3	*
1987	2,099.0	1.7	77.2	48.8	122.2	140.0	107.9	63.0	24.4	5.6	*
1986	2,082.0	1.8	78.1	48.7	125.3	138.8	107.9	60.7	23.8	5.3	*
1985	2,128.0	1.7	79.2	47.7	124.1	139.1	109.6	62.6	27.4	6.0	*
1984 ²	2,136.0	1.7	81.5	50.7	124.7	142.4	109.2	60.5	26.3	5.6	*
1983 ²	2,180.5	1.9	84.2	55.2	121.4	145.5	113.7	58.9	25.5	6.4	*
1982 ²	2,213.0	1.4	83.5	52.6	127.6	148.1	115.8	60.9	26.9	6.0	*
1981 ²	2,090.0	2.1	78.4	49.7	121.5	141.2	105.6	58.9	25.2	6.6	*
1980 ²	2,162.5	1.9	82.2	51.5	129.5	143.7	106.6	61.8	28.1	8.2	*
Asian or Pacific Islander											
1996	1,907.5	0.6	24.6	14.9	40.4	70.7	111.2	109.2	52.2	12.2	0.8
1995	1,924.0	0.7	26.1	15.4	43.4	72.4	113.4	106.9	52.4	12.1	0.8
1994	1,943.0	0.7	27.1	16.1	44.1	73.1	118.6	105.2	51.3	11.6	1.0
1993	1,935.5	0.6	27.0	16.0	43.3	73.3	119.9	103.9	50.2	11.3	0.9
1992	1,942.0	0.7	26.6	15.2	43.1	74.6	121.0	103.0	50.6	11.0	0.9
1991	1,956.0	0.8	27.4	16.1	43.1	75.2	123.2	103.3	49.0	11.2	1.1
1990	2,002.5	0.7	26.4	16.0	40.2	79.2	126.3	106.5	49.6	10.7	1.1
1989	1,947.5	0.6	25.6	15.0	40.4	78.8	124.0	102.3	47.0	10.2	1.0
1988	1,983.5	0.6	24.2	13.6	39.6	80.7	128.0	104.4	47.5	10.3	1.0
1987	1,886.0	0.6	22.4	12.6	37.0	79.7	122.7	97.0	44.2	9.5	1.1
1986	1,836.0	0.5	22.8	12.1	38.8	79.2	119.9	92.6	41.9	9.3	1.0
1985	1,885.0	0.4	23.8	12.5	40.8	83.6	123.0	93.6	42.7	8.7	1.2
1984 ²	1,892.0	0.5	24.2	12.6	40.7	86.7	124.3	92.4	40.6	8.7	1.0
1983 ²	1,943.5	0.5	26.1	12.9	44.5	94.0	126.2	93.3	39.4	8.2	1.0
1982 ²	2,015.5	0.4	29.4	14.0	50.8	98.9	130.9	94.4	39.2	8.8	1.1
1981 ²	1,976.0	0.3	28.5	13.4	49.5	96.4	129.1	93.4	38.0	8.6	0.9
1980 ²	1,953.5	0.3	26.2	12.0	46.2	93.3	127.4	96.0	38.3	8.5	0.7

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

¹ For 1970-91 includes births to races not shown separately.

² Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.

³ Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

⁴ Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.

NOTE: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group according to the mother's reported race; see Technical notes.

Table 5. Fertility rates and birth rates by live-birth order and race of mother: United States, 1980-96

[Rates are live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years, enumerated as of April 1 for 1980 and 1990, and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Figures for live-birth order not stated are distributed]

Year and race of mother	Fertility rate	Live-birth order						
		1	2	3	4	5	6 and 7	8 and over
All races¹								
1996	65.3	26.8	21.1	10.5	4.1	1.5	0.9	0.3
1995	65.6	27.3	21.1	10.5	4.0	1.5	0.9	0.3
1994	66.7	27.5	21.5	10.7	4.2	1.6	1.0	0.3
1993	67.6	27.5	21.9	11.0	4.3	1.6	1.0	0.3
1992	68.9	27.8	22.3	11.3	4.4	1.7	1.0	0.3
1991	69.6	28.3	22.4	11.4	4.5	1.7	1.0	0.3
1990	70.9	29.0	22.8	11.7	4.5	1.7	1.0	0.3
1989	69.2	28.4	22.4	11.3	4.3	1.6	0.9	0.3
1988	67.3	27.6	22.0	10.9	4.1	1.5	0.9	0.3
1987	65.8	27.2	21.6	10.5	3.9	1.4	0.8	0.3
1986	65.4	27.2	21.6	10.3	3.8	1.4	0.8	0.3
1985	66.3	27.6	22.0	10.4	3.8	1.4	0.8	0.3
1984 ²	65.5	27.4	21.7	10.1	3.7	1.4	0.9	0.3
1983 ²	65.7	27.8	21.5	10.1	3.7	1.4	0.9	0.3
1982 ²	67.3	28.6	22.0	10.2	3.8	1.4	0.9	0.3
1981 ²	67.3	29.0	21.6	10.1	3.8	1.5	0.9	0.4
1980 ²	68.4	29.5	21.8	10.3	3.9	1.5	1.0	0.4
White								
1996	64.3	26.6	21.2	10.4	3.8	1.3	0.8	0.2
1995	64.4	26.9	21.1	10.3	3.8	1.3	0.7	0.2
1994	64.9	27.0	21.4	10.4	3.8	1.3	0.8	0.2
1993	65.4	27.0	21.7	10.5	3.9	1.4	0.8	0.2
1992	66.5	27.3	22.0	10.8	4.0	1.4	0.8	0.2
1991	67.0	27.8	22.0	10.8	4.0	1.4	0.8	0.2
1990	68.3	28.4	22.4	11.1	4.0	1.4	0.8	0.2
1989	66.4	27.6	21.9	10.7	3.8	1.3	0.7	0.2
1988	64.5	26.8	21.6	10.4	3.6	1.2	0.7	0.2
1987	63.3	26.5	21.3	10.0	3.5	1.2	0.7	0.2
1986	63.1	26.6	21.3	9.8	3.4	1.2	0.7	0.2
1985	64.1	27.0	21.8	9.9	3.4	1.2	0.7	0.2
1984 ²	63.2	26.8	21.4	9.6	3.3	1.2	0.7	0.2
1983 ²	63.4	27.2	21.2	9.5	3.3	1.2	0.7	0.2
1982 ²	64.8	28.0	21.6	9.6	3.4	1.2	0.7	0.3
1981 ²	64.8	28.4	21.1	9.5	3.4	1.2	0.8	0.3
1980 ²	65.6	28.8	21.3	9.6	3.4	1.3	0.8	0.3
Black								
1996	70.7	27.6	20.5	12.0	5.6	2.6	1.8	0.6
1995	72.3	28.7	20.7	12.0	5.7	2.6	1.8	0.6
1994	76.9	29.8	22.2	13.1	6.3	2.9	2.0	0.6
1993	80.5	30.2	23.4	14.1	6.9	3.1	2.2	0.7
1992	83.2	30.6	24.3	15.0	7.2	3.3	2.2	0.6
1991	85.2	31.5	25.0	15.4	7.4	3.3	2.1	0.6
1990	86.8	32.4	25.6	15.6	7.4	3.2	2.0	0.6
1989	86.2	32.9	25.4	15.3	7.1	3.0	1.9	0.6
1988	82.6	31.8	24.6	14.4	6.6	2.8	1.8	0.5
1987	80.1	31.2	23.8	13.9	6.3	2.7	1.7	0.5
1986	78.9	31.0	23.4	13.5	6.1	2.6	1.7	0.5
1985	78.8	31.0	23.4	13.4	6.1	2.6	1.7	0.5
1984 ²	78.1	30.9	23.0	13.2	6.0	2.6	1.7	0.6
1983 ²	78.7	31.1	23.1	13.2	6.1	2.7	1.8	0.6
1982 ²	80.9	31.7	23.9	13.8	6.3	2.7	1.8	0.7
1981 ²	82.0	32.3	24.2	13.7	6.3	2.8	1.9	0.8
1980 ²	84.9	33.7	24.7	14.0	6.5	2.9	2.1	0.9

¹ Includes races other than white and black.

² Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States: see Technical notes.

NOTE: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group according to the mother's reported race; see Technical notes.

Table 6. Live births, birth rates, and fertility rates by Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1989-96

Measure and year	All origins ¹	Hispanic						Non-Hispanic		
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total ²	White	Black
Number										
1996	3,891,494	701,339	489,666	54,863	12,613	97,888	46,309	3,133,484	2,358,989	578,099
1995	3,899,589	679,766	469,615	54,824	12,473	94,996	47,860	3,160,495	2,382,638	587,781
1994	3,952,767	665,026	454,536	57,240	11,889	93,485	47,876	3,245,115	2,438,855	619,198
1993	4,000,240	654,418	443,733	58,102	11,916	92,371	48,296	3,295,345	2,472,031	641,273
1992 ³	4,049,024	643,271	432,047	59,569	11,472	89,031	51,152	3,365,862	2,527,207	657,450
1991 ³	4,094,566	623,085	411,233	59,833	11,058	86,908	54,053	3,434,464	2,589,878	666,758
1990 ⁴	4,092,994	595,073	385,640	58,807	11,311	83,008	56,307	3,457,417	2,626,500	661,701
1989 ⁵	3,903,012	532,249	327,233	56,229	10,842	72,443	65,502	3,297,493	2,526,367	611,269
Birth rate ⁶										
1996	14.7	24.8	27.4	17.9	10.7	⁷ 23.4		13.5	12.4	18.3
1995	14.8	25.2	26.9	19.7	11.0	⁷ 25.3		13.7	12.6	18.8
1994	15.2	25.5	27.0	21.4	10.8	⁷ 25.7		14.0	12.8	20.0
1993	15.5	26.0	27.4	21.9	10.5	⁷ 26.9		14.4	13.1	21.1
1992 ³	15.9	26.5	27.8	23.2	10.1	⁷ 27.9		14.8	13.5	21.9
1991 ⁸	16.3	26.7	29.2	21.0	10.1	⁷ 26.5		15.2	13.9	22.5
1990 ⁴	16.7	26.7	28.7	21.6	10.9	⁷ 27.5		15.7	14.4	23.0
1989 ⁵	16.3	26.2	25.7	23.7	10.0	⁷ 28.3		15.4	14.2	22.8
Fertility rate ⁹										
1996	65.3	104.9	119.3	71.3	58.9	⁷ 90.2		60.3	57.3	72.5
1995	65.6	105.0	117.0	75.7	55.1	⁷ 94.5		60.8	57.6	74.5
1994	66.7	105.6	115.4	81.9	55.9	⁷ 97.7		62.0	58.3	79.0
1993	67.6	106.9	114.8	82.5	55.5	⁷ 105.0		63.1	59.0	82.7
1992 ³	68.9	108.6	116.0	89.9	50.3	⁷ 107.0		64.4	60.2	85.5
1991 ⁸	69.6	108.1	121.6	80.9	49.1	⁷ 99.3		65.4	61.0	87.6
1990 ⁴	71.0	107.7	118.9	82.9	52.6	⁷ 102.7		67.1	62.8	89.0
1989 ⁵	69.2	104.9	106.6	86.6	49.8	⁷ 95.8		65.7	60.5	84.8

¹ Includes origin not stated.
² Includes races other than white and black.
³ Excludes data for New Hampshire, which did not report Hispanic origin.
⁴ Excludes data for New Hampshire and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.
⁵ Excludes data for Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.
⁶ Live births per 1,000 population in specified group.
⁷ Includes Central and South American and other and unknown Hispanic.
⁸ Rates are estimated for the United States based on birth data for 49 States and the District of Columbia. Births for New Hampshire that did not report Hispanic origin, are included in the rates for non-Hispanic women; see Technical notes.
⁹ Live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years in specified group.

NOTE: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. See Technical notes.

Table 7. Live births by age of mother, live-birth order, Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1996 –Con.

[Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother]

Live-birth order and origin of mother ¹	All ages	Age of mother												
		Under 15 years	15-19 years					20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	
			Total	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years							19 years
Non-Hispanic														
Total ²	3,133,484	8,007	367,800	20,332	43,614	71,687	101,963	130,204	720,228	870,250	762,064	342,061	60,540	2,534
First child	1,301,780	7,786	288,905	19,355	39,599	60,883	78,761	90,307	344,628	345,825	222,199	78,562	13,314	561
Second child	1,024,248	173	64,259	865	3,559	9,425	19,288	31,122	240,344	303,821	283,857	114,052	17,214	528
Third child	491,760	4	11,290	32	226	999	3,085	6,948	93,575	139,776	155,402	78,752	12,510	451
Fourth child	181,194	1	1,624	-	24	92	376	1,132	28,306	49,072	58,037	36,651	7,218	285
Fifth child	66,019	-	199	1	4	12	31	151	7,910	17,171	21,235	15,491	3,814	199
Sixth child	27,331	-	32	-	-	2	4	26	2,020	6,455	9,194	7,395	2,132	103
Seventh child	12,790	-	9	-	1	1	2	5	513	2,598	4,360	3,875	1,345	90
Eighth child and over ..	13,719	-	8	-	-	-	1	7	198	1,576	3,871	5,176	2,591	299
Not stated	14,643	43	1,474	79	201	273	415	506	2,734	3,956	3,909	2,107	402	18
White	2,358,989	2,532	225,197	9,071	23,312	42,686	64,290	85,838	508,056	683,376	616,224	274,431	47,215	1,958
First child	992,907	2,479	185,808	8,844	22,000	38,220	52,931	63,813	260,283	284,304	183,442	65,035	11,088	468
Second child	794,021	41	34,018	199	1,165	4,059	10,028	18,567	172,565	245,168	234,789	93,219	13,792	429
Third child	367,592	1	4,230	4	55	253	1,045	2,873	57,247	105,460	126,841	63,806	9,625	382
Fourth child	124,926	-	382	-	3	21	72	286	13,146	32,494	44,498	28,724	5,463	219
Fifth child	40,282	-	36	-	-	2	10	24	2,566	9,218	14,312	11,280	2,737	133
Sixth child	15,243	-	8	-	-	1	-	7	450	2,723	5,451	5,064	1,488	59
Seventh child	6,727	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	115	831	2,261	2,521	933	63
Eighth child and over ..	7,212	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	51	378	1,647	3,158	1,786	190
Not stated	10,079	11	710	24	89	130	202	265	1,633	2,800	2,983	1,624	303	15
Black	578,099	5,084	127,616	10,301	18,367	26,134	33,616	39,198	174,958	129,002	91,050	42,279	7,835	275
First child	223,941	4,937	91,388	9,621	15,872	20,271	22,714	22,910	64,915	34,460	19,760	7,300	1,140	41
Second child	166,731	113	27,664	601	2,216	4,974	8,518	11,355	56,838	40,706	28,075	11,513	1,764	58
Third child	97,467	2	6,527	24	152	684	1,886	3,781	32,022	27,209	20,245	9,721	1,711	30
Fourth child	45,881	1	1,124	-	16	63	270	775	13,550	13,695	10,470	5,831	1,167	43
Fifth child	21,040	-	153	1	4	8	19	121	4,767	6,559	5,509	3,265	746	41
Sixth child	9,779	-	20	-	-	-	3	17	1,392	3,083	2,977	1,830	452	25
Seventh child	4,737	-	4	-	1	1	-	2	357	1,430	1,632	1,025	283	6
Eighth child and over ..	4,774	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	133	958	1,712	1,434	502	29
Not stated	3,749	31	730	54	106	133	206	231	984	902	670	360	70	2

- Quantity zero.

¹ Includes only births with stated origin of mother.

² Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. See Technical notes.

Table 8. Fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother, live-birth order, Hispanic origin of mother, and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1996

[Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother. Figures for live-birth order not stated are distributed]

Live-birth order and origin of mother	15-44 years ¹	Age of mother									
		10-14 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years						
Hispanic											
Total	104.9	2.6	101.8	69.0	151.1	189.5	161.0	98.1	45.1	10.8	0.6
First child	40.1	2.5	77.1	59.4	103.5	89.2	43.5	18.5	6.4	1.4	0.1
Second child	31.6	0.1	20.7	8.7	38.6	67.0	55.0	28.5	10.5	1.9	0.1
Third child	18.8	*	3.5	0.8	7.7	28.2	37.8	25.8	11.1	2.2	0.1
Fourth child	8.4	*	0.5	0.1	1.1	8.4	16.0	14.2	7.9	1.7	0.1
Fifth child	3.4	*	0.0	*	0.1	2.1	5.6	6.3	4.4	1.3	0.1
Sixth and seventh child	2.1	*	*	*	*	0.6	2.7	3.8	3.6	1.4	0.1
Eighth child and over	0.6	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.1
Mexican	119.3	2.8	120.7	83.4	174.3	206.3	176.9	103.7	47.6	12.0	0.7
First child	44.4	2.7	90.9	71.7	118.5	88.3	43.1	15.9	5.3	1.2	0.1
Second child	35.4	0.1	25.0	10.7	45.5	74.4	59.7	27.1	9.0	1.7	0.1
Third child	21.8	*	4.2	0.9	9.0	31.4	44.3	28.8	11.7	2.2	0.1
Fourth child	10.2	*	0.5	0.1	1.2	9.2	19.4	17.7	9.4	2.0	0.1
Fifth child	4.2	*	0.1	*	0.1	2.3	6.8	8.1	5.7	1.7	0.1
Sixth and seventh child	2.6	*	*	*	*	0.7	3.2	5.0	4.7	2.0	0.1
Eighth child and over	0.7	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.4	1.1	1.8	1.3	0.2
Puerto Rican	71.3	2.1	82.3	52.2	143.2	148.8	109.4	58.3	25.9	5.6	*
First child	28.8	2.0	60.4	44.4	92.9	58.7	30.8	13.2	4.3	0.9	*
Second child	21.8	*	17.6	7.0	38.9	50.8	36.9	19.6	7.6	1.4	*
Third child	11.9	*	3.5	0.7	9.2	25.7	23.3	13.4	6.5	1.5	*
Fourth child	5.1	*	0.6	*	1.8	9.7	10.7	6.4	3.5	0.7	*
Fifth child	2.1	*	*	*	*	2.9	4.4	2.9	1.9	0.5	*
Sixth and seventh child	1.3	*	*	*	*	1.0	2.7	2.0	1.5	0.4	*
Eighth child and over	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	0.5	0.8	0.6	*	*
Cuban	58.9	0.9	34.0	19.8	54.5	82.5	110.7	85.9	34.3	6.4	*
First child	26.0	0.9	27.8	17.8	42.3	49.9	51.2	27.8	7.9	1.5	*
Second child	20.9	*	5.5	1.9	10.8	24.4	41.6	35.2	13.2	2.1	*
Third child	8.7	*	*	*	*	6.7	13.8	17.1	8.4	1.6	*
Fourth child	2.2	*	*	*	*	1.1	3.1	3.8	3.3	0.7	*
Fifth child	0.6	*	*	*	*	*	0.6	1.0	0.9	*	*
Sixth and seventh child	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.9	0.5	*	*
Eighth child and over	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Hispanic²	90.2	2.4	69.8	46.6	103.1	166.5	146.3	105.3	50.4	11.0	0.7
First child	36.2	2.3	54.8	40.8	75.0	82.2	49.2	26.0	9.5	1.8	0.1
Second child	28.2	*	12.6	5.3	23.1	55.3	51.8	35.3	14.9	2.6	0.2
Third child	15.6	*	2.0	0.5	4.3	21.2	29.3	25.7	12.4	2.6	0.1
Fourth child	6.3	*	0.3	*	0.7	5.8	10.7	11.1	7.3	1.7	*
Fifth child	2.3	*	*	*	*	1.5	3.5	4.3	3.2	1.0	*
Sixth and seventh child	1.3	*	*	*	*	0.4	1.6	2.3	2.3	0.8	*
Eighth child and over	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.4	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Fertility rates and birth rates by age of mother, live-birth order, Hispanic origin of mother, and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1996—Con.

[Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to mother. Figures for live-birth order not stated are distributed]

Live-birth order and origin of mother	Age of mother										
	15-44 years ¹	10-14 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years						
Non-Hispanic³											
Total ⁴	60.3	1.0	47.3	28.7	76.2	98.4	106.5	82.0	34.2	6.5	0.3
First child	25.2	1.0	37.3	25.5	55.7	47.3	42.6	24.1	7.9	1.4	0.1
Second child	19.8	0.0	8.3	2.9	16.6	33.0	37.3	30.7	11.5	1.8	0.1
Third child	9.5	*	1.5	0.3	3.3	12.8	17.2	16.8	7.9	1.3	0.1
Fourth child	3.5	*	0.2	0.0	0.5	3.9	6.0	6.3	3.7	0.8	0.0
Fifth child	1.3	*	0.0	*	0.1	1.1	2.1	2.3	1.6	0.4	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	0.8	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.3	1.1	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.3	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0
White	57.3	0.4	37.6	20.6	63.7	90.1	107.0	83.5	34.0	6.2	0.3
First child	24.2	0.4	31.1	19.1	49.7	46.3	44.7	25.0	8.1	1.5	0.1
Second child	19.4	0.0	5.7	1.5	12.2	30.7	36.5	32.0	11.6	1.8	0.1
Third child	9.0	*	0.7	0.1	1.7	10.2	16.6	17.2	8.0	1.3	0.1
Fourth child	3.1	*	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.3	5.1	6.0	3.6	0.7	0.0
Fifth child	1.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.5	1.5	2.0	1.4	0.4	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	0.5	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0
Black	72.5	3.8	94.2	66.6	136.6	140.9	100.8	64.9	29.7	6.2	0.3
First child	28.3	3.7	67.8	56.0	86.1	52.6	27.1	14.2	5.2	0.9	0.0
Second child	21.1	0.1	20.5	9.5	37.5	46.0	32.0	20.2	8.2	1.4	0.1
Third child	12.3	*	4.8	1.1	10.7	25.9	21.4	14.5	6.9	1.4	0.0
Fourth child	5.8	*	0.8	0.1	2.0	11.0	10.8	7.5	4.1	0.9	0.0
Fifth child	2.7	*	0.1	*	0.3	3.9	5.2	4.0	2.3	0.6	0.0
Sixth and seventh child	1.8	*	0.0	*	0.0	1.4	3.5	3.3	2.0	0.6	0.0
Eighth child and over	0.6	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.0

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
 0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.
 1 Rates computed by relating total births, regardless of age of mother, to women aged 15-44 years.
 2 Includes Central and South American and other and unknown Hispanic.
 3 Includes origin not stated.
 4 Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race - Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. See Technical notes.

Table 9. Total fertility rates, fertility rates, and birth rates by age and Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1989-96

[Total fertility rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5. Birth rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified group, enumerated as of April 1 for 1990, and estimated as of July 1 for all other years]

Year and origin/race of mother	Total fertility rate	Fertility rate ¹	Age of mother									
			10-14 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years
				Total	15-17 years	18-19 years						
All origins												
1996	2,027.0	65.3	1.2	54.4	33.8	86.0	110.4	113.1	83.9	35.3	6.8	0.3
1995	2,019.0	65.6	1.3	56.8	36.0	89.1	109.8	112.2	82.5	34.3	6.6	0.3
1994	2,036.0	66.7	1.4	58.9	37.6	91.5	111.1	113.9	81.5	33.7	6.4	0.3
1993	2,046.0	67.6	1.4	59.6	37.8	92.1	112.6	115.5	80.8	32.9	6.1	0.3
1992 ²	2,065.0	68.9	1.4	60.7	37.8	94.5	114.6	117.4	80.2	32.5	5.9	0.3
1991 ²	2,073.0	69.6	1.4	62.1	38.7	94.4	115.7	118.2	79.5	32.0	5.5	0.2
1990 ³	2,081.0	70.9	1.4	59.9	37.5	88.6	116.5	120.2	80.8	31.7	5.5	0.2
1989 ⁴	2,014.0	69.2	1.4	57.3	36.4	84.2	113.8	117.6	77.4	29.9	5.2	0.2
Hispanic												
Total												
1996	3,047.5	104.9	2.6	101.8	69.0	151.1	189.5	161.0	98.1	45.1	10.8	0.6
1995	3,019.5	105.0	2.7	106.7	72.9	157.9	188.5	153.8	95.9	44.9	10.8	0.6
1994	3,014.0	105.6	2.7	107.7	74.0	158.0	188.2	153.2	95.4	44.3	10.7	0.6
1993	3,020.5	106.9	2.7	106.8	71.7	159.1	188.3	154.0	96.4	44.7	10.6	0.6
1992 ²	3,043.0	108.6	2.6	107.1	71.4	159.7	190.6	154.4	96.8	45.6	10.9	0.6
1991 ²	3,002.5	108.1	2.4	106.7	70.6	158.5	186.3	152.8	96.1	44.9	10.7	0.6
1990 ³	2,959.5	107.7	2.4	100.3	65.9	147.7	181.0	153.0	98.3	45.3	10.9	0.7
1989 ⁴	2,903.5	104.9	2.3	100.8	—	—	184.4	146.6	92.1	43.5	10.4	0.6
Mexican												
1996	3,353.5	119.3	2.8	120.7	83.4	174.3	206.3	176.9	103.7	47.6	12.0	0.7
1995	3,273.5	117.0	2.8	124.6	84.4	185.3	208.9	160.5	98.5	46.8	11.9	0.7
1994	3,211.5	115.4	2.8	116.2	78.0	175.0	202.6	165.2	96.9	46.2	11.7	0.7
1993	3,174.0	114.8	2.6	108.7	71.6	164.9	196.6	168.2	100.5	46.1	11.3	0.8
1992 ²	3,196.5	116.0	2.5	108.8	—	—	202.3	166.3	99.1	47.7	11.8	0.8
1991 ²	3,317.5	121.6	2.6	117.3	75.9	178.4	209.9	168.2	103.3	49.1	12.3	0.8
1990 ³	3,214.0	118.9	2.5	108.0	69.7	162.2	200.3	165.3	104.4	49.1	12.4	0.8
1989 ⁴	2,916.5	106.6	2.0	94.5	—	—	184.3	153.7	96.1	41.0	11.1	0.6
Puerto Rican												
1996	2,163.0	71.3	2.1	82.3	52.2	143.2	148.8	109.4	58.3	25.9	5.6	*
1995	2,245.5	75.7	3.0	89.0	61.2	139.2	151.5	107.2	64.8	27.7	5.6	0.3
1994	2,490.0	81.9	3.2	106.0	72.8	168.4	181.0	111.7	62.3	28.0	5.6	0.2
1993	2,523.5	82.5	3.1	110.0	73.4	181.0	193.1	108.4	56.3	27.1	6.2	0.5
1992 ²	2,644.5	89.9	3.5	110.4	—	—	204.9	106.6	66.7	30.0	6.5	0.3
1991 ²	2,276.0	80.9	2.5	102.7	75.2	143.0	149.4	107.5	61.4	25.7	5.7	0.3
1990 ³	2,301.0	82.9	2.9	101.6	71.6	141.6	150.1	109.9	62.8	26.2	6.2	0.5
1989 ⁴	2,421.0	86.6	3.8	112.7	—	—	171.0	98.0	65.2	26.9	6.3	0.3
Cuban												
1996	1,774.5	58.9	0.9	34.0	19.8	54.5	82.5	110.7	85.9	34.3	6.4	*
1995	1,705.5	55.1	*	29.2	16.6	51.2	77.0	110.6	88.0	29.8	6.0	*
1994	1,680.5	55.9	0.6	40.2	23.1	77.4	72.5	98.4	87.6	31.3	5.5	*
1993	1,632.5	55.5	*	33.0	20.4	49.7	68.9	102.0	86.9	31.0	4.7	*
1992 ²	1,485.5	50.3	1.0	26.3	—	—	51.6	98.4	86.2	28.9	4.7	0.0
1991 ²	1,385.5	49.1	*	27.7	17.5	41.3	61.2	88.8	68.2	26.7	4.0	*
1990 ³	1,459.5	52.6	*	30.3	18.2	46.1	64.6	95.4	67.6	28.2	4.9	*
1989 ⁴	1,479.0	49.8	0.5	25.1	—	—	64.2	101.8	73.7	27.2	3.0	0.3
Other Hispanic⁵												
1996	2,762.0	90.2	2.4	69.8	46.6	103.1	166.5	146.3	105.3	50.4	11.0	0.7
1995	2,834.0	94.5	2.4	77.5	54.8	107.8	158.3	161.8	103.7	50.9	11.6	0.6
1994	2,855.5	97.7	2.6	87.9	66.4	112.4	162.0	147.4	109.3	49.4	11.9	0.6
1993	3,038.5	105.0	2.7	106.9	78.2	141.7	175.2	147.1	110.4	52.4	12.5	0.5
1992 ²	3,076.0	107.0	2.5	112.1	—	—	172.9	157.8	106.6	50.3	12.5	0.5
1991 ²	2,817.0	99.3	2.1	88.1	58.9	128.8	161.1	150.6	101.5	48.2	11.2	0.6
1990 ³	2,877.0	102.7	2.1	86.0	57.2	123.8	162.9	155.8	106.9	49.4	11.6	0.7
1989 ⁴	2,683.0	95.8	1.7	66.4	—	—	159.2	150.4	85.1	60.3	12.7	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Total fertility rates, fertility rates, and birth rates by age and Hispanic origin of mother, and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1989-96 -Con.

Year and race	Total fertility rate	Fertility rate ¹	Age of mother									
			10-14 years	15-19 years		20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	
				Total	15-17 years							18-19 years
Non-Hispanic⁶												
Total⁷												
1996	1,881.0	60.3	1.0	47.3	28.7	76.2	98.4	106.5	82.0	34.2	6.5	0.3
1995	1,881.0	60.8	1.1	49.6	30.7	79.0	98.5	106.4	80.9	33.2	6.2	0.3
1994	1,905.0	62.0	1.2	52.0	32.5	81.8	100.4	108.6	79.9	32.6	6.0	0.3
1993	1,918.5	63.1	1.2	52.9	33.1	82.6	102.5	110.4	79.0	31.7	5.7	0.3
1992 ²	1,941.0	64.4	1.2	54.4	33.2	85.5	104.7	112.7	78.4	31.2	5.4	0.2
1991 ²	1,959.5	65.4	1.3	56.1	34.4	86.1	106.6	114.0	77.8	30.8	5.1	0.2
1990 ³	1,979.5	67.1	1.3	54.8	33.8	81.4	108.1	116.5	79.2	30.7	5.1	0.2
1989 ⁴	1,921.0	65.7	1.3	53.4	—	—	107.8	113.4	74.7	28.6	4.8	0.2
White												
1996	1,795.5	57.3	0.4	37.6	20.6	63.7	90.1	107.0	83.5	34.0	6.2	0.3
1995	1,786.5	57.6	0.4	39.3	22.0	66.1	90.0	106.5	82.0	32.9	5.9	0.3
1994	1,792.0	58.3	0.5	40.4	22.8	67.4	90.9	107.9	80.7	32.1	5.7	0.2
1993	1,792.5	59.0	0.5	40.7	22.7	67.7	92.1	109.2	79.4	31.1	5.3	0.2
1992 ²	1,810.5	60.2	0.5	41.7	22.7	69.8	93.9	111.5	78.7	30.5	5.1	0.2
1991 ²	1,826.5	61.0	0.5	43.4	23.6	70.5	95.7	112.7	77.9	30.2	4.7	0.2
1990 ³	1,850.5	62.8	0.5	42.5	23.2	66.6	97.5	115.3	79.4	30.0	4.7	0.2
1989 ⁴	1,770.0	60.5	0.4	39.9	—	—	94.7	111.7	75.0	27.8	4.3	0.2
Black												
1996	2,204.0	72.5	3.8	94.2	66.6	136.6	140.9	100.8	64.9	29.7	6.2	0.3
1995	2,245.0	74.5	4.3	99.3	72.1	141.9	141.7	102.0	65.9	29.4	6.1	0.3
1994	2,365.0	79.0	4.7	107.7	78.6	152.9	150.3	107.0	67.5	29.5	6.0	0.3
1993	2,454.5	82.7	4.7	112.2	82.5	156.7	157.4	111.5	69.0	29.8	6.0	0.3
1992 ²	2,514.0	85.5	4.8	116.0	83.9	162.9	163.0	114.6	69.1	29.4	5.7	0.2
1991 ²	2,551.0	87.6	4.9	118.9	86.7	163.1	166.1	116.3	69.3	28.9	5.6	0.2
1990 ³	2,547.5	89.0	5.0	116.2	84.9	157.5	165.1	118.4	70.2	28.7	5.6	0.3
1989 ⁴	2,424.0	84.8	5.2	111.9	—	—	156.3	113.8	65.7	26.3	5.3	0.3

— Data not available.
 * Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
 0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.
 1 Rates computed by relating total births, regardless of age of mother, to women 15-44 years.
 2 Excludes data for New Hampshire, which did not report Hispanic origin.
 3 Excludes data for New Hampshire and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.
 4 Excludes data for Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma, which did not report Hispanic origin.
 5 Includes Central and South American and other and unknown Hispanic.
 6 Includes origin not stated.
 7 Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. See Technical notes.

Table 10. Number of births, birth rates, fertility rates, total fertility rates, and birth rates for teenagers 15-19 years by age of mother: United States and each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, 1996

[By place of residence. Birth rates per 1,000 estimated population in each area; fertility rates per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years estimated in each area; total fertility rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5: birth rates by age are live births per 1,000 women in specified age group estimated in each area]

State	Number of births	Birth rate	Fertility rate	Total fertility rate	Teenage birth rate		
					15-19 years		
					Total	15-17 years	18-19 years
United States ¹	3,891,494	14.7	65.3	2,027.0	54.4	33.8	86.0
Alabama	60,488	14.2	62.1	1,909.0	69.2	45.3	104.1
Alaska	10,037	16.5	71.7	2,359.5	46.4	26.5	75.2
Arizona	75,322	17.0	77.1	2,386.5	73.9	48.9	110.7
Arkansas	36,371	14.5	67.1	2,065.5	75.4	44.9	121.7
California	539,433	16.9	74.8	2,295.0	62.6	39.2	99.1
Colorado	55,807	14.6	63.6	2,036.0	49.5	30.2	79.7
Connecticut	44,469	13.6	61.7	1,870.5	37.4	24.4	58.3
Delaware	10,155	14.0	59.8	1,838.5	56.9	41.0	79.9
District of Columbia	8,390	15.4	62.3	1,998.0	102.1	79.0	132.5
Florida	189,392	13.2	64.5	2,035.0	58.9	36.7	94.1
Georgia	114,043	15.5	64.5	2,001.5	68.2	45.4	103.3
Hawaii	18,401	15.5	72.5	2,299.5	48.1	28.0	76.2
Idaho	18,625	15.7	71.3	2,272.0	47.2	26.5	77.7
Illinois	183,180	15.5	69.0	2,135.5	57.1	36.1	90.9
Indiana	83,513	14.3	62.8	1,956.5	56.1	32.9	91.4
Iowa	37,139	13.0	60.5	1,908.0	37.8	21.4	63.6
Kansas	36,651	14.2	65.1	2,050.5	49.6	27.8	84.2
Kentucky	52,706	13.6	59.4	1,847.5	61.5	36.9	97.9
Louisiana	65,204	15.0	65.1	1,997.5	66.7	42.9	102.3
Maine	13,774	11.1	49.5	1,587.5	31.4	16.8	54.5
Maryland	71,533	14.1	60.1	1,859.5	46.1	29.6	72.3
Massachusetts	80,276	13.2	57.1	1,668.0	32.2	19.9	50.6
Michigan	133,387	13.9	61.1	1,904.5	46.5	28.2	75.5
Minnesota	63,700	13.7	60.6	1,894.0	32.1	18.5	54.2
Mississippi	40,987	15.1	65.6	1,962.5	75.5	52.1	110.5
Missouri	73,832	13.8	62.2	1,959.5	53.7	31.0	89.7
Montana	10,856	12.3	58.5	1,939.5	38.6	21.2	65.8
Nebraska	23,286	14.1	64.2	2,027.5	38.7	22.2	63.7
Nevada	26,125	16.3	75.5	2,411.5	69.6	42.1	113.5
New Hampshire	14,520	12.5	53.3	1,654.0	28.6	15.1	50.9
New Jersey	114,306	14.3	64.9	1,981.5	35.4	22.9	55.3
New Mexico	27,228	15.9	71.6	2,276.5	70.9	45.8	110.7
New York	263,963	14.5	64.7	1,958.5	41.8	25.6	66.4
North Carolina	104,470	14.3	62.9	1,953.5	63.5	40.8	97.5
North Dakota	8,347	13.0	60.6	1,893.5	32.3	16.1	58.1
Ohio	151,692	13.6	60.3	1,884.5	50.4	29.5	82.6
Oklahoma	46,193	14.0	65.0	2,029.0	63.4	37.2	104.7
Oregon	43,658	13.6	62.7	2,031.0	50.8	29.4	84.7
Pennsylvania	148,338	12.3	57.0	1,776.0	39.3	24.5	62.5
Rhode Island	12,652	12.8	56.9	1,720.0	42.5	27.3	65.7
South Carolina	51,117	13.8	59.5	1,827.5	62.9	41.3	94.2
South Dakota	10,473	14.3	66.6	2,121.0	39.5	22.4	66.0
Tennessee	73,754	13.9	60.9	1,905.0	66.1	40.2	105.8
Texas	330,406	17.3	75.0	2,321.0	73.5	48.8	111.3
Utah	42,087	21.0	89.0	2,656.0	42.8	24.3	68.6
Vermont	6,767	11.5	50.2	1,580.0	30.1	15.2	54.1
Virginia	92,354	13.8	58.4	1,784.5	45.5	27.7	71.6
Washington	77,945	14.1	62.0	1,977.0	45.0	26.1	74.5
West Virginia	20,750	11.4	52.5	1,632.5	50.3	28.7	81.9
Wisconsin	67,106	13.0	58.3	1,821.0	36.8	21.7	60.7
Wyoming	6,286	13.1	59.8	1,960.0	44.0	24.9	74.9
Puerto Rico	63,141	16.7	70.8	2,023.5	74.8	55.6	102.7
Virgin Islands	1,905	16.8	76.1	2,328.5	54.9	35.0	84.9
Guam	4,259	29.4	135.1	3,983.5	116.8	69.5	191.5

¹ Excludes data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam.

Table 11. Live births by race of mother: United States and each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, 1996

[By place of residence]

State	Number				
	All races	White	Black	American Indian ¹	Asian or Pacific Islander
United States ²	3,891,494	3,093,057	594,781	37,880	165,776
Alabama	60,488	40,222	19,575	125	566
Alaska	10,037	6,781	422	2,403	431
Arizona	75,322	66,151	2,342	5,390	1,439
Arkansas	36,371	27,886	7,904	243	338
California	539,433	439,523	38,371	3,343	58,196
Colorado	55,807	51,070	2,577	586	1,574
Connecticut	44,469	37,885	5,243	106	1,235
Delaware	10,155	7,553	2,371	17	214
District of Columbia	8,390	2,057	6,179	4	150
Florida	189,392	142,618	42,275	631	3,868
Georgia	114,043	73,254	38,497	193	2,099
Hawaii	18,401	4,799	515	186	12,901
Idaho	18,625	18,020	75	285	245
Illinois	183,180	140,435	36,237	235	6,273
Indiana	83,513	73,646	8,827	121	919
Iowa	37,139	35,143	1,048	200	748
Kansas	36,651	32,769	2,766	292	824
Kentucky	52,706	47,318	4,860	77	451
Louisiana	65,204	37,366	26,517	260	1,061
Maine	13,774	13,460	85	84	145
Maryland	71,533	45,914	22,937	171	2,511
Massachusetts	80,276	69,171	7,377	157	3,571
Michigan	133,387	105,923	24,171	811	2,482
Minnesota	63,700	56,829	3,111	1,087	2,673
Mississippi	40,987	21,458	18,965	193	371
Missouri	73,832	61,296	11,119	271	1,146
Montana	10,856	9,500	38	1,208	110
Nebraska	23,286	21,322	1,205	333	426
Nevada	26,125	22,343	1,973	423	1,386
New Hampshire	14,520	14,226	112	23	159
New Jersey	114,306	86,386	20,517	224	7,179
New Mexico	27,228	23,195	467	3,174	392
New York	263,963	191,748	55,385	612	16,218
North Carolina	104,470	73,815	27,129	1,552	1,974
North Dakota	8,347	7,404	89	751	103
Ohio	151,692	127,435	22,051	256	1,950
Oklahoma	46,193	36,628	4,484	4,303	778
Oregon	43,658	40,436	893	672	1,657
Pennsylvania	148,338	124,262	20,581	219	3,276
Rhode Island	12,652	11,166	945	139	402
South Carolina	51,117	32,360	18,002	114	641
South Dakota	10,473	8,657	83	1,637	96
Tennessee	73,754	56,525	16,018	191	1,020
Texas	330,406	281,810	38,856	833	8,907
Utah	42,087	39,955	324	631	1,177
Vermont	6,767	6,685	19	9	54
Virginia	92,354	67,326	20,907	174	3,947
Washington	77,945	67,577	3,115	1,855	5,398
West Virginia	20,750	19,856	742	11	141
Wisconsin	67,106	57,934	6,431	849	1,892
Wyoming	6,286	5,959	49	216	62
Puerto Rico	63,141	58,079	5,003	---	---
Virgin Islands	1,905	350	1,503	46	6
Guam	4,259	427	48	7	3,777

--- Data not available.

¹ Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.² Excludes data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam.

NOTE: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group according to the mother's reported race; see Technical notes.

Table 13. Total number of births, rates, and percent of births with selected demographic characteristics, by specified race of mother and place of birth of mother: United States, 1996

Characteristic	All races	White	Black	American Indian ¹	Asian or Pacific Islander					
					Total	Chinese	Japanese	Hawaiian	Filipino	Other
Number										
Births	3,891,494	3,093,057	594,781	37,880	165,776	28,500	8,902	5,907	31,106	91,361
Rate										
Birth rate ²	14.7	14.1	17.8	16.6	17.0	—	—	—	—	—
Fertility rate ³	65.3	64.3	70.7	68.7	65.9	—	—	—	—	—
Total fertility rate ⁴	2,027.0	2,005.5	2,144.0	2,030.0	1,907.5	—	—	—	—	—
Sex Ratio ⁵	1,047	1,050	1,028	1,031	1,061	1,090	1,053	1,062	1,061	1,053
Percent										
All births										
Births to mothers under 20 years	12.9	11.3	22.8	20.9	5.3	0.9	2.5	18.4	6.1	5.8
Fourth- and higher-order births	10.4	9.5	15.0	19.7	8.4	2.5	3.8	13.8	7.2	10.7
Births to unmarried mothers	32.4	25.7	69.8	58.0	16.7	9.2	11.4	49.9	19.4	16.5
Mothers completing 12 years or more of school	77.6	78.4	71.8	67.0	85.0	87.2	97.3	83.1	92.6	80.6
Mothers born in the 50 States and D.C.	80.8	82.4	89.8	96.6	15.5	9.5	45.7	98.3	17.1	8.6
Mothers born in the 50 States and D.C.										
Births to mothers under 20 years	13.9	11.5	24.6	21.4	14.9	3.9	4.7	18.5	18.0	19.1
Fourth- and higher-order births	9.8	8.5	15.1	20.0	7.9	4.0	4.2	13.8	7.7	6.8
Births to unmarried mothers	33.0	24.5	72.3	59.0	32.5	15.0	17.2	50.0	36.9	30.7
Mothers completing 12 years or more of school	82.0	84.5	71.0	66.8	87.5	96.2	96.3	83.1	87.1	83.3
Mothers born outside the 50 States and D.C.										
Births to mothers under 20 years	8.8	10.2	7.6	8.4	3.5	0.6	0.7	18.0	3.6	4.6
Fourth- and higher-order births	13.0	14.1	13.7	11.6	8.5	2.3	3.4	14.1	7.1	11.1
Births to unmarried mothers	29.2	31.2	47.1	29.6	13.7	8.6	6.5	44.0	15.8	15.1
Mothers completing 12 years or more of school	58.7	49.8	79.4	74.3	84.5	86.2	98.2	83.8	93.7	80.3

— Data not available.

¹ Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.

² Rate per 1,000 population.

³ Rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years.

⁴ Rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5.

⁵ Male live births per 1,000 female live births.

NOTE: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group according to the mother's reported race; see Technical notes.

Table 14. Total number of births, rates, and percent of births with selected demographic characteristics, by Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin and by place of birth of mother: United States, 1996

Characteristic	All origins ¹	Hispanic						Non-Hispanic		
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total ²	White	Black
Number										
Births	3,891,494	701,339	489,666	54,863	12,613	97,888	46,309	3,133,484	2,358,989	578,099
Rate										
Birth rate ³	14.7	24.8	27.4	17.9	10.7	⁷ 23.4		13.5	12.4	18.3
Fertility rate ⁴	65.3	104.9	119.3	71.3	58.9	⁷ 90.2		60.3	57.3	72.5
Total fertility rate ⁵	2,027.0	3,047.5	3,353.5	2,163.0	1,774.5	⁷ 2,762.0		1,881.0	1,795.5	2,204.0
Sex Ratio ⁶	1,047	1,041	1,039	1,037	1,044	1,046	1,058	1,048	1,053	1,027
Percent										
All births										
Births to mothers under 20 years	12.9	17.4	18.1	23.1	7.6	10.5	19.8	12.0	9.7	23.0
Fourth- and higher-order births	10.4	13.8	14.9	12.3	5.6	11.4	11.3	9.7	8.3	15.0
Births to unmarried mothers	32.4	40.7	37.9	60.7	24.7	44.1	43.5	30.6	21.5	70.0
Mothers completing 12 years or more of school	77.6	48.6	42.3	61.9	85.5	59.2	67.0	83.9	87.0	72.0
Mothers born in the 50 States and D.C.	80.8	38.2	38.2	61.5	36.9	8.1	74.6	90.2	95.1	91.0
Mothers born in the 50 States and D.C.										
Births to mothers under 20 years	13.9	26.1	27.2	25.3	12.1	23.5	23.2	12.8	9.9	24.5
Fourth- and higher-order births	9.8	11.3	11.9	11.0	4.7	5.0	11.0	9.6	8.2	15.1
Births to unmarried mothers	33.0	47.3	45.3	62.7	24.8	46.7	46.3	31.8	21.9	72.4
Mothers completing 12 years or more of school	82.0	63.6	61.7	62.1	86.9	77.4	68.9	83.7	86.8	71.1
Mothers born outside the 50 States and D.C.										
Births to mothers under 20 years	8.8	12.0	12.5	19.8	5.0	9.4	10.1	4.2	3.9	6.9
Fourth- and higher-order births	13.0	15.3	16.7	14.4	6.1	11.9	12.1	9.8	9.6	13.9
Births to unmarried mothers	29.2	36.6	33.3	57.4	24.7	43.8	34.0	19.0	13.6	45.2
Mothers completing 12 years or more of school	58.7	39.2	30.2	61.7	84.7	57.6	61.7	86.1	89.9	81.6

1 Includes origin not stated.
 2 Includes races other than white and black.
 3 Rate per 1,000 population.
 4 Rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years.
 5 Rates are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5.
 6 Male live births per 1,000 female live births.
 7 Includes Central and South American and other and unknown Hispanic.

NOTE: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. See Technical notes.

Table 15. Live births by race of mother and observed and seasonally adjusted birth and fertility rates, by month: United States, 1996

[Rates on an annual basis per 1,000 population for specified month. Birth rates based on the total population. Fertility rates based on women aged 15-44 years]

Month	Number			Observed		Seasonally adjusted ¹	
	All races ²	White	Black	Birth rate	Fertility rate	Birth rate	Fertility rate
Total	3,891,494	3,093,057	594,781	14.7	65.3
January	314,283	246,948	50,605	14.0	62.2	14.8	65.2
February	301,763	239,049	46,953	14.9	66.1	14.6	65.1
March	322,581	257,722	48,139	14.4	63.8	14.5	65.1
April	312,595	251,404	44,914	14.4	63.8	14.7	65.1
May	325,708	262,378	46,232	14.5	64.4	14.7	65.1
June	318,525	254,966	47,090	14.6	65.0	14.4	65.2
July	345,162	274,643	53,053	15.3	68.2	14.8	65.2
August	346,317	274,797	53,834	15.4	68.4	14.7	65.3
September	336,348	266,722	51,935	15.4	68.6	14.7	65.3
October	336,346	267,413	51,224	14.9	66.4	15.1	65.3
November	309,397	243,861	48,790	14.1	63.1	14.6	65.3
December	322,469	253,154	52,012	14.3	63.6	14.6	65.3

... Category not applicable.

¹ The method of seasonal adjustment, developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, is described in *The X11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program*, Technical Paper No. 15 (1967 revision).

² Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group according to the mother's reported race; see Technical notes.

Table 16. Live births by day of week and index of occurrence by method of delivery, day of week, and race of mother: United States, 1996

Day of week and race of mother	Average number of births	Total ²	Index of occurrence ¹			
			Vaginal	Method of delivery		
				Total	Cesarean Primary	Repeat
All races ³	10,632	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sunday	7,949	74.8	79.7	56.2	66.2	39.0
Monday	10,742	101.0	100.2	104.1	97.1	116.1
Tuesday	11,903	111.9	110.0	119.1	115.8	124.8
Wednesday	11,712	110.2	108.4	116.8	114.8	120.3
Thursday	11,631	109.4	107.9	115.0	112.6	119.1
Friday	11,690	109.9	106.5	122.1	115.6	133.2
Saturday	8,774	82.5	86.9	66.3	77.7	46.7
White	8,451	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sunday	6,154	72.8	77.9	53.7	64.1	36.2
Monday	8,583	101.6	100.7	105.0	97.6	117.3
Tuesday	9,537	112.8	110.9	120.1	116.8	125.7
Wednesday	9,377	111.0	109.2	117.8	115.7	121.4
Thursday	9,303	110.1	108.6	115.5	113.1	119.6
Friday	9,349	110.6	107.0	123.4	116.4	135.1
Saturday	6,830	80.8	85.3	64.0	75.9	43.9
Black	1,625	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sunday	1,334	82.1	86.6	66.0	74.3	50.9
Monday	1,605	98.8	98.3	100.5	94.8	110.7
Tuesday	1,769	108.9	107.0	115.5	112.2	121.4
Wednesday	1,745	107.4	105.7	113.3	111.6	116.4
Thursday	1,735	106.8	105.2	112.7	110.5	116.5
Friday	1,739	107.0	104.1	116.4	111.8	124.6
Saturday	1,446	89.0	92.8	75.4	84.6	58.9

¹ Index is the ratio of the average number of births by a specified method of delivery on a given day of the week to the average daily number of births by a specified method of delivery for the year, multiplied by 100.

² Includes method of delivery not stated.

³ Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group according to the mother's reported race; see Technical notes.

Table 17. Number, rate, and percent of births to unmarried women by age, race, and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1996

Measure and age of mother	All races ¹	White		Black		Hispanic ²
		Total	Non-Hispanic	Total	Non-Hispanic	
Number						
All ages	1,260,306	795,432	508,157	415,213	404,575	285,501
Under 15 years	10,460	4,959	2,378	5,147	5,044	2,639
15-19 years	373,289	236,815	156,073	124,602	121,926	80,501
15 years	25,776	14,510	8,123	10,359	10,169	6,444
16 years	51,901	31,831	19,535	18,377	18,012	12,345
17 years	79,161	50,652	33,128	26,068	25,469	17,484
18 years	101,731	65,706	44,571	32,835	32,136	20,989
19 years	114,720	74,116	50,716	36,963	36,140	23,239
20-24 years	431,462	272,673	174,880	142,903	139,710	96,904
25-29 years	235,651	148,498	90,385	76,489	74,164	57,872
30-34 years	133,048	83,108	51,820	43,057	41,526	31,160
35-39 years	62,656	40,109	26,478	19,353	18,687	13,392
40 years and over	13,740	9,270	6,143	3,662	3,518	3,033
Rate per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group						
15-44 years ³	44.8	37.6	28.3	74.4	—	93.2
15-19 years	42.9	34.5	27.0	89.2	—	74.5
15-17 years	29.0	22.7	16.9	64.0	—	53.4
18-19 years	65.9	54.1	43.8	129.2	—	110.4
20-24 years	70.7	59.0	44.5	125.8	—	146.5
25-29 years	56.8	49.9	35.7	84.5	—	139.1
30-34 years	41.1	36.1	26.6	54.5	—	90.8
35-39 years	20.1	17.8	13.9	25.5	—	42.3
40-44 years ⁴	4.8	4.3	3.3	6.1	—	12.3
Percent of births to unmarried women						
All ages	32.4	25.7	21.5	69.8	70.0	40.7
Under 15 years	93.8	89.7	93.9	99.1	99.2	86.4
15-19 years	75.9	68.7	69.3	95.4	95.5	67.7
15 years	90.3	85.5	89.5	98.7	98.7	80.8
16 years	86.1	80.8	83.8	98.0	98.1	76.5
17 years	81.7	75.6	77.6	97.4	97.5	72.1
18 years	75.3	68.3	69.3	95.5	95.6	66.2
19 years	67.2	59.3	59.1	92.0	92.2	59.9
20-24 years	45.6	37.5	34.4	79.7	79.9	45.2
25-29 years	22.0	16.9	13.2	57.4	57.5	31.2
30-34 years	14.8	11.1	8.4	45.7	45.6	26.0
35-39 years	15.7	12.2	9.6	44.3	44.2	26.9
40 years and over	18.4	15.3	12.5	43.5	43.4	29.6

— Data not available.

¹ Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.

² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

³ Rates computed by relating total births to unmarried mothers, regardless of age of mother, to unmarried women aged 15-44 years.

⁴ Rates computed by relating births to unmarried mothers aged 40 years and over to unmarried women aged 40-44 years.

NOTES: For 45 States and the District of Columbia, marital status of mother is reported on the birth certificate; for 5 States, mother's marital status is inferred; see Technical notes. Rates cannot be computed for unmarried non-Hispanic black women because the necessary populations are not available.

Table 18. Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother: United States, 1970, 1975, and 1980-96, and by age, race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1980-96

[Rates are live births to unmarried women per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group, estimated as of July 1]

Year and race and Hispanic origin	Age of Mother								
	15-44 years ¹	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years ²
		Total	15-17 years	18-19 years					
All races ³									
1996 ⁴	44.8	42.9	29.0	65.9	70.7	56.8	41.1	20.1	4.8
1995 ⁴	45.1	44.4	30.5	67.6	70.3	56.1	39.6	19.5	4.7
1994 ⁴	46.9	46.4	32.0	70.1	72.2	59.0	40.1	19.8	4.7
1993 ⁴	45.3	44.5	30.6	66.9	69.2	57.1	38.5	19.0	4.4
1992 ⁴	45.2	44.6	30.4	67.3	68.5	56.5	37.9	18.8	4.1
1991 ⁴	45.2	44.8	30.9	65.7	68.0	56.5	38.1	18.0	3.8
1990 ⁴	43.8	42.5	29.6	60.7	65.1	56.0	37.6	17.3	3.6
1989 ⁴	41.6	40.1	28.7	56.0	61.2	52.8	34.9	16.0	3.4
1988 ⁴	38.5	36.4	26.4	51.5	56.0	48.5	32.0	15.0	3.2
1987 ⁴	36.0	33.8	24.5	48.9	52.6	44.5	29.6	13.5	2.9
1986 ⁴	34.2	32.3	22.8	48.0	49.3	42.2	27.2	12.2	2.7
1985 ⁴	32.8	31.4	22.4	45.9	46.5	39.9	25.2	11.6	2.5
1984 ^{4,5}	31.0	30.0	21.9	42.5	43.0	37.1	23.3	10.9	2.5
1983 ^{4,5}	30.3	29.5	22.0	40.7	41.8	35.5	22.4	10.2	2.6
1982 ^{4,5}	30.0	28.7	21.5	39.6	41.5	35.1	21.9	10.0	2.7
1981 ^{4,5}	29.5	27.9	20.9	39.0	41.1	34.5	20.8	9.8	2.6
1980 ^{4,5}	29.4	27.6	20.6	39.0	40.9	34.0	21.1	9.7	2.6
1980 ^{5,6}	28.4	27.5	20.7	38.7	39.7	31.4	18.5	8.4	2.3
1975 ^{5,6}	24.5	23.9	19.3	32.5	31.2	27.5	17.9	9.1	2.6
1970 ^{6,7}	26.4	22.4	17.1	32.9	38.4	37.0	27.1	13.6	3.5
White, total									
1996 ⁴	37.6	34.5	22.7	54.1	59.0	49.9	36.1	17.8	4.3
1995 ⁴	37.5	35.5	23.6	55.4	58.0	48.7	34.2	16.9	4.2
1994 ⁴	38.3	36.2	24.1	56.4	58.1	49.7	34.2	17.3	4.3
1993 ⁴	35.9	33.6	22.1	52.4	54.2	46.7	32.2	16.4	3.9
1992 ⁴	35.2	33.0	21.6	51.5	52.7	45.4	31.5	16.2	3.6
1991 ⁴	34.6	32.8	21.8	49.6	51.5	44.6	31.1	15.2	3.2
1990 ⁴	32.9	30.6	20.4	44.9	48.2	43.0	29.9	14.5	3.2
1989 ⁴	30.2	28.0	19.3	40.2	43.8	39.1	26.8	13.1	2.9
1988 ⁴	27.4	25.3	17.6	36.8	39.2	35.4	24.2	12.1	2.7
1987 ⁴	25.3	23.2	16.2	34.5	36.6	32.0	22.3	10.7	2.4
1986 ⁴	23.9	21.8	14.9	33.5	34.2	30.5	20.1	9.7	2.2
1985 ⁴	22.5	20.8	14.5	31.2	31.7	28.5	18.4	9.0	2.0
1984 ^{4,5}	20.6	19.3	13.7	27.9	28.5	25.5	16.8	8.4	2.0
1983 ^{4,5}	19.8	18.7	13.6	26.4	27.1	23.8	15.9	7.8	2.0
1982 ^{4,5}	19.3	18.0	13.1	25.3	26.5	23.1	15.3	7.4	2.1
1981 ^{4,5}	18.6	17.2	12.6	24.6	25.8	22.3	14.2	7.2	1.9
1980 ^{4,5}	18.1	16.5	12.0	24.1	25.1	21.5	14.1	7.1	1.8
White, non-Hispanic									
1996 ⁴	28.3	27.0	16.9	43.8	44.5	35.7	26.6	13.9	3.3
1995 ⁴	28.2	27.7	17.6	44.5	43.8	34.9	25.3	13.0	3.2
1994 ⁴	28.5	28.1	18.0	45.0	43.8	35.0	24.8	12.9	3.1
1993 ⁴	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1992 ⁴	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1991 ⁴	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1990 ^{4,8}	24.4	25.0	16.2	37.0	36.4	30.3	20.5	6.1	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Birth rates for unmarried women by age of mother: United States, 1970, 1975, and 1980-96, and by age, race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1980-96--Con.

[Rates are live births to unmarried women per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group, estimated as of July 1]

Year and race	Age of Mother								
	15-44 years ¹	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years ²
		Total	15-17 years	18-19 years					
Black									
1996 ⁴	74.4	89.2	64.0	129.2	125.8	84.5	54.5	25.5	6.1
1995 ⁴	75.9	92.8	68.6	131.2	127.7	84.8	54.3	25.6	6.0
1994 ⁴	82.1	100.9	75.1	141.6	138.1	93.6	57.2	26.3	5.9
1993 ⁴	84.0	102.4	76.8	141.6	142.2	94.5	57.3	25.9	5.8
1992 ⁴	86.5	105.9	78.0	147.8	144.3	98.2	57.7	25.8	5.4
1991 ⁴	89.5	108.5	80.4	148.7	147.5	100.9	60.1	25.6	5.4
1990 ⁴	90.5	106.0	78.8	143.7	144.8	105.3	61.5	25.5	5.1
1989 ⁴	90.7	104.5	78.9	140.9	142.4	102.9	60.5	24.9	5.0
1988 ⁴	86.5	96.1	73.5	130.5	133.6	97.2	57.4	24.1	5.0
1987 ⁴	82.6	90.9	69.9	123.0	126.1	91.6	53.1	22.4	4.7
1986 ⁴	79.0	88.5	67.0	121.1	118.0	84.6	50.0	20.6	4.4
1985 ⁴	77.0	87.6	66.8	117.9	113.1	79.3	47.5	20.4	4.3
1984 ^{4,5}	75.2	86.1	66.5	113.6	107.9	77.8	43.8	19.4	4.3
1983 ^{4,5}	76.2	85.5	66.8	111.9	107.2	79.7	43.8	19.4	4.8
1982 ^{4,5}	77.9	85.1	66.3	112.7	109.3	82.7	44.1	19.5	5.2
1981 ^{4,5}	79.4	85.0	65.9	114.2	110.7	83.1	45.5	19.6	5.6
1980 ^{4,5}	81.1	87.9	68.8	118.2	112.3	81.4	46.7	19.0	5.5
Hispanic⁹									
1996 ⁴	93.2	74.5	53.4	110.4	146.5	139.1	90.8	42.3	12.3
1995 ⁴	95.0	78.7	56.3	117.9	148.9	133.8	89.2	43.4	12.2
1994 ⁴	101.2	82.6	59.0	123.6	154.8	141.6	95.5	48.4	14.0
1993 ⁴	95.2	74.6	51.9	114.6	140.5	137.7	90.9	47.8	14.1
1992 ⁴	95.3	72.9	51.0	110.5	142.2	138.3	91.8	48.1	14.5
1991 ⁴	93.7	72.4	50.5	109.6	135.4	137.5	89.1	47.7	14.2
1990 ⁴	89.6	65.9	45.9	98.9	129.8	131.7	88.1	50.8	13.7

— Data not available.

¹ Rates computed by relating total births to unmarried mothers, regardless of age of mother, to unmarried women aged 15-44 years.

² Rates computed by relating births to unmarried mothers aged 40 years and over to unmarried women aged 40-44 years.

³ Includes races other than white and black.

⁴ Data for States in which marital status was not reported have been inferred and included with data from the remaining States; see Technical notes.

⁵ Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.

⁶ Births to unmarried women are estimated for the United States from data for registration areas in which marital status of mother was reported; see Technical notes.

⁷ Based on a 50-percent sample of births.

⁸ Rates for 1990 based on data for 48 States and the District of Columbia which reported Hispanic origin on the birth certificate. Rate shown for ages 35-39 years is based on births to unmarried women aged 35-44 years.

⁹ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: Rates cannot be computed for unmarried non-Hispanic black women because the necessary populations are not available.

Table 20. Birth rates by age and race of father: United States, 1980-96

[Rates are live births per 1,000 men in specified group, enumerated as of April 1 for 1980 and 1990 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Figures for age of father not stated are distributed]

Year and race of father	15-54 years ¹	Age of father								
		15-19 years ²	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years	55 years and over
All races³										
1996	51.1	23.0	84.4	107.7	94.3	51.5	20.4	6.9	2.5	0.3
1995	52.0	24.3	86.0	107.2	93.3	51.0	20.3	7.1	2.6	0.3
1994	53.2	25.0	87.3	108.8	93.3	50.9	20.2	7.2	2.6	0.3
1993	54.4	24.8	87.1	110.8	93.5	51.1	20.2	7.3	2.7	0.4
1992	55.8	24.6	87.7	113.1	94.2	51.3	20.4	7.3	2.7	0.4
1991	57.1	24.8	88.0	114.7	95.1	51.8	20.2	7.5	2.7	0.4
1990	58.4	23.5	88.0	116.4	97.8	53.0	21.0	7.5	2.8	0.4
1989	57.2	21.9	85.4	114.3	94.8	51.3	20.4	7.4	2.7	0.6
1988	55.8	19.6	82.4	111.6	93.2	49.9	19.9	7.1	2.7	0.4
1987	55.0	18.3	80.5	109.9	91.2	48.6	19.0	6.9	2.6	0.4
1986	54.8	17.9	80.3	109.6	90.3	46.8	18.3	6.7	2.6	0.4
1985	55.6	18.0	81.2	112.3	91.1	47.3	18.1	6.6	2.5	0.4
1984 ⁴	55.0	17.8	80.7	111.4	89.9	46.0	17.8	6.3	2.4	0.4
1983 ⁴	55.1	18.2	82.6	113.0	89.1	45.2	17.4	6.4	2.3	0.4
1982 ⁴	56.4	18.6	86.5	117.3	90.3	44.5	17.5	6.4	2.3	0.4
1981 ⁴	56.3	18.4	88.4	119.1	88.7	43.3	17.0	6.2	2.3	0.4
1980 ⁴	57.0	18.8	92.0	123.1	91.0	42.8	17.1	6.1	2.2	0.3
White										
1996	48.4	18.8	77.2	106.4	94.0	50.2	19.0	6.2	2.1	0.2
1995	49.2	19.7	78.5	105.7	92.9	49.6	19.0	6.3	2.2	0.2
1994	50.0	19.8	78.5	106.4	92.5	49.3	18.9	6.3	2.2	0.3
1993	50.9	19.2	77.9	108.0	92.4	49.2	18.6	6.4	2.2	0.2
1992	52.2	18.9	78.2	110.1	93.2	49.3	18.8	6.4	2.2	0.3
1991	53.3	19.1	78.4	111.5	93.6	49.7	18.5	6.5	2.2	0.3
1990	54.6	18.1	78.3	113.2	96.1	50.9	19.2	6.5	2.2	0.3
1989	53.3	16.7	75.9	110.8	93.0	49.1	18.7	6.3	2.1	0.4
1988	52.2	14.8	73.7	108.3	91.2	47.6	18.1	6.1	2.1	0.3
1987	51.6	13.9	72.8	107.0	89.5	46.2	17.3	5.9	2.0	0.3
1986	51.7	13.8	73.3	107.0	88.7	44.4	16.6	5.7	2.0	0.3
1985	52.6	14.0	74.7	109.9	89.5	44.8	16.3	5.6	1.9	0.3
1984 ⁴	51.8	14.0	74.3	108.8	87.9	43.5	16.0	5.3	1.9	0.3
1983 ⁴	52.0	14.4	76.3	110.2	86.8	42.6	15.5	5.3	1.8	0.3
1982 ⁴	53.1	14.9	80.1	114.2	87.5	41.7	15.6	5.3	1.9	0.3
1981 ⁴	52.9	15.0	81.7	115.8	85.8	40.3	15.0	5.2	1.8	0.3
1980 ⁴	53.4	15.4	84.9	119.4	87.8	39.7	15.0	5.1	1.8	0.3
Black										
1996	68.3	47.2	138.0	127.2	89.3	52.3	25.7	11.6	5.5	1.1
1995	70.1	50.5	140.5	126.6	89.6	52.6	25.7	12.1	5.6	1.1
1994	74.9	54.6	150.5	131.9	92.9	54.2	26.4	13.0	6.0	1.1
1993	78.3	56.6	153.8	136.0	95.3	56.6	27.7	13.5	6.4	1.3
1992	81.0	57.4	158.0	140.1	96.8	56.9	28.4	13.9	6.2	1.4
1991	83.4	58.0	158.5	143.3	100.1	58.8	29.4	14.2	6.7	1.4
1990	84.9	55.2	158.2	144.9	103.2	60.4	31.1	15.0	7.1	1.4
1989	84.1	52.9	153.4	143.5	101.4	59.9	31.1	14.9	6.9	2.7
1988	80.7	48.1	144.1	137.9	100.0	58.0	30.6	14.3	6.9	1.4
1987	78.3	44.6	136.1	133.9	97.4	58.0	30.0	13.8	6.6	1.3
1986	77.2	42.6	131.4	131.6	97.4	58.0	29.1	13.5	6.7	1.3
1985	77.2	41.8	129.5	132.7	97.3	59.4	29.5	13.3	6.5	1.2
1984 ⁴	76.7	40.9	128.0	132.2	98.3	58.4	29.3	13.3	6.1	1.2
1983 ⁴	77.2	40.7	129.1	134.4	99.0	59.6	29.6	13.5	6.0	1.2
1982 ⁴	79.5	40.3	133.4	141.2	103.6	61.1	29.6	13.9	6.0	1.2
1981 ⁴	80.4	38.9	138.4	145.6	104.3	61.3	29.7	13.3	5.7	1.2
1980 ⁴	83.0	40.1	145.3	152.8	109.6	62.0	31.2	13.6	5.9	1.1

¹ Rates computed by relating total births, regardless of age of father, to men aged 15-54 years.

² Rates computed by relating births of fathers under 20 years of age to men aged 15-19 years.

³ Includes races other than white and black.

⁴ Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.

NOTE: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group according to the father's reported race; see Technical notes.

Table 21. Live births by educational attainment, and percent of mothers completing 12 years or more and 16 years or more of school, by age and race of mother: United States, 1996

Age and race of mother	Total	Years of school completed by mother					Not Stated	Percent 12 years or more	Percent 16 years or more
		0-8 years	9-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years or more			
All races¹									
All ages	3,891,494	233,596	626,175	1,281,198	847,139	847,824	55,562	77.6	22.1
Under 15 years	11,148	8,455	2,317	-	-	-	376	-	-
15-19 years	491,577	45,535	261,949	153,821	22,254	-	8,018	36.4	-
15 years	28,540	9,440	18,342	-	-	-	758	-	-
16 years	60,287	8,316	49,260	1,555	-	-	1,156	2.6	-
17 years	96,894	8,150	72,782	14,000	323	-	1,639	15.0	-
18 years	135,059	9,102	65,114	54,853	3,949	-	2,041	44.2	-
19 years	170,797	10,527	56,451	83,413	17,982	-	2,424	60.2	-
20-24 years	945,210	63,020	187,992	414,079	219,077	47,694	13,348	73.1	5.1
25-29 years	1,071,287	53,792	99,745	357,007	279,400	267,152	14,191	85.5	25.3
30-34 years	897,913	37,532	50,607	238,990	218,714	340,048	12,022	90.1	38.4
35-39 years	399,510	19,576	19,830	100,150	91,401	162,427	6,126	90.0	41.3
40 years and over	74,849	5,686	3,735	17,151	16,293	30,503	1,481	87.2	41.6
White									
All ages	3,093,057	202,837	456,141	992,327	673,793	728,558	39,401	78.4	23.9
Under 15 years	5,526	4,195	1,133	-	-	-	198	-	-
15-19 years	344,685	37,168	178,776	108,439	15,050	-	5,252	36.4	-
15 years	16,978	5,980	10,566	-	-	-	432	-	-
16 years	39,401	6,385	31,228	1,052	-	-	736	2.7	-
17 years	66,997	6,980	49,296	9,445	227	-	1,049	14.7	-
18 years	96,246	8,187	46,154	37,887	2,656	-	1,362	42.7	-
19 years	125,063	9,636	41,532	60,055	12,167	-	1,673	58.5	-
20-24 years	726,669	58,273	143,121	313,425	164,541	37,759	9,550	71.9	5.3
25-29 years	878,449	48,504	78,562	284,959	226,946	229,276	10,202	85.4	26.4
30-34 years	747,436	33,179	37,850	192,765	179,995	294,919	8,728	90.4	39.9
35-39 years	329,782	16,931	14,164	79,655	74,209	140,416	4,407	90.4	43.2
40 years and over	60,510	4,587	2,535	13,084	13,052	26,188	1,064	88.0	44.1
Black									
All ages	594,781	18,573	145,688	229,655	131,046	58,299	11,520	71.8	10.0
Under 15 years	5,193	3,961	1,084	-	-	-	148	-	-
15-19 years	130,596	7,224	74,679	40,008	6,306	-	2,379	36.1	-
15 years	10,498	3,145	7,066	-	-	-	287	-	-
16 years	18,753	1,719	16,232	441	-	-	361	2.4	-
17 years	26,775	994	21,175	4,025	79	-	502	15.6	-
18 years	34,394	711	16,982	15,005	1,124	-	572	47.7	-
19 years	40,176	655	13,224	20,537	5,103	-	657	64.9	-
20-24 years	179,361	2,486	38,471	84,024	44,520	6,974	2,886	76.8	4.0
25-29 years	133,204	1,913	16,592	54,729	38,536	18,781	2,653	85.8	14.4
30-34 years	94,295	1,584	9,680	33,483	27,524	19,898	2,126	87.8	21.6
35-39 years	43,716	1,067	4,303	14,635	12,044	10,570	1,097	87.4	24.8
40 years and over	8,416	338	879	2,776	2,116	2,076	231	85.1	25.4

- Quantity zero.

¹ Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group according to the mother's reported race; see Technical notes.

Table 23. Percent low birthweight by weight gain of mother during pregnancy, period of gestation, and race and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1996

[Low birthweight is defined as weight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz)]

Period of gestation ¹ and race and Hispanic origin of mother	Total	Weight gain during pregnancy								
		Less than 16 pounds	16-20 pounds	21-25 pounds	26-30 pounds	31-35 pounds	36-40 pounds	41-45 pounds	46 pounds or more	Not stated
All gestation periods ²										
All races ³	7.6	14.5	10.5	7.7	6.0	5.1	4.8	4.7	5.1	11.7
White, total	6.5	12.0	9.2	6.7	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.7	9.9
White, non-Hispanic	6.4	12.1	9.4	6.8	5.2	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.8	10.4
Black, total	13.1	22.2	16.2	12.7	10.4	8.7	7.9	7.3	7.1	18.4
Black, non-Hispanic	13.2	22.3	16.3	12.8	10.5	8.8	7.9	7.4	7.1	18.5
Hispanic, total ⁴	6.8	11.5	8.0	6.7	5.4	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.4	8.9
Mexican ⁴	6.3	10.2	7.0	5.9	5.0	4.2	3.9	3.7	4.1	8.2
Puerto Rican ⁴	9.3	17.0	12.5	9.5	7.5	6.5	6.0	5.1	5.3	14.4
Cuban ⁴	6.5	12.8	11.1	7.3	6.7	3.9	3.9	4.3	5.1	9.9
Central and South American ⁴	6.1	11.6	8.0	6.4	4.5	4.4	4.6	3.9	4.2	7.6
Other and unknown Hispanic ⁴	8.0	13.4	9.3	8.1	6.4	5.4	5.3	4.4	4.6	12.8
Under 37 weeks										
All races ³	44.2	58.5	48.9	42.5	37.9	35.6	34.9	34.3	35.2	53.6
White, total	42.5	56.5	47.9	41.5	36.9	35.0	34.4	34.3	35.5	51.7
White, non-Hispanic	43.6	58.6	49.9	42.6	38.0	35.9	35.3	35.3	36.7	55.8
Black, total	49.5	62.7	52.1	46.5	41.8	39.0	37.4	36.0	34.9	58.6
Black, non-Hispanic	49.5	62.8	52.2	46.5	41.9	39.1	37.4	36.3	34.9	58.5
Hispanic ⁴	37.4	48.8	39.5	36.2	31.3	29.9	29.7	26.7	28.4	43.3
37-39 weeks										
All races ³	4.4	7.1	6.0	4.8	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.4	5.5
White, total	3.8	6.0	5.3	4.2	3.4	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.1	4.6
White, non-Hispanic	3.8	6.0	5.4	4.2	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.1	4.4
Black, total	7.2	10.7	9.0	7.6	6.5	5.6	4.9	5.1	4.8	8.5
Black, non-Hispanic	7.3	10.7	9.1	7.7	6.6	5.6	4.9	5.1	4.8	8.6
Hispanic ⁴	4.1	6.0	4.9	4.2	3.6	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.1	4.9
40 weeks and over										
All races ³	1.5	2.9	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	2.2
White, total	1.3	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.7
White, non-Hispanic	1.2	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.6
Black, total	3.1	5.2	4.0	3.4	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.7	4.1
Black, non-Hispanic	3.1	5.3	4.1	3.4	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.7	4.1
Hispanic ⁴	1.5	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.9

¹ Expressed in completed weeks.² Includes births with period of gestation not stated.³ Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.⁴ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, which did not require reporting of weight gain during pregnancy.

Table 24. Percent of births with selected medical or health characteristics, by specified race of mother, by place of birth of mother: United States, 1996

Characteristic	All races	White	Black	American Indian ¹	Asian or Pacific Islander					
					Total	Chinese	Japanese	Hawaiian	Filipino	Other
All Births										
Mother										
Prenatal care beginning in the first trimester	81.9	84.0	71.4	67.7	81.2	86.8	89.3	78.5	82.5	78.4
Late or no prenatal care	4.0	3.3	7.3	8.6	3.9	2.5	2.2	5.0	3.3	4.6
Smoker ²	13.6	14.7	10.2	21.3	3.3	0.7	4.8	15.3	3.5	2.7
Drinker ³	1.4	1.3	2.0	4.0	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.4
Weight gain of less than 16 lbs ⁴	11.1	10.0	16.8	15.1	9.2	6.3	9.6	8.4	7.0	10.6
Median weight gain ⁴	30.4	30.6	29.1	30.1	30.0	30.2	27.0	32.0	30.5	29.2
Cesarean delivery rate	20.7	20.6	21.7	18.1	18.6	19.0	16.9	16.0	22.3	17.5
Infant										
Preterm births ⁵	11.0	9.8	17.4	11.9	10.0	7.4	8.2	11.5	11.5	10.4
Birthweight										
Very low birthweight ⁶	1.4	1.1	3.0	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.0
Low birthweight ⁷	7.4	6.3	13.0	6.5	7.1	5.0	7.3	6.8	7.9	7.4
4,000 grams or more ⁸	10.2	11.4	5.4	12.3	6.0	6.6	5.3	8.4	6.3	5.7
5-minute Apgar score of less than 7 ⁹ ..	1.4	1.2	2.5	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.1
Births to mothers born in the 50 States and D.C.										
Mother										
Prenatal care beginning in the first trimester	83.5	86.3	71.2	67.5	82.4	91.7	91.2	78.5	81.1	78.4
Late or no prenatal care	3.5	2.6	7.4	8.6	3.8	1.6	1.9	5.0	3.5	4.8
Smoker ²	15.5	16.5	11.1	21.8	10.5	4.2	6.2	15.5	8.6	10.1
Drinker ³	1.5	1.4	2.1	4.1	1.1	*	*	1.3	*	1.5
Weight gain of less than 16 lbs ⁴	11.0	9.7	17.2	15.2	8.2	6.4	8.2	8.5	7.6	8.8
Median weight gain ⁴	30.5	30.7	29.0	30.2	30.7	30.4	29.8	32.0	30.8	30.7
Cesarean delivery rate	20.9	20.8	21.6	18.0	17.0	17.6	19.8	16.1	16.2	16.6
Infant										
Preterm births ⁵	11.1	9.7	17.8	11.9	10.7	9.2	9.3	11.5	11.1	11.0
Birthweight										
Very low birthweight ⁶	1.4	1.1	3.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.2
Low birthweight ⁷	7.6	6.5	13.4	6.4	7.8	7.3	8.3	6.9	8.6	7.8
4,000 grams or more ⁸	10.5	11.7	5.0	12.5	7.4	7.1	6.3	8.5	5.9	8.4
5-minute Apgar score of less than 7 ⁹ ..	1.5	1.2	2.5	1.4	1.1	*	*	1.2	*	1.3
Births to mothers born outside the 50 States and D.C.										
Mother										
Prenatal care beginning in the first trimester	74.9	73.3	74.7	74.3	81.0	86.3	87.8	77.1	82.8	78.4
Late or no prenatal care	6.1	6.7	6.4	8.0	3.9	2.5	2.4	*	3.2	4.6
Smoker ²	3.1	3.6	2.0	6.3	1.9	0.4	3.6	*	2.4	2.0
Drinker ³	0.6	0.6	0.5	*	0.3	0.1	1.0	*	0.3	0.3
Weight gain of less than 16 lbs ⁴	11.9	12.3	13.2	12.1	9.4	6.3	10.6	*	6.9	10.7
Median weight gain ⁴	29.6	29.5	30.0	29.8	29.5	30.2	25.8	30.8	30.4	28.9
Cesarean delivery rate	19.7	19.5	23.4	19.2	18.9	19.1	14.4	*	23.5	17.6
Infant										
Preterm births ⁵	10.3	10.0	13.5	11.3	9.9	7.2	7.4	*	11.6	10.4
Birthweight										
Very low birthweight ⁶	1.1	1.0	2.4	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.9	*	1.1	1.0
Low birthweight ⁷	6.2	5.7	9.2	7.4	6.9	4.8	6.4	*	7.8	7.4
4,000 grams or more ⁸	9.1	10.0	8.5	8.0	5.8	6.5	4.5	*	6.4	5.4
5-minute Apgar score of less than 7 ⁹ ..	1.2	1.1	1.9	*	1.0	0.6	*	*	1.2	1.0

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

¹ Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.² Excludes data for California, Indiana, New York State (but includes New York City), and South Dakota, which did not report tobacco use on the birth certificate.³ Excludes data for California and South Dakota, which did not report alcohol use on the birth certificate.⁴ Excludes data for California, which did not report weight gain on the birth certificate. Median weight shown in pounds.⁵ Born prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation.⁶ Birthweight of less than 1,500 grams (3 lb 4 oz).⁷ Birthweight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz).⁸ Equivalent to 8 lb 14 oz.⁹ Excludes data for California and Texas, which did not report 5-minute Apgar score on the birth certificate.

NOTE: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group according to the mother's reported race; see Technical notes.

Table 25. Percent of births with selected medical or health characteristics, by Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin and by place of birth of mother: United States, 1996

Characteristic	All origins ¹	Origin of mother								
		Hispanic						Non-Hispanic		
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total ²	White	Black
All Births										
Mother										
Prenatal care beginning in the first trimester	81.9	72.2	70.7	75.0	89.2	75.0	74.6	84.0	87.4	71.5
Late or no prenatal care	4.0	6.7	7.2	5.7	1.6	5.5	5.9	3.4	2.4	7.3
Smoker ³	13.6	4.3	3.1	11.0	4.7	1.8	9.1	15.1	16.9	10.3
Drinker ⁴	1.4	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.7	1.5	1.4	2.0
Weight gain of less than 16 lbs ⁵	11.1	13.4	14.7	12.4	7.2	10.9	13.2	10.8	9.4	16.9
Median weight gain ⁵	30.4	29.6	28.4	30.4	31.3	30.2	30.1	30.5	30.7	29.0
Cesarean delivery rate	20.7	20.0	19.4	20.8	30.3	21.3	19.9	20.8	20.8	21.7
Infant										
Preterm births ⁶	11.0	10.9	10.5	13.2	10.3	10.9	12.0	11.0	9.5	17.5
Birthweight										
Very low birthweight ⁷	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.1	3.0
Low birthweight ⁸	7.4	6.3	5.9	9.2	6.5	6.0	7.7	7.6	6.4	13.1
4,000 grams or more ⁹	10.2	9.0	9.3	7.0	9.7	9.2	7.7	10.5	12.1	5.3
5-minute Apgar score of less than 7 ¹⁰ ...	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.5
Births to mothers born in the 50 States and D.C.										
Mother										
Prenatal care beginning in the first trimester	83.5	75.4	75.0	75.4	89.1	79.6	74.7	84.3	87.5	71.2
Late or no prenatal care	3.5	5.2	5.2	5.5	1.7	3.8	5.7	3.3	2.3	7.4
Smoker ³	15.5	7.7	5.7	12.6	5.6	5.7	11.1	16.1	17.3	11.1
Drinker ⁴	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.2	2.2	1.6	1.4	2.1
Weight gain of less than 16 lbs ⁵	11.0	12.5	13.1	11.7	6.6	8.5	13.2	10.9	9.4	17.3
Median weight gain ⁵	30.5	28.6	28.4	30.4	31.3	30.2	30.1	30.5	30.7	29.0
Cesarean delivery rate	20.9	20.6	20.8	20.5	25.6	18.6	19.8	20.9	20.9	21.6
Infant										
Preterm births ⁶	11.1	11.7	11.4	12.8	9.5	10.7	12.2	11.1	9.5	17.8
Birthweight										
Very low birthweight ⁷	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.1	3.0
Low birthweight ⁸	7.6	7.2	6.7	9.1	6.2	6.1	8.2	7.7	6.4	13.4
4,000 grams or more ⁹	10.5	8.2	8.5	7.0	9.5	8.6	7.4	10.7	12.1	5.0
5-minute Apgar score of less than 7 ¹⁰ ...	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.5
Births to mothers born outside the 50 States and D.C.										
Mother										
Prenatal care beginning in the first trimester	74.9	70.3	68.1	74.4	89.3	74.6	74.8	81.4	84.3	75.5
Late or no prenatal care	6.1	7.5	8.4	6.0	1.5	5.6	6.4	4.2	3.6	6.2
Smoker ³	3.1	1.9	1.1	8.5	4.1	1.5	2.3	4.4	8.0	1.9
Drinker ⁴	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.5
Weight gain of less than 16 lbs ⁵	11.9	14.0	16.0	13.3	7.6	11.2	13.1	9.7	8.1	13.4
Median weight gain ⁵	29.6	28.3	26.6	30.1	30.9	30.1	28.9	30.2	30.6	30.0
Cesarean delivery rate	19.7	19.6	18.6	21.2	33.1	21.5	20.4	19.8	19.3	23.4
Infant										
Preterm births ⁶	10.3	10.4	10.0	13.6	10.8	10.9	11.0	10.1	8.6	13.8
Birthweight										
Very low birthweight ⁷	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	2.5
Low birthweight ⁸	6.2	5.7	5.3	9.4	6.6	6.0	5.7	6.9	5.8	9.4
4,000 grams or more ⁹	9.1	9.6	9.9	7.1	9.8	9.2	8.6	8.3	11.4	8.4
5-minute Apgar score of less than 7 ¹⁰ ...	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	2.0

¹ Includes origin not stated.
² Includes races other than white and black.
³ Excludes data for California, Indiana, New York State (but includes New York City), and South Dakota, which did not report tobacco use on the birth certificate.
⁴ Excludes data for California and South Dakota, which did not report alcohol use on the birth certificate.
⁵ Excludes data for California, which did not report weight gain on the birth certificate. Median weight gain shown in pounds.
⁶ Born prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation.
⁷ Birthweight of less than 1,500 grams (3 lb 4 oz).
⁸ Birthweight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz).
⁹ Equivalent to 8 lb 14 oz.
¹⁰ Excludes data for California and Texas, which did not report 5-minute Apgar score on the birth certificate.

NOTE: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. See Technical notes.

Table 27. Number and rate of live births to mothers with selected medical risk factors, complications of labor, and obstetric procedures, by specified race of mother: United States, 1996

[Rates are number of live births with specified risk factors, complications, or procedures per 1,000 live births in specified group]

Medical risk factor, complication, and obstetric procedure	All races	White	Black	American Indian ¹	Asian or Pacific Islander					
					Total	Chinese	Japanese	Hawaiian	Filipino	Other
Number										
Medical risk factors										
Anemia	75,400	51,039	19,881	1,788	2,692	280	132	211	456	1,613
Diabetes	100,845	78,249	14,568	1,717	6,311	1,231	226	166	1,272	3,416
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	137,724	110,492	22,099	1,902	3,231	366	165	170	870	1,660
Uterine bleeding ²	25,671	21,195	3,227	299	950	171	85	59	187	448
Complications of labor and/or delivery										
Meconium, moderate/heavy	223,536	163,798	48,020	2,266	9,452	1,552	349	384	1,980	5,187
Premature rupture of membrane	113,112	86,973	19,710	1,608	4,821	842	349	219	909	2,502
Dysfunctional labor	105,749	85,113	15,076	1,295	4,265	752	297	220	768	2,228
Breech/Malpresentation	146,431	121,992	17,526	1,355	5,558	951	344	245	1,091	2,927
Cephalopelvic disproportion	90,105	73,728	11,344	771	4,262	806	218	157	953	2,128
Fetal distress ³	147,814	111,299	29,961	1,272	5,282	818	205	169	1,008	3,082
Obstetric procedures										
Amniocentesis	124,711	106,391	10,722	824	6,774	1,834	795	234	1,310	2,601
Electronic fetal monitoring	3,184,945	2,540,938	487,391	29,711	126,905	21,944	6,995	4,781	23,462	69,723
Induction of labor	653,877	554,925	73,716	6,419	18,817	3,020	1,171	965	3,256	10,405
Ultrasound ⁴	2,457,576	1,992,208	344,461	22,605	98,302	17,349	6,028	3,839	18,788	52,298
Stimulation of labor	652,196	529,023	91,358	5,555	26,260	4,721	1,426	781	4,226	15,106
Rate										
Medical risk factors										
Anemia	19.6	16.7	33.8	48.3	16.4	9.9	14.9	35.9	14.7	17.9
Diabetes	26.3	25.6	24.8	46.4	38.5	43.6	25.6	28.2	41.1	37.9
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	35.9	36.2	37.6	51.4	19.7	13.0	18.7	28.9	28.1	18.4
Uterine bleeding ²	7.3	7.6	5.9	8.3	6.1	6.3	9.9	10.1	6.3	5.3
Complications of labor and/or delivery										
Meconium, moderate/heavy	58.1	53.6	81.5	61.1	57.5	54.9	39.5	65.2	63.9	57.4
Premature rupture of membrane	29.4	28.4	33.4	43.4	29.3	29.8	39.5	37.2	29.3	27.7
Dysfunctional labor	27.5	27.8	25.6	34.9	25.9	26.6	33.6	37.3	24.8	24.7
Breech/Malpresentation	38.0	39.9	29.7	36.6	33.8	33.6	38.9	41.6	35.2	32.4
Cephalopelvic disproportion	23.4	24.1	19.2	20.8	25.9	28.5	24.7	26.7	30.7	23.5
Fetal distress ³	42.0	40.1	54.4	35.1	34.0	30.3	23.8	29.0	33.7	36.7
Obstetric procedures										
Amniocentesis	32.3	34.7	18.2	22.2	41.1	64.7	89.8	39.7	42.2	28.7
Electronic fetal monitoring	825.3	828.6	825.1	799.2	770.4	773.7	789.8	810.2	756.1	769.8
Induction of labor	169.4	181.0	124.8	172.7	114.2	106.5	132.2	163.5	104.9	114.9
Ultrasound ⁴	638.7	651.5	585.6	608.4	597.6	612.3	681.2	651.0	606.0	578.4
Stimulation of labor	169.0	172.5	154.7	149.4	159.4	166.5	161.0	132.4	136.2	166.8

¹ Includes births to Aleuts and Eskimos.² Texas does not report this risk factor.³ Texas does not report this complication.⁴ Delaware does not report this procedure.

NOTE: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group according to the mother's reported race; see Technical notes.

Table 28. Number and rate of live births to mothers with selected medical risk factors, complications of labor, and obstetric procedures, by Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1996

[Rates are number of live births with specified risk factors, complications or procedures per 1,000 live births in specified group]

Medical risk factor, complication, and obstetric procedure	All origins ¹	Origin of mother								
		Hispanic						Non-Hispanic		
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central and South American	Other and unknown Hispanic	Total ²	White	Black
Number										
Medical risk factors										
Anemia	75,400	13,086	8,269	1,576	248	1,564	1,429	60,946	37,296	19,376
Diabetes	100,845	17,094	11,169	1,790	304	2,592	1,239	82,045	60,239	14,013
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	137,724	18,599	12,436	1,480	373	2,678	1,632	117,210	90,765	21,508
Uterine bleeding ³	25,671	2,732	1,564	358	57	490	263	22,435	18,123	3,137
Complications of labor and/or delivery										
Meconium, moderate/heavy	223,536	41,368	27,373	3,746	566	6,909	2,774	178,978	121,146	46,532
Premature rupture of membrane	113,112	13,807	8,024	1,701	350	2,312	1,420	96,901	71,677	19,050
Dysfunctional labor	105,749	15,611	8,834	1,771	578	2,809	1,619	87,138	67,362	14,426
Breech/Malpresentation	146,431	20,679	13,763	1,818	510	2,976	1,612	123,454	99,799	16,976
Cephalopelvic disproportion	90,105	12,378	8,665	984	238	1,607	884	76,620	60,660	11,091
Fetal distress ⁴	147,814	19,589	11,828	2,225	378	3,549	1,609	125,878	90,343	29,194
Obstetric procedures										
Amniocentesis	124,711	10,240	5,114	1,360	360	2,332	1,074	110,958	93,258	10,332
Electronic fetal monitoring	3,184,945	532,841	361,613	46,789	11,014	75,728	37,697	2,608,232	1,983,272	473,717
Induction of labor	653,877	77,744	50,990	6,918	2,420	10,424	6,992	564,298	468,389	71,663
Ultrasound ⁵	2,457,576	363,733	241,719	34,334	7,715	50,644	29,321	2,055,041	1,604,056	334,490
Stimulation of labor	652,196	105,099	70,023	10,276	2,177	15,214	7,409	535,806	416,556	88,489
Rate										
Medical risk factors										
Anemia	19.6	18.8	17.0	29.5	19.8	16.2	31.3	19.7	16.0	33.9
Diabetes	26.3	24.6	22.9	33.5	24.2	26.8	27.2	26.5	25.9	24.5
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	35.9	26.8	25.5	27.7	29.7	27.7	35.8	37.9	39.0	37.6
Uterine bleeding ³	7.3	4.9	4.4	6.8	4.6	5.5	6.7	7.7	8.3	5.9
Complications of labor and/or delivery										
Meconium, moderate/heavy	58.1	59.3	56.0	70.1	45.1	71.2	60.6	57.8	52.0	81.1
Premature rupture of membrane	29.4	19.8	16.4	31.8	27.9	23.8	31.0	31.3	30.8	33.2
Dysfunctional labor	27.5	22.4	18.1	33.2	46.0	28.9	35.4	28.1	28.9	25.2
Breech/Malpresentation	38.0	29.7	28.2	34.0	40.6	30.7	35.2	39.8	42.8	29.6
Cephalopelvic disproportion	23.4	17.8	17.7	18.4	18.9	16.6	19.3	24.7	26.0	19.3
Fetal distress ⁴	42.0	35.4	32.9	42.4	30.7	39.4	41.1	43.3	41.2	54.6
Obstetric procedures										
Amniocentesis	32.3	14.7	10.5	25.4	28.6	24.0	23.4	35.7	39.9	18.0
Electronic fetal monitoring	825.3	763.5	740.0	872.2	876.5	779.1	822.4	839.3	848.2	824.5
Induction of labor	169.4	111.4	104.3	129.0	192.6	107.2	152.5	181.6	200.3	124.7
Ultrasound ⁵	638.7	521.7	494.9	643.1	614.1	521.6	640.0	663.5	688.3	584.6
Stimulation of labor	169.0	150.6	143.3	191.6	173.2	156.5	161.6	172.4	178.1	154.0

1 Includes origin not stated.
 2 Includes races other than white and black.
 3 Texas does not report this risk factor.
 4 Texas does not report this complication.
 5 Delaware does not report this procedure.

NOTE: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. See Technical notes.

Table 29. Number of live births by smoking status of mother, percent smokers, and percent distribution by average number of cigarettes smoked by mothers per day, according to age and race of mother: Total of 46 reporting States, the District of Columbia, and New York City, 1996

Smoking status, smoking measure, and race of mother	Age of mother									
	All ages	Under 15 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years					
Number										
All races¹										
Total	3,117,068	9,252	404,128	153,003	251,125	767,447	859,364	710,346	310,239	56,292
Smoker	418,280	705	68,542	23,276	45,266	127,031	104,257	76,388	35,787	5,570
Nonsmoker	2,649,899	8,422	330,076	127,672	202,406	629,421	741,462	622,014	268,937	49,565
Not stated	48,889	125	5,508	2,055	3,453	10,995	13,645	11,944	5,515	1,157
White										
Total	2,449,057	4,150	273,392	97,144	176,248	576,829	700,767	591,857	256,455	45,607
Smoker	354,854	536	59,582	19,972	39,610	110,094	88,820	62,771	28,683	4,368
Nonsmoker	2,056,100	3,555	209,962	75,810	134,152	458,488	601,032	519,428	223,293	40,342
Not stated	38,103	59	3,848	1,362	2,486	8,247	10,915	9,658	4,479	897
Black										
Total	135,145	304	12,095	4,681	7,414	28,093	40,148	35,476	15,664	3,365
Smoker	9,966	30	1,961	765	1,196	3,191	2,307	1,632	716	129
Nonsmoker	122,258	261	9,826	3,797	6,029	24,293	37,021	33,105	14,608	3,144
Not stated	2,921	13	308	119	189	609	820	739	340	92
Percent										
Smoker ¹	13.6	7.7	17.2	15.4	18.3	16.8	12.3	10.9	11.7	10.1
White	14.7	13.1	22.1	20.9	22.8	19.4	12.9	10.8	11.4	9.8
Black	10.2	2.9	6.0	5.0	6.7	8.6	11.3	14.7	17.1	15.0
Percent distribution										
All races¹										
Smoker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-5 cigarettes	26.2	51.1	33.9	37.5	32.1	26.3	24.0	23.8	23.0	21.4
6-10 cigarettes	40.4	32.6	41.9	41.3	42.3	41.9	40.5	38.8	36.8	35.4
11-15 cigarettes	6.4	*	4.6	4.1	4.8	6.0	6.9	7.4	7.4	7.3
16-20 cigarettes	22.7	12.7	17.2	15.2	18.2	22.2	24.0	24.7	26.2	27.9
21-30 cigarettes	2.9	*	1.6	1.3	1.8	2.5	3.2	3.6	4.4	4.8
31-40 cigarettes	1.1	*	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.9
41 cigarettes or more	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
White										
Smoker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-5 cigarettes	23.5	45.0	30.9	34.2	29.2	23.5	21.4	21.2	20.3	19.1
6-10 cigarettes	40.7	36.4	43.3	43.1	43.4	42.4	40.6	38.1	35.7	33.6
11-15 cigarettes	6.9	*	4.9	4.4	5.1	6.5	7.5	8.2	8.2	8.4
16-20 cigarettes	24.2	14.1	18.4	16.3	19.4	23.8	25.6	26.6	28.3	29.8
21-30 cigarettes	3.2	*	1.8	1.4	2.0	2.7	3.5	4.0	5.1	5.5
31-40 cigarettes	1.2	*	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.6	2.2	3.3
41 cigarettes or more	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	*
Black										
Smoker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-5 cigarettes	39.0	*	47.5	52.0	44.8	39.7	36.8	33.6	32.7	30.9
6-10 cigarettes	38.0	*	36.8	33.7	38.7	39.8	38.6	37.0	35.9	33.6
11-15 cigarettes	4.9	*	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.2	6.1	6.3	5.6	*
16-20 cigarettes	15.5	*	10.9	9.9	11.5	14.1	15.8	19.8	21.2	28.2
21-30 cigarettes	1.8	*	*	*	*	1.4	2.2	2.3	3.5	*
31-40 cigarettes	0.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
41 cigarettes or more	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
¹ Includes races other than white and black.

NOTES: Excludes data for California, Indiana, New York State (but includes New York City), and South Dakota, which did not require reporting of tobacco use during pregnancy. Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group according to the mother's reported race; see Technical notes.

Table 30. Number of live births by smoking status of mother and percent of mothers who smoked cigarettes during pregnancy, by age and Hispanic origin of mother and by race for mothers of non-Hispanic origin: Total of 46 reporting States, the District of Columbia, and New York City, 1996

Origin of mother	Smoking status				Age of mother									
	Total births	Smoker	Non-smoker	Not stated	All ages	Under 15 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years
							Total	15-17 years	18-19 years					
All origins ¹	3,117,068	418,280	2,649,899	48,889	13.6	7.7	17.2	15.4	18.3	16.8	12.3	10.9	11.7	10.1
Hispanic	431,574	18,478	408,212	4,884	4.3	3.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.9	4.7
Mexican	267,473	8,222	257,468	1,783	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.8	3.5	2.9	2.7	3.2	3.7	3.9
Puerto Rican	50,118	5,367	43,439	1,312	11.0	*	10.1	9.0	10.9	11.6	11.1	10.7	12.1	10.3
Cuban	11,658	539	11,051	68	4.7	*	6.1	*	6.6	4.8	3.9	4.1	6.6	*
Central and South American	66,915	1,211	64,786	918	1.8	*	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0
Other and unknown Hispanic	35,410	3,139	31,468	803	9.1	*	9.6	9.3	9.9	9.6	8.4	8.5	9.3	8.6
Non-Hispanic ²	2,655,953	395,695	2,220,401	39,857	15.1	8.9	20.0	18.1	21.2	19.4	13.6	11.7	12.5	10.7
White	2,006,908	333,703	1,643,152	30,053	16.9	21.5	28.6	28.2	28.7	23.8	14.5	11.7	12.2	10.5
Black	519,105	52,566	459,361	7,178	10.3	2.9	5.9	5.0	6.7	8.6	11.4	15.0	17.3	15.3

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

¹ Includes origin not stated.

² Includes races other than white and black.

NOTES: Excludes data for California, Indiana, New York State (but includes New York City), and South Dakota, which did not require reporting of tobacco use during pregnancy. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. See Technical notes.

Table 31. Number of live births, percent of mothers who smoked cigarettes during pregnancy, and percent distribution of average number of cigarettes smoked by mothers per day, according to educational attainment and race of mother: Total of 46 reporting States, the District of Columbia, and New York City, 1996

Smoking measure, and race of mother	Total	Years of school completed by mother					
		0-8 years	9-11 years	12 years	13-15 years	16 years or more	Not Stated
All births							
All races ¹	3,117,068	150,203	493,234	1,048,303	686,019	693,982	45,327
White	2,449,057	125,544	342,760	800,506	544,491	604,043	31,713
Black	532,866	17,495	132,675	205,683	115,484	51,564	9,965
Percent							
Smoker ¹	13.6	12.3	26.0	17.5	10.3	2.6	13.1
White	14.7	13.0	30.1	19.8	11.3	2.7	13.6
Black	10.2	9.8	16.1	10.1	6.7	2.6	14.2
Percent distribution							
All races ¹							
Smoker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 cigarettes or less	66.7	61.5	66.2	66.0	68.7	74.0	67.5
11-20 cigarettes	29.1	31.6	29.1	29.9	27.8	23.3	27.6
21 cigarettes or more	4.3	7.0	4.7	4.0	3.5	2.7	4.9
White							
Smoker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 cigarettes or less	64.2	59.3	62.8	63.7	66.8	73.2	64.1
11-20 cigarettes	31.2	33.2	31.9	31.9	29.4	23.9	30.3
21 cigarettes or more	4.6	7.5	5.3	4.4	3.8	2.9	5.6
Black							
Smoker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 cigarettes or less	81.2	78.3	80.7	81.7	82.7	82.4	76.4
11-20 cigarettes	16.7	18.6	16.9	16.4	15.7	16.3	20.4
21 cigarettes or more	2.1	3.1	2.4	1.9	1.6	*	3.2

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
¹ Includes races other than white and black.

NOTES: Excludes data for California, Indiana, New York State (but includes New York City), and South Dakota, which did not require reporting of tobacco use during pregnancy. Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group according to the mother's reported race; see Technical notes.

Table 32. Percent low birthweight by smoking status, age, and race and Hispanic origin of mother: Total of 46 reporting States, the District of Columbia, and New York City, 1996

[Low birthweight is defined as weight of less than 2,500 grams (5 lb 8 oz)]

Smoking status and race of mother	All ages	Age of mother								
		Under 15 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years					
All races ¹										
Total	7.6	13.5	9.7	10.4	9.2	7.7	6.7	7.0	8.4	9.8
Smoker	12.1	16.7	11.2	11.6	10.9	10.4	11.6	13.6	17.0	19.2
Nonsmoker	6.9	13.2	9.3	10.2	8.7	7.1	6.0	6.2	7.2	8.7
Not stated	9.8	*	12.7	13.5	12.2	9.7	8.7	9.3	10.6	12.4
White, total										
Total	6.5	11.1	8.2	8.9	7.8	6.5	5.8	6.1	7.2	8.5
Smoker	10.7	16.4	10.6	11.0	10.5	9.7	10.2	11.4	14.3	16.5
Nonsmoker	5.7	10.3	7.4	8.2	6.9	5.7	5.1	5.4	6.3	7.6
Not stated	8.6	*	11.5	12.6	10.9	8.7	7.6	7.8	9.5	10.5
White, non-Hispanic										
Total	6.4	11.7	8.2	8.8	7.9	6.5	5.8	6.0	7.1	8.3
Smoker	10.6	16.7	10.6	11.1	10.4	9.6	10.1	11.2	14.2	16.4
Nonsmoker	5.6	10.2	7.2	7.8	6.8	5.5	5.0	5.3	6.1	7.4
Not stated	8.3	*	11.3	11.5	11.2	8.2	7.4	7.5	9.5	9.3
Black, total										
Total	13.1	15.8	13.2	13.6	12.9	12.0	12.4	13.9	16.3	18.2
Smoker	21.9	19.9	16.1	16.6	15.8	17.1	22.0	25.8	29.3	31.7
Nonsmoker	12.0	15.6	13.0	13.4	12.7	11.5	11.1	11.8	13.6	15.7
Not stated	16.3	*	16.6	16.3	16.9	14.2	16.1	17.5	18.7	21.7
Black, non-Hispanic										
Total	13.2	15.8	13.3	13.7	13.0	12.1	12.5	14.1	16.5	18.3
Smoker	22.0	19.8	16.1	16.6	15.9	17.2	22.1	25.9	29.2	31.8
Nonsmoker	12.1	15.7	13.1	13.5	12.8	11.6	11.2	12.0	13.7	15.8
Not stated	16.4	*	16.9	16.4	17.3	14.2	16.2	17.3	19.2	22.4
Hispanic ²										
Total	6.8	10.5	8.1	9.1	7.5	6.5	5.8	6.7	8.2	9.6
Smoker	12.4	*	10.7	10.9	10.6	11.0	12.4	14.4	17.3	17.4
Nonsmoker	6.4	10.3	7.9	8.9	7.2	6.1	5.5	6.2	7.6	9.0
Not stated	10.4	*	12.4	15.3	10.2	10.8	9.2	10.1	9.6	14.3

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.
¹ Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.
² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE: Excludes data for California, Indiana, New York State (but includes New York City), and South Dakota, which did not require reporting of tobacco use during pregnancy.

Table 33. Live births by month of pregnancy prenatal care began and percent of mothers beginning care in the first trimester and percent with late or no care, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1996 –Con.

Age and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All births	Month of pregnancy prenatal care began								Percent		
		1st trimester			2d trimester		Late or no care			Not stated	1st trimester	Late or no care
		Total	1st and 2d months	3d month	4th-6th months	Total	7th-9th months	No care				
Black, non-Hispanic	578,099	395,966	284,902	111,064	117,412	40,605	24,350	16,255	24,116	71.5	7.3	
Under 15 years	5,084	2,087	1,188	899	1,969	792	554	238	236	43.0	16.3	
15-19 years	127,616	75,601	49,437	26,164	36,129	10,992	7,419	3,573	4,894	61.6	9.0	
15 years	10,301	5,096	3,064	2,032	3,598	1,152	797	355	455	51.8	11.7	
16 years	18,367	9,982	6,156	3,826	5,918	1,774	1,217	557	693	56.5	10.0	
17 years	26,134	15,269	9,828	5,441	7,599	2,233	1,488	745	1,033	60.8	8.9	
18 years	33,616	20,370	13,475	6,895	9,183	2,625	1,929	896	1,238	62.9	8.7	
19 years	39,198	24,884	16,914	7,970	9,831	3,008	1,988	1,020	1,475	66.0	8.0	
20-24 years	174,958	118,524	84,338	34,186	37,591	12,163	7,662	4,501	6,680	70.4	7.2	
25-29 years	129,002	94,855	70,918	23,937	20,816	7,821	4,317	3,504	5,510	76.8	6.3	
30-34 years	91,050	68,253	51,809	16,444	13,036	5,548	2,806	2,742	4,213	78.6	6.4	
35-39 years	42,279	30,920	23,080	7,840	6,490	2,721	1,310	1,411	2,148	77.0	6.8	
40 years and over	8,110	5,726	4,132	1,594	1,381	568	282	286	435	74.6	7.4	
Hispanic ²	701,339	490,207	341,814	148,393	143,590	45,154	33,263	11,891	22,388	72.2	6.7	
Under 15 years	3,056	1,475	881	594	1,020	439	310	129	122	50.3	15.0	
15-19 years	118,878	72,376	46,401	25,975	32,015	10,543	7,774	2,769	3,944	63.0	9.2	
15 years	7,971	4,455	2,725	1,730	2,403	834	603	231	279	57.9	10.8	
16 years	16,139	9,468	5,848	3,620	4,591	1,562	1,164	398	518	60.6	10.0	
17 years	24,234	14,666	9,353	5,313	6,635	2,131	1,580	551	802	62.6	9.1	
18 years	31,711	19,308	12,469	6,839	8,482	2,819	2,069	750	1,102	63.1	9.2	
19 years	38,823	24,479	16,006	8,473	9,904	3,197	2,358	839	1,243	65.1	8.5	
20-24 years	214,173	144,210	97,962	46,248	47,848	15,281	11,340	3,941	6,834	69.6	7.4	
25-29 years	185,478	136,130	97,328	38,802	33,468	10,166	7,541	2,625	5,714	75.7	5.7	
30-34 years	119,690	91,200	66,825	24,375	19,114	5,576	4,053	1,523	3,800	78.7	4.8	
35-39 years	49,812	37,531	27,295	10,236	8,187	2,509	1,781	728	1,585	77.8	5.2	
40 years and over	10,252	7,285	5,122	2,163	1,938	640	464	176	389	73.9	6.5	

¹ Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.

² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 35. Live births by month of pregnancy prenatal care began, number of prenatal visits, and median number of visits, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1996 –Con.

Number of prenatal visits and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All births	Month of pregnancy prenatal care began							Not stated
		1st trimester			2d trimester		Late or no care		
		Total	1st and 2d months	3d month	4th-6th months	Total	7th-9th months	No care	
Black, non-Hispanic	578,099	395,966	284,902	111,064	117,412	40,605	24,350	16,255	24,116
No visits	16,255	16,255	...	16,255	...
1-2 visits	12,620	2,840	1,681	1,159	3,756	5,260	5,260	...	764
3-4 visits	22,830	6,471	3,546	2,925	9,237	6,508	6,508	...	614
5-6 visits	41,307	15,911	9,183	6,728	18,675	5,926	5,926	...	795
7-8 visits	58,258	30,260	17,725	12,535	23,986	3,175	3,175	...	837
9-10 visits	112,085	77,745	48,714	29,031	31,067	1,719	1,719	...	1,554
11-12 visits	120,665	103,482	74,986	28,496	15,848	571	571	...	764
13-14 visits	72,206	66,090	53,045	13,045	5,562	172	172	...	382
15-16 visits	59,033	54,499	45,082	9,417	4,070	162	162	...	302
17-18 visits	11,676	10,895	8,952	1,943	686	22	22	...	73
19 visits or more	19,682	17,818	14,715	3,103	1,650	67	67	...	147
Not stated	31,482	9,955	7,273	2,682	2,875	768	768	...	17,884
Median number of visits	11.5	12.4	12.7	11.2	9.2	5.0	5.0	...	9.3
Hispanic ²	701,339	490,207	341,814	148,393	143,590	45,154	33,263	11,891	22,388
No visits	11,891	11,891	...	11,891	...
1-2 visits	11,676	2,673	1,653	1,020	2,637	5,927	5,927	...	439
3-4 visits	24,554	6,052	3,217	2,835	8,997	8,946	8,946	...	559
5-6 visits	48,577	17,585	9,258	8,327	21,663	8,498	8,498	...	831
7-8 visits	78,393	40,242	22,404	17,838	32,191	4,762	4,762	...	1,198
9-10 visits	152,829	107,235	64,044	43,191	41,266	2,452	2,452	...	1,876
11-12 visits	151,662	130,616	92,619	37,997	19,217	887	887	...	942
13-14 visits	86,806	79,336	63,629	15,707	6,704	345	345	...	421
15-16 visits	69,449	63,542	50,979	12,563	5,309	268	268	...	330
17-18 visits	13,413	12,518	10,138	2,380	767	53	53	...	75
19 visits or more	19,728	18,022	15,021	3,001	1,464	89	89	...	153
Not stated	32,361	12,386	8,852	3,534	3,375	1,036	1,036	...	15,564
Median number of visits	11.3	12.3	12.6	11.0	9.3	5.3	5.3	...	9.6

... Category not applicable.

¹ Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 36. Live births to mothers with selected obstetric procedures and rates by age of mother, by race of mother: United States, 1996

[Rates are number of live births with specified procedure per 1,000 live births in specified group]

Obstetric procedure and race of mother	All births	Obstetric procedure reported	Age of mother							Not stated
			All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years	
All races ¹										
Amniocentesis	3,891,494	124,711	32.3	9.1	10.6	14.8	27.6	140.6	192.4	32,311
Electronic fetal monitoring	3,891,494	3,184,945	825.3	833.8	828.0	827.2	823.5	812.7	794.9	32,311
Induction of labor	3,891,494	653,877	169.4	151.0	164.9	176.8	175.0	170.3	174.4	32,311
Stimulation of labor	3,891,494	652,196	169.0	177.0	172.2	171.6	165.9	155.6	146.2	32,311
Tocolysis	3,891,494	83,662	21.7	24.0	22.1	21.4	20.8	20.4	22.0	32,311
Ultrasound ²	3,881,339	2,457,576	638.7	618.2	630.3	644.6	649.0	645.5	635.8	33,366
White										
Amniocentesis	3,093,057	106,391	34.7	9.3	10.8	15.1	28.7	148.8	205.5	26,456
Electronic fetal monitoring	3,093,057	2,540,938	828.6	836.7	830.1	831.0	828.1	816.8	798.2	26,456
Induction of labor	3,093,057	554,925	181.0	165.0	177.3	187.5	184.8	179.1	183.8	26,456
Stimulation of labor	3,093,057	529,023	172.5	183.7	176.7	174.9	168.4	158.7	149.1	26,456
Tocolysis	3,093,057	66,723	21.8	24.7	22.4	21.4	20.7	20.4	22.1	26,456
Ultrasound ²	3,085,504	1,992,208	651.5	635.0	642.8	656.2	660.2	656.5	646.9	27,451
Black										
Amniocentesis	594,781	10,722	18.2	8.3	9.8	13.0	20.2	76.8	109.4	4,095
Electronic fetal monitoring	594,781	487,391	825.1	833.0	830.4	823.0	815.7	808.6	810.7	4,095
Induction of labor	594,781	73,716	124.8	117.6	122.9	128.2	129.0	131.8	144.5	4,095
Stimulation of labor	594,781	91,358	154.7	162.1	158.4	152.8	149.0	138.3	133.3	4,095
Tocolysis	594,781	12,430	21.0	21.4	20.9	21.0	21.3	19.8	20.5	4,095
Ultrasound ²	592,410	344,461	585.6	578.3	587.2	589.4	587.4	584.9	589.4	4,146

¹ Includes races other than white and black.

² Delaware does not report this procedure.

NOTE: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group according to the mother's reported race; see Technical notes.

Table 37. Live births to mothers with selected complications of labor and/or delivery and rates by age of mother, by race of mother: United States, 1996

[Rates are number of live births with specified complication per 1,000 live births in specified group]

Complication and race of mother	All births ¹	Complication reported	Age of mother							Not stated
			All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years	
All races²										
Febrile	3,891,494	61,850	16.1	19.2	16.6	16.4	14.9	13.2	12.6	42,175
Meconium, moderate/heavy	3,891,494	223,536	58.1	63.1	58.0	56.0	56.6	59.8	64.6	42,175
Premature rupture of membrane	3,891,494	113,112	29.4	28.6	27.8	29.1	30.0	32.4	36.1	42,175
Abruptio placenta	3,891,494	22,062	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.9	7.0	8.7	42,175
Placenta previa	3,891,494	12,915	3.4	1.2	1.9	3.1	4.6	6.4	8.9	42,175
Other excessive bleeding ³	3,777,188	21,142	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.5	6.2	7.4	42,892
Seizures during labor	3,891,494	1,617	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	42,175
Precipitous labor	3,891,494	77,614	20.2	14.2	18.6	19.9	23.1	24.8	24.1	42,175
Prolonged labor	3,891,494	34,445	8.9	9.4	8.8	9.0	8.7	8.7	9.7	42,175
Dysfunctional labor	3,891,494	105,749	27.5	25.7	26.1	28.3	28.2	28.3	32.2	42,175
Breech/Malpresentation	3,891,494	146,431	38.0	29.4	32.1	38.3	43.0	47.8	56.5	42,175
Cephalopelvic disproportion	3,891,494	90,105	23.4	21.6	21.7	24.6	24.7	23.5	23.9	42,175
Cord prolapse	3,891,494	8,244	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.3	42,175
Anesthetic complication ⁴	3,561,088	2,214	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	44,789
Fetal distress ⁴	3,561,088	147,814	42.0	45.7	41.3	40.3	40.9	44.4	52.6	44,789
White										
Febrile	3,093,057	46,821	15.3	18.0	16.1	15.9	14.1	12.4	12.1	34,689
Meconium, moderate/heavy	3,093,057	163,798	53.6	56.7	53.2	52.0	52.7	55.7	60.4	34,689
Premature rupture of membrane	3,093,057	86,973	28.4	27.1	26.7	28.3	29.1	31.4	35.2	34,689
Abruptio placenta	3,093,057	16,990	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.8	6.7	8.2	34,689
Placenta previa	3,093,057	10,093	3.3	1.1	1.9	3.0	4.4	6.1	8.5	34,689
Other excessive bleeding ³	3,006,671	16,630	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.4	6.0	6.8	35,415
Seizures during labor	3,093,057	994	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	34,689
Precipitous labor	3,093,057	60,183	19.7	13.0	17.5	19.2	22.8	24.9	23.8	34,689
Prolonged labor	3,093,057	27,958	9.1	9.9	9.3	9.2	8.8	8.8	10.0	34,689
Dysfunctional labor	3,093,057	85,113	27.8	25.9	26.7	28.7	28.3	28.2	32.4	34,689
Breech/Malpresentation	3,093,057	121,992	39.9	31.9	33.9	39.7	44.4	48.6	57.0	34,689
Cephalopelvic disproportion	3,093,057	73,728	24.1	22.1	22.8	25.4	24.9	23.7	24.7	34,689
Cord prolapse	3,093,057	6,524	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.8	3.3	34,689
Anesthetic complication ⁴	2,811,247	1,805	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	36,831
Fetal distress ⁴	2,811,247	111,299	40.1	43.7	39.5	38.6	39.1	42.2	50.3	36,831
Black										
Febrile	594,781	10,544	17.9	21.8	17.8	16.7	16.1	15.0	11.4	5,265
Meconium, moderate/heavy	594,781	48,020	81.5	79.7	77.2	81.3	86.6	91.2	93.6	5,265
Premature rupture of membrane	594,781	19,710	33.4	31.5	31.1	33.6	36.5	40.5	41.9	5,265
Abruptio placenta	594,781	4,045	6.9	5.9	6.1	7.0	7.9	9.7	10.9	5,265
Placenta previa	594,781	1,904	3.2	1.3	2.2	3.3	5.3	7.7	8.5	5,265
Other excessive bleeding ³	574,264	2,668	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.2	5.2	5.4	7.1	5,228
Seizures during labor	594,781	323	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.3	*	*	5,265
Precipitous labor	594,781	12,663	21.5	16.1	21.3	23.1	25.8	24.1	24.5	5,265
Prolonged labor	594,781	4,051	6.9	7.6	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.7	5.9	5,265
Dysfunctional labor	594,781	15,076	25.6	24.9	23.4	26.5	27.7	27.9	33.4	5,265
Breech/Malpresentation	594,781	17,526	29.7	22.7	25.5	31.5	36.4	44.3	55.6	5,265
Cephalopelvic disproportion	594,781	11,344	19.2	20.7	17.7	19.3	21.1	17.6	14.0	5,265
Cord prolapse	594,781	1,351	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.9	3.2	2.9	5,265
Anesthetic complication ⁴	555,925	306	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	*	5,675
Fetal distress ⁴	555,925	29,961	54.4	52.0	50.6	54.1	58.5	65.1	78.7	5,675

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

¹ Total number of births to residents of areas reporting specified complication.² Includes races other than white and black.³ New Jersey does not report this complication.⁴ Texas does not report this complication.

NOTE: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group according to the mother's reported race; see Technical notes.

Table 38. Live births by attendant, place of delivery, and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1996

Place of delivery and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All births	Physician			Midwife			Other	Unspecified
		Total	Doctor of medicine	Doctor of osteopathy	Total	Certified nurse midwife	Other midwife		
All races ¹									
Total	3,891,494	3,613,070	3,467,500	145,570	252,782	238,994	13,788	21,708	3,934
In hospital ²	3,853,728	3,606,958	3,462,508	144,450	232,628	229,855	2,773	11,446	2,696
Not in hospital	37,085	5,847	4,748	1,099	19,892	8,884	11,008	10,228	1,118
Freestanding birthing center	10,278	1,698	1,051	647	8,383	5,981	2,402	190	7
Clinic or doctor's office	778	373	304	69	285	123	162	104	16
Residence	23,784	3,037	2,700	337	10,942	2,604	8,338	8,873	932
Other	2,245	739	693	46	282	176	106	1,061	163
Not specified	681	265	244	21	262	255	7	34	120
White, total									
Total	3,093,057	2,878,429	2,752,896	125,533	195,044	182,383	12,661	16,462	3,122
In hospital ²	3,060,406	2,873,945	2,749,470	124,475	175,844	173,880	1,964	8,342	2,275
Not in hospital	32,052	4,252	3,214	1,038	18,946	8,256	10,690	8,099	755
Freestanding birthing center	9,708	1,636	993	643	7,894	5,577	2,317	171	7
Clinic or doctor's office	671	310	248	62	271	113	158	75	15
Residence	20,223	1,934	1,628	306	10,531	2,411	8,120	7,106	652
Other	1,450	372	345	27	250	155	95	747	81
Not specified	599	232	212	20	254	247	7	21	92
White, non-Hispanic									
Total	2,358,989	2,208,314	2,104,458	103,856	136,613	126,230	10,383	11,887	2,175
In hospital ²	2,332,333	2,204,537	2,101,706	102,831	121,038	119,479	1,559	5,186	1,572
Not in hospital	26,236	3,582	2,573	1,009	15,396	6,579	8,817	6,685	573
Freestanding birthing center	6,920	1,421	787	634	5,350	4,190	1,160	146	3
Clinic or doctor's office	585	269	210	59	237	92	145	65	14
Residence	17,729	1,617	1,324	293	9,637	2,212	7,425	5,961	514
Other	1,002	275	252	23	172	85	87	513	42
Not specified	420	195	179	16	179	172	7	16	30
Black, total									
Total	594,781	548,597	533,468	15,129	41,739	40,928	811	3,970	475
In hospital ²	590,877	547,226	532,136	15,090	41,192	40,514	678	2,291	168
Not in hospital	3,832	1,340	1,302	38	543	410	133	1,668	281
Freestanding birthing center	356	36	35	1	309	253	56	11	-
Clinic or doctor's office	45	34	33	1	6	5	1	5	-
Residence	2,773	965	944	21	207	136	71	1,400	201
Other	658	305	290	15	21	16	5	252	80
Not specified	72	31	30	1	4	4	-	11	26
Black, non-Hispanic									
Total	578,099	534,659	519,986	14,673	39,143	38,352	791	3,878	419
In hospital ²	574,368	533,324	518,690	14,634	38,649	37,982	667	2,235	160
Not in hospital	3,686	1,308	1,270	38	490	366	124	1,632	256
Freestanding birthing center	330	34	33	1	285	230	55	11	-
Clinic or doctor's office	44	33	32	1	6	5	1	5	-
Residence	2,680	943	922	21	182	118	64	1,371	184
Other	632	298	283	15	17	13	4	245	72
Not specified	45	27	26	1	4	4	-	11	3
Hispanic ³									
Total	701,339	638,539	618,859	19,680	57,787	55,628	2,159	4,192	821
In hospital ²	696,135	637,939	618,288	19,651	54,416	54,031	385	3,119	661
Not in hospital	5,173	584	559	25	3,362	1,588	1,774	1,070	157
Freestanding birthing center	2,766	211	204	7	2,526	1,368	1,158	25	4
Clinic or doctor's office	79	34	30	4	34	21	13	10	1
Residence	1,924	248	238	10	731	135	596	828	117
Other	404	91	87	4	71	64	7	207	35
Not specified	31	16	12	4	9	9	-	3	3

- Quantity zero.

¹ Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.

² Includes births occurring en route to or on arrival at hospital.

³ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 40. Live births by method of delivery, and rates of cesarean delivery and vaginal birth after previous cesarean delivery, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1996

Age and race and Hispanic origin of mother	Births by method of delivery							Cesarean delivery rate		Rate of vaginal birth after previous cesarean ³	
	All births	Vaginal			Cesarean			Not stated	Total ¹		Primary ²
		Total	After previous cesarean	Total	Primary	Repeat					
All races ⁴	3,891,494	3,061,092	116,045	797,119	503,724	293,395	33,283	20.7	14.6	28.3	
Under 20 years	502,725	426,649	3,956	72,296	64,439	7,857	3,780	14.5	13.2	33.5	
20-24 years	945,210	774,542	21,852	162,789	113,189	49,600	7,879	17.4	13.1	30.6	
25-29 years	1,071,287	843,609	33,830	218,535	136,873	81,662	9,143	20.6	14.5	29.3	
30-34 years	897,913	678,495	36,419	211,410	117,743	93,667	8,008	23.8	15.5	28.0	
35-39 years	399,510	287,146	17,302	108,640	57,806	50,834	3,724	27.4	17.6	25.4	
40-49 years	74,849	50,651	2,686	23,449	13,674	9,775	749	31.6	22.2	21.6	
White, total	3,093,057	2,434,079	93,783	631,409	395,851	235,558	27,569	20.6	14.5	28.5	
Under 20 years	350,211	298,322	2,441	49,060	44,204	4,856	2,829	14.1	13.0	33.5	
20-24 years	726,669	596,341	16,116	124,076	87,431	36,645	6,252	17.2	13.1	30.5	
25-29 years	878,449	692,751	27,609	177,926	111,422	66,504	7,772	20.4	14.3	29.3	
30-34 years	747,436	566,817	30,701	173,748	95,746	78,002	6,871	23.5	15.2	28.2	
35-39 years	329,782	238,611	14,681	87,953	46,225	41,728	3,218	26.9	17.1	26.0	
40-49 years	60,510	41,237	2,235	18,646	10,823	7,823	627	31.1	21.7	22.2	
White, non-Hispanic	2,358,989	1,851,058	73,973	485,530	308,482	177,048	22,401	20.8	14.8	29.5	
Under 20 years	227,729	193,317	1,450	32,308	29,553	2,755	2,104	14.3	13.3	34.5	
20-24 years	508,056	415,449	11,132	87,655	62,944	24,711	4,952	17.4	13.5	31.1	
25-29 years	683,376	538,905	21,135	138,025	89,280	48,745	6,446	20.4	14.7	30.2	
30-34 years	616,224	469,754	25,732	140,761	79,529	61,232	5,709	23.1	15.2	29.6	
35-39 years	274,431	199,956	12,632	71,777	38,397	33,380	2,698	26.4	17.0	27.5	
40-49 years	49,173	33,677	1,892	15,004	8,779	6,225	492	30.8	21.6	23.3	
Black, total	594,781	462,378	16,866	128,357	82,646	45,711	4,046	21.7	15.6	27.0	
Under 20 years	135,789	113,573	1,413	21,454	18,599	2,855	762	15.9	14.2	33.1	
20-24 years	179,361	144,669	5,037	33,468	21,791	11,677	1,224	18.8	13.5	30.1	
25-29 years	133,204	101,536	4,768	30,753	18,305	12,448	915	23.2	15.9	27.7	
30-34 years	94,295	67,630	3,762	25,930	14,470	11,460	735	27.7	18.5	24.7	
35-39 years	43,716	29,580	1,622	13,804	7,687	6,117	332	31.8	21.6	21.0	
40-49 years	8,416	5,390	264	2,948	1,794	1,154	78	35.4	25.9	18.6	
Black, non-Hispanic	578,099	449,544	16,322	124,836	80,457	44,379	3,719	21.7	15.7	26.9	
Under 20 years	132,700	110,980	1,380	20,998	18,188	2,810	722	15.9	14.2	32.9	
20-24 years	174,958	141,065	4,918	32,738	21,277	11,461	1,155	18.8	13.5	30.0	
25-29 years	129,002	98,396	4,605	29,783	17,711	12,072	823	23.2	15.9	27.6	
30-34 years	91,050	65,279	3,609	25,115	14,070	11,045	656	27.8	18.6	24.6	
35-39 years	42,279	28,619	1,556	13,359	7,476	5,883	301	31.8	21.6	20.9	
40-49 years	8,110	5,205	254	2,843	1,735	1,108	62	35.3	25.9	18.6	
Hispanic ⁵	701,339	558,105	18,491	139,554	83,392	56,162	3,680	20.0	13.4	24.8	
Under 20 years	121,934	104,573	999	16,692	14,594	2,098	669	13.8	12.4	32.3	
20-24 years	214,173	177,235	4,863	35,816	24,004	11,812	1,122	16.8	12.2	29.2	
25-29 years	185,478	146,287	6,123	38,233	20,998	17,235	958	20.7	13.0	26.2	
30-34 years	119,690	88,489	4,437	30,576	14,767	15,809	625	25.7	14.9	21.9	
35-39 years	49,812	34,693	1,776	14,867	7,154	7,713	252	30.0	17.9	18.7	
40-49 years	10,252	6,828	293	3,370	1,875	1,495	54	33.0	22.3	16.4	

1 Percent of all live births by cesarean delivery.
2 Number of primary cesareans per 100 live births to women who have not had a previous cesarean
3 Number of vaginal births after previous cesarean delivery per 100 live births to women with a previous cesarean delivery.
4 Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.
5 Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 42. Rates of cesarean delivery and vaginal birth after previous cesarean delivery, by selected maternal medical risk factors and complications of labor and/or delivery: United States, 1996

Medical risk factor and complication	All births to mothers with specified condition and/or procedure	Cesarean delivery rate		Rate of vaginal birth after previous cesarean ³
		Total ¹	Primary ²	
Medical risk factors				
Anemia	75,400	22.0	15.6	31.9
Cardiac disease	19,226	24.1	17.5	32.2
Acute or chronic lung disease	32,006	24.2	17.8	30.6
Diabetes	100,845	35.2	25.4	20.3
Genital herpes ⁴	31,795	36.0	30.4	30.8
Hydramnios/Oligohydramnios	47,824	37.0	31.8	25.9
Hemoglobinopathy	2,979	24.0	17.9	33.5
Hypertension, chronic	26,221	38.6	29.5	20.0
Hypertension, pregnancy-associated	137,724	36.1	31.5	22.4
Eclampsia	13,591	47.8	43.7	17.7
Incompetent cervix	9,817	31.8	25.1	28.3
Renal disease ⁵	10,372	24.1	17.9	30.7
Rh sensitization ⁶	24,396	21.5	15.3	33.8
Uterine bleeding ⁴	25,671	31.2	24.7	28.0
Complications of labor and/or delivery				
Febrile	61,850	30.3	28.4	49.0
Meconium, moderate/heavy	223,536	20.6	17.6	47.5
Premature rupture of membrane	113,112	25.1	22.0	41.4
Abruptio placenta	22,062	58.1	53.8	18.5
Placenta previa	12,915	81.6	77.4	4.3
Other excessive bleeding ⁷	21,142	27.3	21.4	34.1
Seizures during labor	1,617	42.6	40.9	36.8
Precipitous labor (less than 3 hours)	77,614	2.8	1.8	76.5
Prolonged labor (more than 20 hours)	34,445	35.5	34.0	45.7
Dysfunctional labor	105,749	63.1	60.4	17.3
Breech/Malpresentation	146,431	84.7	83.0	5.3
Cephalopelvic disproportion	90,105	96.5	96.1	1.4
Cord prolapse	8,244	66.4	63.9	13.8
Anesthetic complication ⁸	2,214	41.8	32.1	20.7
Fetal distress ⁸	147,814	54.5	51.7	23.9

¹ Percent of all live births by cesarean delivery.

² Number of primary cesareans per 100 live births to women who have not had a previous cesarean.

³ Number of vaginal births after previous cesarean delivery per 100 live births to women with a previous cesarean delivery.

⁴ Texas does not report this risk factor.

⁵ Alabama does not report this risk factor.

⁶ Kansas does not report this risk factor.

⁷ New Jersey does not report this complication.

⁸ Texas does not report this complication.

Table 44. Percent of live births preterm and percent of live births of low birthweight and very low birthweight, by race of mother: United States, 1981-96

Year	Preterm ¹			Low birthweight ³			Very low birthweight ⁴		
	All races ²	White	Black	All races ²	White	Black	All races ²	White	Black
1996	11.0	9.8	17.4	7.4	6.3	13.0	1.37	1.09	2.99
1995	11.0	9.7	17.7	7.3	6.2	13.1	1.35	1.06	2.97
1994	11.0	9.6	18.1	7.3	6.1	13.2	1.33	1.02	2.96
1993	11.0	9.5	18.5	7.2	6.0	13.3	1.33	1.01	2.96
1992	10.7	9.1	18.4	7.1	5.8	13.3	1.29	0.96	2.96
1991	10.8	9.1	18.9	7.1	5.8	13.6	1.29	0.96	2.96
1990	10.6	8.9	18.8	7.0	5.7	13.3	1.27	0.95	2.92
1989	10.6	8.8	18.9	7.0	5.7	13.5	1.28	0.95	2.95
1988	10.2	8.5	18.7	6.9	5.7	13.3	1.24	0.93	2.86
1987	10.2	8.5	18.4	6.9	5.7	13.0	1.24	0.94	2.79
1986	10.0	8.4	18.0	6.8	5.7	12.8	1.21	0.93	2.73
1985	9.8	8.2	17.8	6.8	5.7	12.6	1.21	0.93	2.71
1984 ⁵	9.4	7.9	17.1	6.7	5.6	12.6	1.19	0.93	2.60
1983 ⁵	9.6	8.0	17.7	6.8	5.7	12.8	1.19	0.92	2.60
1982 ⁵	9.5	8.0	17.4	6.8	5.6	12.6	1.18	0.91	2.56
1981 ⁵	9.4	7.9	17.3	6.8	5.7	12.7	1.16	0.91	2.52

¹ Births of less than 37 completed weeks gestation.

² Includes races other than white and black.

³ Less than 2,500 grams (5 lb. 8 oz).

⁴ Less than 1,500 grams (3 lb. 4 oz).

⁵ Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States; see Technical notes.

NOTE: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group according to the mother's reported race; see Technical notes.

Table 47. Number and percent of births of very low birthweight by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States and each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam, 1996

[By place of residence. Very low birthweight is birthweight of less than 1,500 grams (3 lb 4 oz)]

State	Number						Percent					
	All races ¹	White		Black		Hispanic ²	All races ¹	White		Black		Hispanic ²
		Total	Non- Hispanic	Total	Non- Hispanic			Total	Non- Hispanic	Total	Non- Hispanic	
United States ³	53,425	33,573	25,365	17,758	17,419	7,829	1.4	1.1	1.1	3.0	3.0	1.1
Alabama	1,166	536	520	623	621	18	1.9	1.3	1.3	3.2	3.2	*
Alaska	98	52	46	15	13	14	1.0	0.8	0.7	*	*	*
Arizona	842	709	407	68	67	306	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.9	3.0	1.1
Arkansas	596	350	339	238	235	13	1.6	1.3	1.3	3.0	3.0	*
California	5,813	4,238	1,675	971	944	2,571	1.1	1.0	0.9	2.5	2.5	1.0
Colorado	715	634	466	61	58	159	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.4	2.4	1.3
Connecticut	653	459	323	171	160	105	1.5	1.2	1.1	3.3	3.3	1.9
Delaware	183	99	92	79	79	7	1.8	1.3	1.3	3.3	3.4	*
District of Columbia	296	20	15	274	271	7	3.5	1.0	*	4.4	4.4	*
Florida	2,831	1,606	1,210	1,172	1,148	413	1.5	1.1	1.1	2.8	2.8	1.2
Georgia	1,915	797	725	1,099	1,094	63	1.7	1.1	1.1	2.9	2.9	1.0
Hawaii	196	45	42	9	8	17	1.1	0.9	1.0	*	*	*
Idaho	158	148	122	1	1	21	0.8	0.8	0.8	*	*	1.0
Illinois	2,759	1,545	1,219	1,141	1,136	330	1.5	1.1	1.1	3.2	3.2	1.0
Indiana	1,168	890	834	270	270	50	1.4	1.2	1.2	3.1	3.1	1.7
Iowa	449	396	368	40	39	15	1.2	1.1	1.1	3.8	4.0	*
Kansas	508	402	363	94	94	35	1.4	1.2	1.2	3.4	3.4	1.1
Kentucky	715	581	572	131	131	8	1.4	1.2	1.2	2.7	2.7	*
Louisiana	1,233	410	405	808	806	8	1.9	1.1	1.1	3.1	3.1	*
Maine	167	162	157	3	3	1	1.2	1.2	1.2	*	*	*
Maryland	1,357	511	462	816	808	44	1.9	1.1	1.1	3.6	3.6	1.4
Massachusetts	907	693	585	181	164	105	1.1	1.0	0.9	2.5	2.8	1.4
Michigan	1,989	1,210	1,094	745	727	60	1.5	1.1	1.2	3.1	3.1	1.2
Minnesota	706	571	536	89	87	30	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.9	2.9	1.3
Mississippi	787	246	245	533	533	1	1.9	1.1	1.2	2.8	2.8	*
Missouri	944	631	608	302	302	22	1.3	1.0	1.0	2.7	2.7	1.5
Montana	121	105	90	-	-	6	1.1	1.1	1.0	*	*	*
Nebraska	290	255	227	31	31	26	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.6	2.6	1.4
Nevada	263	209	163	52	52	46	1.1	0.9	1.1	2.6	2.7	0.7
New Hampshire	118	115	103	-	-	3	0.8	0.8	0.8	*	*	*
New Jersey	1,765	1,016	755	673	656	253	1.5	1.2	1.1	3.3	3.4	1.3
New Mexico	312	261	107	12	12	158	1.1	1.1	1.1	*	*	1.2
New York	3,923	2,130	1,172	1,630	1,486	729	1.5	1.1	1.0	2.9	3.1	1.4
North Carolina	1,864	908	860	891	888	54	1.8	1.2	1.3	3.3	3.3	1.0
North Dakota	73	62	59	2	1	2	0.9	0.8	0.8	*	*	*
Ohio	2,143	1,450	1,405	674	672	42	1.4	1.1	1.1	3.1	3.1	1.4
Oklahoma	518	333	313	137	136	21	1.1	0.9	0.9	3.1	3.1	0.7
Oregon	392	349	288	18	18	62	0.9	0.9	0.8	*	*	1.1
Pennsylvania	2,070	1,390	1,280	650	637	114	1.4	1.1	1.1	3.2	3.2	1.7
Rhode Island	129	98	64	27	22	21	1.0	0.9	0.8	2.9	3.0	1.3
South Carolina	922	384	367	531	531	16	1.8	1.2	1.2	3.0	3.0	*
South Dakota	101	79	79	2	2	1	1.0	0.9	0.9	*	*	*
Tennessee	1,255	712	701	531	531	11	1.7	1.3	1.3	3.3	3.3	*
Texas	4,121	3,019	1,452	1,011	1,004	1,571	1.2	1.1	1.0	2.6	2.6	1.1
Utah	457	417	363	12	12	53	1.1	1.0	1.0	*	*	1.3
Vermont	63	63	53	-	-	1	0.9	0.9	0.8	*	*	*
Virginia	1,418	726	657	651	646	70	1.5	1.1	1.1	3.1	3.1	1.4
Washington	788	642	528	80	75	87	1.0	1.0	0.9	2.6	2.6	1.0
West Virginia	253	233	232	18	18	2	1.2	1.2	1.2	*	*	*
Wisconsin	829	612	563	190	189	49	1.2	1.1	1.0	3.0	3.0	1.6
Wyoming	66	64	54	1	1	8	1.1	1.1	1.0	*	*	*
Puerto Rico	841	773	-	67	-	-	1.3	1.3	-	1.3	-	-
Virgin Islands	39	3	-	35	27	4	2.0	*	*	2.3	2.0	*
Guam	32	2	1	-	-	1	0.8	*	*	*	*	*

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

- Quantity zero.

— Data not available.

¹ Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated.² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.³ Excludes data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam.

Table 48. Live births with selected abnormal conditions of the newborn and rates by age of mother, by race of mother: United States, 1996

[Rates are number of live births with specified abnormal condition per 1,000 live births in specified group]

Abnormal condition and race of mother	All births ¹	Abnormal condition reported	Age of mother							Not stated
			All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years	
All races ²										
Anemia	3,891,494	4,240	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	70,766
Birth injury ³	3,457,526	10,676	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.7	71,053
Fetal alcohol syndrome ⁴	3,824,388	276	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	71,923
Hyaline membrane disease/RDS	3,891,494	25,266	6.6	7.9	6.8	6.3	6.0	6.5	6.7	70,766
Meconium aspiration syndrome	3,891,494	9,483	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.8	70,766
Assisted ventilation less than 30 minutes ⁵	3,768,538	77,028	20.9	21.6	20.0	20.5	20.9	22.5	24.4	78,493
Assisted ventilation 30 minutes or longer ⁵	3,768,538	31,996	8.7	10.5	8.7	8.1	8.0	8.9	10.9	78,493
Seizures	3,891,494	2,380	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	70,766
White										
Anemia	3,093,062	3,101	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	56,048
Birth injury ³	2,720,759	9,011	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.0	2.8	57,240
Fetal alcohol syndrome ⁴	3,035,128	156	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	57,151
Hyaline membrane disease/RDS	3,093,062	20,349	6.7	8.1	6.9	6.5	6.1	6.5	6.7	56,048
Meconium aspiration syndrome	3,093,062	7,208	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.6	56,048
Assisted ventilation less than 30 minutes ⁵	3,023,488	61,757	20.9	21.1	19.7	20.6	21.0	22.7	24.8	62,637
Assisted ventilation 30 minutes or longer ⁵	3,023,488	24,616	8.3	10.2	8.3	7.8	7.7	8.5	10.5	62,637
Seizures	3,093,062	1,826	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	56,048
Black										
Anemia	594,782	914	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.4	10,838
Birth injury ³	547,344	934	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	*	9,999
Fetal alcohol syndrome ⁴	588,351	98	0.2	*	*	0.2	0.4	*	*	10,875
Hyaline membrane disease/RDS	594,782	4,178	7.2	7.6	7.0	6.9	6.7	8.1	8.0	10,838
Meconium aspiration syndrome	594,782	1,883	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.5	3.6	3.6	4.9	10,838
Assisted ventilation less than 30 minutes ⁵	554,031	12,026	22.2	22.6	21.3	21.2	22.8	25.2	25.4	11,327
Assisted ventilation 30 minutes or longer ⁵	554,031	6,085	11.2	11.2	10.3	11.2	11.7	13.1	17.1	11,327
Seizures	594,782	467	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	*	10,838

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

¹ Total number of births to residents of areas reporting specified condition.

² Includes races other than white and black.

³ Massachusetts, Nebraska, and Texas do not report this condition.

⁴ Wisconsin does not report this condition.

⁵ New York City does not report this condition.

NOTE: Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group according to the mother's reported race; see Technical notes.

Table 49. Live births with selected congenital anomalies and rates by age of mother, by race of mother: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1996

[Rates are number of live births with specified congenital anomaly per 100,000 live births in specified group]

Congenital anomaly and race of mother	All births ¹	Congenital anomaly reported	Age of mother							Not stated
			All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years	
All races²										
Anencephalus	3,864,266	486	12.8	14.1	12.0	13.0	13.3	12.0	*	56,424
Spina bifida/Meningocele	3,864,266	984	25.8	27.1	31.0	27.0	21.7	18.2	*	56,424
Hydrocephalus	3,864,266	1,047	27.5	33.6	28.6	26.1	24.5	22.5	56.1	56,424
Microcephalus	3,864,266	310	8.1	9.8	7.1	8.2	7.7	8.7	*	56,424
Other central nervous system anomalies	3,864,266	854	22.4	26.7	23.1	22.3	19.0	22.3	28.7	56,424
Heart malformations	3,864,266	4,398	115.5	107.3	111.9	111.2	117.7	128.5	182.0	56,424
Other circulatory/respiratory anomalies	3,864,266	5,234	137.5	143.8	143.0	126.0	133.5	145.6	192.9	56,424
Rectal atresia/stenosis	3,864,266	343	9.0	11.0	8.9	7.5	9.1	10.7	*	56,424
Tracheo-esophageal fistula/Esophageal atresia	3,864,266	562	14.8	14.9	13.5	13.9	16.8	14.3	*	56,424
Omphalocele/Gastroschisis	3,864,266	1,029	27.0	52.1	35.0	22.3	14.8	17.7	*	56,424
Other gastrointestinal anomalies	3,864,266	1,259	33.1	37.9	30.8	34.5	29.0	35.8	42.4	56,424
Malformed genitalia	3,864,266	2,875	75.5	79.0	69.8	74.8	76.7	84.4	72.5	56,424
Renal agenesis	3,864,266	511	13.4	15.1	11.5	15.4	12.6	12.0	*	56,424
Other urogenital anomalies	3,864,266	4,505	118.3	106.7	106.6	116.9	129.1	134.8	146.4	56,424
Cleft lip/palate	3,864,266	3,307	86.8	91.6	91.9	84.6	83.5	85.0	72.5	56,424
Polydactyly/Syndactyly/Adactyly	3,864,266	3,242	85.1	111.4	94.4	78.4	74.0	73.4	83.5	56,424
Clubfoot	3,864,266	2,224	58.4	61.9	60.3	64.1	51.7	49.4	57.5	56,424
Diaphragmatic hernia	3,864,266	499	13.1	15.1	11.8	11.9	12.9	17.1	*	56,424
Other musculoskeletal/integumental anomalies	3,864,266	7,775	204.2	223.4	201.3	197.3	202.0	207.5	218.9	56,424
Down's syndrome	3,864,266	1,676	44.0	26.7	24.4	26.4	44.5	101.1	350.3	56,424
Other chromosomal anomalies	3,864,266	1,463	38.4	32.4	34.7	33.8	35.7	60.6	105.4	56,424
White										
Anencephalus	3,069,862	393	13.0	16.4	12.0	13.4	12.6	12.4	*	45,436
Spina bifida/Meningocele	3,069,862	833	27.5	31.4	34.2	28.7	22.8	17.7	*	45,436
Hydrocephalus	3,069,862	866	28.6	36.3	32.0	27.1	24.3	22.0	55.9	45,436
Microcephalus	3,069,862	219	7.2	7.3	7.2	6.9	8.1	7.1	*	45,436
Other central nervous system anomalies	3,069,862	691	22.8	25.5	23.2	23.6	19.4	23.6	*	45,436
Heart malformations	3,069,862	3,612	119.4	112.8	118.0	115.1	121.8	125.3	176.1	45,436
Other circulatory/respiratory anomalies	3,069,862	4,264	141.0	152.7	151.5	127.7	134.6	146.7	188.0	45,436
Rectal atresia/stenosis	3,069,862	291	9.6	12.9	9.3	7.9	9.6	12.1	*	45,436
Tracheo-esophageal fistula/Esophageal atresia	3,069,862	467	15.4	16.1	14.8	13.6	17.8	14.6	*	45,436
Omphalocele/Gastroschisis	3,069,862	794	26.3	56.3	34.9	21.7	13.8	16.8	*	45,436
Other gastrointestinal anomalies	3,069,862	1,024	33.9	36.6	33.0	35.6	28.8	38.5	40.6	45,436
Malformed genitalia	3,069,862	2,453	81.1	87.0	75.5	79.9	82.3	88.1	79.6	45,436
Renal agenesis	3,069,862	430	14.2	16.7	11.7	15.9	13.5	13.3	*	45,436
Other urogenital anomalies	3,069,862	3,910	129.3	118.1	122.4	124.5	139.1	141.8	155.8	45,436
Cleft lip/palate	3,069,862	2,881	95.3	110.5	100.8	91.3	89.7	93.4	77.9	45,436
Polydactyly/Syndactyly/Adactyly	3,069,862	1,838	60.8	70.6	64.5	56.4	57.3	61.4	62.7	45,436
Clubfoot	3,069,862	1,939	64.1	74.7	66.6	70.1	55.4	51.5	62.7	45,436
Diaphragmatic hernia	3,069,862	425	14.1	15.5	13.7	12.8	12.8	18.6	*	45,436
Other musculoskeletal/integumental anomalies	3,069,862	5,980	197.7	222.4	195.9	190.2	195.0	199.8	208.3	45,436
Down's syndrome	3,069,862	1,467	48.5	31.4	26.2	28.4	49.5	108.0	372.6	45,436
Other chromosomal anomalies	3,069,862	1,182	39.1	34.3	34.8	35.3	35.9	60.8	93.1	45,436

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 49. Live births with selected congenital anomalies and rates by age of mother, by race of mother: Total of 49 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 1996 – Con.

[Rates are number of live births with specified congenital anomaly per 100,000 live births in specified group]

Congenital anomaly and race of mother	All births ¹	Congenital anomaly reported	Age of mother							Not stated	
			All ages	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years		
Black											
Anencephalus	594,314	70	11.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7,759
Spina bifida/Meningocele	594,314	114	19.4	17.9	18.1	19.8	*	*	*	*	7,759
Hydrocephalus	594,314	136	23.2	23.9	17.0	22.1	28.0	*	*	*	7,759
Microcephalus	594,314	77	13.1	15.7	*	16.0	*	*	*	*	7,759
Other central nervous system anomalies	594,314	119	20.3	26.9	19.8	17.5	*	*	*	*	7,759
Heart malformations	594,314	586	99.9	92.5	88.2	90.6	102.2	164.7	253.8	*	7,759
Other circulatory/respiratory anomalies	594,314	598	102.0	103.7	96.1	98.2	104.4	109.1	*	*	7,759
Rectal atresia/stenosis	594,314	34	5.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7,759
Tracheo-esophageal fistula/Esophageal atresia	594,314	64	10.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7,759
Omphalocele/Gastroschisis	594,314	187	31.9	38.8	32.8	30.5	22.6	*	*	*	7,759
Other gastrointestinal anomalies	594,314	187	31.9	39.5	24.9	32.0	34.4	*	*	*	7,759
Malformed genitalia	594,314	311	53.0	60.4	44.1	48.7	58.1	67.3	*	*	7,759
Renal agenesis	594,314	63	10.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7,759
Other urogenital anomalies	594,314	423	72.1	79.1	50.9	75.4	86.1	99.8	*	*	7,759
Cleft lip/palate	594,314	264	45.0	43.3	53.1	42.6	43.0	*	*	*	7,759
Polydactyly/Syndactyly/Adactyly	594,314	1,291	220.1	220.8	219.9	228.5	222.8	183.3	241.7	*	7,759
Clubfoot	594,314	216	36.8	30.6	34.5	38.8	37.7	53.4	*	*	7,759
Diaphragmatic hernia	594,314	55	9.4	14.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	7,759
Other musculoskeletal/integumental anomalies	594,314	1,089	185.7	190.2	182.0	178.2	200.2	181.0	*	*	7,759
Down's syndrome	594,314	155	26.4	16.4	18.7	16.8	22.6	62.6	362.5	*	7,759
Other chromosomal anomalies	594,314	203	34.6	25.4	31.1	25.9	43.0	67.3	*	*	7,759

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

¹ Total number of births.

² Includes races other than white and black.

NOTES: Excludes data for New Mexico, which did not report congenital anomalies.

Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group according to the mother's reported race; see Technical notes.

Table 50. Live births by plurality of birth and ratios, by age and race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 1996

Plurality and race and Hispanic origin of mother	All ages	Age of mother									
		Under 15 years	15-19 years			20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years
			Total	15-17 years	18-19 years						
Number											
All live births											
All races ¹	3,891,494	11,148	491,577	185,721	305,856	945,210	1,071,287	897,913	399,510	71,804	3,045
White, total	3,093,057	5,526	344,685	123,376	221,309	726,669	878,449	747,436	329,762	58,062	2,448
White, non-Hispanic	2,358,989	2,532	225,197	75,069	150,128	508,056	683,376	616,224	274,431	47,215	1,958
Black, total	594,781	5,193	130,596	56,026	74,570	179,361	133,204	94,295	43,716	8,124	292
Black, non-Hispanic	578,099	5,084	127,616	54,802	72,814	174,958	129,002	91,050	42,279	7,835	275
Hispanic ²	701,339	3,056	118,878	48,344	70,534	214,173	185,478	119,690	49,812	9,819	433
Live births in single deliveries											
All races ¹	3,784,805	11,006	484,339	183,342	300,997	925,704	1,042,220	866,404	383,310	69,127	2,695
White, total	3,007,997	5,463	340,201	122,001	218,200	712,980	855,027	720,655	315,836	55,712	2,123
White, non-Hispanic	2,288,581	2,498	222,149	74,189	147,960	497,986	663,952	592,987	262,206	45,149	1,654
Black, total	577,057	5,122	128,049	55,087	72,962	174,193	128,606	90,800	42,106	7,900	281
Black, non-Hispanic	560,801	5,014	125,124	53,886	71,238	169,877	124,519	87,676	40,708	7,619	264
Hispanic ²	687,916	3,026	117,436	47,839	69,597	210,682	181,786	116,603	48,354	9,603	426
Live births in twin deliveries											
All races ¹	100,750	139	7,161	2,359	4,802	19,134	27,612	28,963	14,958	2,467	316
White, total	79,677	63	4,448	1,363	3,085	13,400	22,120	24,390	12,813	2,152	291
White, non-Hispanic	65,523	34	3,029	880	2,149	9,824	18,260	21,031	11,185	1,890	270
Black, total	17,285	68	2,510	931	1,579	5,088	4,470	3,388	1,538	212	11
Black, non-Hispanic	16,873	67	2,458	908	1,550	5,002	4,355	3,268	1,508	204	11
Hispanic ²	13,014	30	1,422	493	929	3,451	3,572	2,950	1,377	205	7
Live births in higher-order multiple deliveries ³											
All races ¹	5,939	3	77	20	57	372	1,455	2,546	1,242	210	34
White, total	5,383	-	36	12	24	289	1,302	2,391	1,133	198	34
White, non-Hispanic	4,885	-	19	-	19	246	1,164	2,206	1,040	176	34
Black, total	439	3	37	8	29	80	128	107	72	12	-
Black, non-Hispanic	425	3	34	8	26	79	128	106	63	12	-
Hispanic ²	409	-	20	12	8	40	120	137	81	11	-
Ratio per 1,000 live births											
All multiple births											
All races ¹	27.4	12.7	14.7	12.8	15.9	20.6	27.1	35.1	40.5	37.3	114.9
White, total	27.5	11.4	13.0	11.1	14.0	18.8	26.7	35.8	42.3	40.5	132.8
White, non-Hispanic	29.8	13.4	13.5	11.7	14.4	19.8	28.4	37.7	44.5	43.8	155.3
Black, total	29.8	13.7	19.5	16.8	21.6	28.8	34.5	37.1	36.8	27.6	*
Black, non-Hispanic	29.9	13.8	19.5	16.7	21.6	29.0	34.8	37.1	37.2	27.6	*
Hispanic ²	19.1	9.8	12.1	10.4	13.3	16.3	19.9	25.8	29.3	22.0	*
Twin births											
All races ¹	25.9	12.5	14.6	12.7	15.7	20.2	25.8	32.3	37.4	34.4	103.8
White, total	25.8	11.4	12.9	11.0	13.9	18.4	25.2	32.6	38.9	37.1	118.9
White, non-Hispanic	27.8	13.4	13.5	11.7	14.3	19.3	26.7	34.1	40.8	40.0	137.9
Black, total	29.1	13.1	19.2	16.6	21.2	28.4	33.6	35.9	35.2	26.1	*
Black, non-Hispanic	29.2	13.2	19.3	16.6	21.3	28.6	33.8	35.9	35.7	26.0	*
Hispanic ²	18.6	9.8	12.0	10.2	13.2	16.1	19.3	24.6	27.6	20.9	*
Ratio per 100,000 live births											
Higher-order multiple births ³											
All races ¹	152.6	*	15.7	10.8	18.6	39.4	135.8	283.5	310.9	292.5	1116.6
White, total	174.0	*	10.4	*	10.8	39.8	148.2	319.9	343.6	341.0	1388.9
White, non-Hispanic	207.1	*	*	*	*	48.4	170.3	358.0	379.0	372.8	1736.5
Black, total	73.8	*	28.3	*	38.9	44.6	96.1	113.5	164.7	*	*
Black, non-Hispanic	73.5	*	26.6	*	35.7	45.2	99.2	116.4	149.0	*	*
Hispanic ²	58.3	*	16.8	*	*	18.7	64.7	114.5	162.6	*	*

- Quantity zero.

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

¹ Includes races other than white and black and origin not stated

² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

³ Births in greater than twin deliveries.

Technical notes

Source of data

Data shown in this report for 1996 are based on 100 percent of the birth certificates in all States and the District of Columbia. The data are provided to the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program (VSCP). In 1984 and earlier years, the VSCP included varying numbers of States that provided data based on 100 percent of their birth certificates. Data for States not in the VSCP were based on a 50-percent sample of birth certificates filed in those States. Information on sampling procedures and sampling errors for 1984 and earlier years is provided in the annual report, *Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume I, Natality (3)*. Information on the percent of records with missing information for maternal and infant characteristics included in this report is shown by State in table I. Data are not shown for the variables race, age, and marital status of mother. Missing data are imputed in these cases; see separate sections in the Technical notes for more information.

Age of mother

Age of mother is computed in most cases from the mother's and infant's dates of birth as reported on the birth certificate. The mother's age is directly reported by six States (Hawaii, Kentucky, Nevada, North Dakota, Virginia, and Wyoming). Since 1964, mother's age has been edited for ages 10–49 years. Births reported to occur to mothers younger than age 10 or older than age 49 years have had age imputed according to the age of mother from the previous record with the same race and total birth order (total of live births and fetal deaths). As noted in the text section, "Births and birth rates," a small number of babies have been born to women aged 50 years and over, a consequence of the increased use of fertility-enhancing therapies. For this report, a limited analysis was done of the birth records for which the mother's age was reported as 50 years or over. It was not possible to verify independently the reported age for these records. Based on this analysis, about 100 women aged 50

years and over gave birth in 1996. The vast majority of these births were to women aged 50–54 years. Beginning with 1997 data, editing procedures will be revised to take into account recent changes in childbearing patterns by age. In 1996 age of mother was not reported on 0.02 percent of the records; for these records age of mother was imputed according to the last record with the same race of mother and total birth order.

Race and Hispanic origin

Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the birth certificate. Beginning with the 1989 data year, NCHS is tabulating its birth data primarily by race of the mother. In 1988 and prior years, births were tabulated by the race of the child, which was determined from the race of the parents as entered on the birth certificate.

Trend data by race shown in this report are by race of mother for all years beginning with the 1980 data year. In order to facilitate continuity and analysis of the data, trend tables showing data for years prior to 1980 show data for both race of mother and race of child for 1980. This makes it possible to distinguish the effects of this change from real changes in the data. The text discussions of data by race are based on tabulations by race of mother. Text references to white births and white mothers or black births and black mothers are used interchangeably for ease in writing.

The factors influencing the decision to tabulate births by race of the mother have been discussed in detail elsewhere (85). They include the recent revision of the birth certificate, effective with the 1989 data year, which includes many more health questions that are directly associated with the mother. In all these instances, it is more appropriate to tabulate births by the mother's race. Another factor influencing the decision to tabulate births by race of mother is the large proportion of births with race of father not stated, 15 percent in 1996. Although this proportion has stabilized and declined slightly in the 1990's, it is still much higher than in 1976, 10 percent. The high proportion of records with the father's race not reported reflects the increase in the proportion of births to unmarried

women; in many such cases, no information is reported on the father. These births are already assigned the race of the mother because there is no alternative. Tabulating all births by race of mother, therefore, provides for a more uniform approach, rather than a necessarily arbitrary combination of parental races.

In 1996 race of mother was not reported for 0.7 percent of births. In these cases, if the race of the father was known, the race of the father was assigned to the mother. When information was not available for either parent, the race of the mother was imputed electronically according to the specific race of the mother on the preceding record with a known race of mother. This was necessary for just 0.3 percent of births in 1996.

Hispanic origin and race are reported independently on the birth certificate, as noted previously. In tabulations of birth data by race only, data for persons of Hispanic origin are included in the data for each race group according to the mother's reported race. In tabulations of birth data by race and Hispanic origin, data for persons of Hispanic origin are not further classified by race because the vast majority of births to Hispanic women are reported as white. In these tabulations, data for non-Hispanic persons are classified according to the race of the mother, because there are substantial differences in fertility and maternal and infant health between Hispanic and non-Hispanic white women.

Items asking for the Hispanic origin of the mother and the father have been included on the birth certificates of all States and the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and Guam since 1993. Puerto Rico does not collect this information. In 1989 Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma did not report this information; in 1990 New Hampshire and Oklahoma did not report, and in 1991–92 New Hampshire did not report Hispanic origin. The percent of records for which Hispanic origin of the parents was not reported in 1996 is shown by State in table I.

Marital status

National estimates of births to unmarried women are based on two methods of determining marital status. For 1994

Table I. Percent of birth records on which specified items were not stated: United States and each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam: 1996
 [By place of residence]

Area	Number of births	Place of birth	Attendant at birth	Mother's birth-place	Father's age	Father's race	Hispanic origin		Educational attainment	Live-birth order	Length of Gestation	Month prenatal care began	Number of prenatal visits
							Mother	Father					
Total of reporting areas ¹	3,891,494	0.0	0.1	0.3	14.8	14.9	1.5	15.6	1.4	0.6	1.0	2.6	3.5
Alabama	60,488	—	—	0.1	25.5	25.6	0.0	25.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.0
Alaska	10,037	—	0.0	0.2	12.1	13.8	0.2	12.8	1.3	0.2	0.3	1.3	1.1
Arizona	75,322	0.0	0.1	0.3	25.5	29.0	0.2	29.1	1.7	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.7
Arkansas	36,371	0.0	0.1	0.5	20.0	20.3	0.1	20.2	1.0	0.3	0.4	2.0	2.5
California	539,433	0.0	0.4	0.0	5.8	3.8	0.4	3.4	1.2	0.1	² 4.8	1.2	2.7
Colorado	55,807	0.0	—	0.2	11.1	11.8	0.6	12.3	1.1	0.4	0.0	1.0	1.3
Connecticut	44,469	0.0	0.0	0.3	9.5	11.1	4.8	13.6	5.5	11.6	4.0	7.9	10.9
Delaware	10,155	—	0.0	0.3	24.9	29.9	0.2	29.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.1
District of Columbia	8,390	—	—	1.4	51.6	57.7	1.0	51.3	7.5	1.3	0.6	16.2	15.7
Florida	189,392	0.0	—	0.1	18.5	18.6	0.1	20.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.8
Georgia	114,043	0.0	0.0	0.3	18.9	19.2	0.9	19.5	1.1	0.3	0.1	1.8	1.4
Hawaii	18,401	0.0	0.0	0.1	10.4	10.5	0.1	9.4	0.3	0.1	5.8	2.9	3.2
Idaho	18,625	—	0.0	0.2	8.2	10.8	1.4	11.3	5.6	1.6	1.4	3.8	11.4
Illinois	183,180	0.0	0.0	0.1	16.6	17.4	0.1	17.5	0.7	0.1	0.2	1.8	2.1
Indiana	83,513	0.0	0.1	0.2	12.9	12.9	0.3	12.9	1.3	0.7	0.1	2.3	3.8
Iowa	37,139	0.0	0.0	0.3	13.4	14.8	1.3	15.6	1.9	0.1	0.1	1.6	5.2
Kansas	36,651	—	0.0	0.0	11.2	11.6	0.9	12.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.1
Kentucky	52,706	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.5	22.3	0.1	29.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.0
Louisiana	65,204	0.1	0.1	0.0	24.8	25.0	0.1	24.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5
Maine	13,774	—	0.0	—	11.6	15.0	3.0	17.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8
Maryland	71,533	0.0	0.0	0.9	8.7	10.2	1.4	7.0	3.8	5.3	1.3	10.8	16.9
Massachusetts	80,276	0.0	0.1	0.4	8.8	8.2	1.2	7.3	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.7	2.1
Michigan	133,387	0.0	0.1	0.1	17.8	19.8	4.8	23.5	1.1	1.0	0.1	3.6	5.0
Minnesota	63,700	0.1	0.1	0.0	9.2	11.9	6.3	16.7	2.2	0.3	1.3	4.5	3.8
Mississippi	40,987	0.0	0.0	0.1	26.1	25.8	0.1	25.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6
Missouri	73,832	0.0	—	0.2	18.7	20.8	0.1	20.8	0.9	0.3	0.2	1.9	2.8
Montana	10,856	—	0.7	0.0	9.5	11.1	3.1	13.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4
Nebraska	23,286	—	—	0.0	12.4	12.9	1.9	14.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5
Nevada	26,125	—	0.1	0.6	23.0	23.8	0.5	22.6	2.1	0.7	0.2	2.7	5.4
New Hampshire	14,520	—	0.0	0.0	7.7	8.7	2.5	10.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	2.7	1.7
New Jersey	114,306	0.1	0.1	0.4	9.7	11.6	1.0	10.7	2.2	0.1	0.2	3.9	5.0
New Mexico	27,228	—	—	1.3	26.1	25.6	0.0	25.6	2.9	0.6	0.2	3.7	4.1
New York	263,963	0.1	0.2	0.6	18.6	19.0	10.4	27.0	2.1	0.4	0.3	7.6	5.5
North Carolina	104,470	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	18.0	0.0	18.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6
North Dakota	8,347	—	—	—	9.2	10.4	1.7	12.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
Ohio	151,692	0.0	0.0	0.3	12.9	13.7	0.2	11.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.6
Oklahoma	46,193	—	0.0	0.0	17.5	19.3	0.1	19.1	4.0	0.6	4.7	10.1	11.0
Oregon	43,658	—	0.8	0.1	11.4	4.3	0.1	4.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
Pennsylvania	148,338	0.0	0.0	0.7	6.1	3.1	0.3	2.6	2.0	0.2	0.2	2.2	2.6
Rhode Island	12,652	—	—	0.2	14.6	15.1	12.2	23.5	3.0	2.2	0.7	8.5	9.1
South Carolina	51,117	0.0	0.0	0.2	29.0	28.9	0.1	28.9	4.1	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.2
South Dakota	10,473	—	—	2.0	12.4	12.6	0.1	12.9	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.9
Tennessee	73,754	0.0	0.0	0.1	16.3	16.5	0.1	16.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.4	1.7
Texas	330,406	0.0	0.0	0.4	16.0	15.9	0.2	15.8	1.1	1.3	0.6	2.5	5.1
Utah	42,087	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.2	9.9	0.3	8.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table I. Percent of birth records on which specified items were not stated: United States and each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam: 1996—Con.
 [By place of residence]

Area	Number of births	Place of birth	Attendant at birth	Mother's birth-place	Father's age	Father's race	Hispanic origin		Educational attainment Mother	Live-birth order	Length of Gestation	Month prenatal care began	Number of prenatal visits
							Mother	Father					
Vermont	6,767	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.4	5.6	4.4	8.5	2.7	0.1	0.1	2.8	0.7
Virginia	92,354	0.0	0.0	0.1	18.7	19.3	0.1	18.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.8	3.0
Washington	77,945	0.0	0.0	0.6	12.8	12.0	3.1	12.8	9.0	1.8	1.5	7.6	12.2
West Virginia	20,750	0.0	0.0	0.1	13.4	16.8	0.1	16.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	3.3	2.7
Wisconsin	67,106	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.1	27.1	0.0	27.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3
Wyoming	6,286	—	—	0.0	13.5	13.7	0.1	13.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6
Puerto Rico	63,141	—	0.0	—	2.5	3.1	---	---	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Virgin Islands	1,905	—	—	—	28.7	30.1	4.1	33.2	1.9	0.6	0.6	3.4	4.8
Guam	4,254	0.1	0.1	0.6	27.4	56.3	0.6	27.8	2.8	1.0	3.9	5.3	5.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Percent of birth records on which specified items were not stated: United States and each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam: 1996—Con.

[By place of residence]

Area	Number of births	Birth weight	5-minute Apgar score	Medical risk factors	Tobacco use	Alcohol use	Weight gain	Obstetric procedures	Complications of labor and/or delivery	Method of delivery	Abnormal conditions of newborn	Congenital anomalies
Total of reporting areas ¹	3,891,494	0.1	0.7	1.3	1.6	1.5	8.6	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.5
Alabama	60,488	0.1	0.2	³ 0.3	0.4	0.4	5.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.6
Alaska	10,037	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Arizona	75,322	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4
Arkansas	36,371	0.2	3.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	6.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
California	539,433	0.0	---	0.0	---	---	---	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colorado	55,807	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Connecticut	44,469	0.0	4.3	15.2	13.0	12.7	28.4	14.0	15.5	8.0	21.3	22.4
Delaware	10,155	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.3	⁷ 0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
District of Columbia	8,390	0.0	1.2	—	0.2	0.2	14.2	—	—	0.0	—	—
Florida	189,392	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Georgia	114,043	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Hawaii	18,401	0.9	7.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	14.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
Idaho	18,625	0.1	0.5	4.4	1.9	2.0	9.7	3.9	4.1	0.4	3.9	3.8
Illinois	183,180	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.2	4.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
Indiana	83,513	0.6	0.5	0.2	---	0.5	4.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7
Iowa	37,139	0.0	0.5	0.1	2.1	2.5	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Kansas	36,651	0.0	0.3	⁴ 4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	2.4	0.4	0.4
Kentucky	52,706	0.1	0.4	6.1	4.7	4.5	8.9	3.8	6.8	4.6	10.3	9.7
Louisiana	65,204	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	6.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Maine	13,774	0.1	0.2	0.1	3.4	4.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Maryland	71,533	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.6	2.9	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Massachusetts	80,276	1.2	1.3	4.2	1.3	1.3	2.9	4.0	4.1	3.5	⁸ 7.0	4.7
Michigan	133,387	0.3	0.5	0.2	2.2	1.9	10.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2
Minnesota	63,700	0.0	0.7	5.8	4.5	4.7	15.1	3.9	5.0	3.6	6.4	6.6
Mississippi	40,987	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Missouri	73,832	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1
Montana	10,856	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1
Nebraska	23,286	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	⁹ 0	0.0
Nevada	26,125	0.0	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	8.9	0.3	1.3	0.9	1.9	2.3
New Hampshire	14,520	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	5.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
New Jersey	114,306	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	6.1	0.2	⁹ 1.0	0.4	14.9	2.7
New Mexico	27,228	0.1	3.4	0.0	1.3	1.4	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	---
New York	263,963	0.1	0.4	2.2	⁵ 2	0.9	11.3	1.2	1.4	0.5	¹⁰ 2.2	2.4
North Carolina	104,470	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
North Dakota	8,347	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4
Ohio	151,692	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2
Oklahoma	46,193	0.8	5.5	28.8	20.5	20.9	31.1	25.0	28.5	21.6	33.8	34.5
Oregon	43,658	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Pennsylvania	148,338	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4
Rhode Island	12,652	0.3	0.4	4.8	2.3	2.5	9.0	4.8	4.9	0.2	12.7	12.6
South Carolina	51,117	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
South Dakota	10,473	0.0	0.4	0.1	---	---	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tennessee	73,754	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Texas	330,406	0.1	---	⁶ 1.8	0.3	0.3	20.1	0.1	¹¹ 0.1	0.6	⁶ 0.1	0.1
Utah	42,087	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table I. Percent of birth records on which specified items were not stated: United States and each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam: 1996—Con.

[By place of residence]

Area	Number of births	Birth weight	5-minute Apgar score	Medical risk factors	Tobacco use	Alcohol use	Weight gain	Obstetric procedures	Complications of labor and/or delivery	Method of delivery	Abnormal conditions of newborn	Congenital anomalies
Vermont	6,767	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Virginia	92,354	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	5.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Washington	77,945	0.2	0.4	0.6	4.0	13.0	19.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.7
West Virginia	20,760	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	2.7	6.8	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.5
Wisconsin	67,106	0.0	0.4	3.5	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.0	3.8	0.0	¹² 0.1	0.1
Wyoming	6,286	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	63,141	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virgin Islands	1,905	0.1	3.9	14.6	2.1	2.3	16.1	8.6	16.4	3.3	17.6	15.7
Guam	4,254	0.3	2.8	5.9	3.4	3.9	43.0	3.6	13.9	3.7	5.0	5.4

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

— Quantity zero.

— — Data not available.

¹Excludes data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam.

²California reports date last normal menses began but does not report clinical estimate of gestation.

³Alabama does not report renal disease.

⁴Kansas does not report Rh sensitization.

⁵New York city (but not New York State) reports tobacco use.

⁶Texas does not report genital herpes and uterine bleeding

⁷Delaware does not report ultrasound.

⁸Massachusetts, Nebraska, and Texas do not report birth injury

⁹New Jersey does not report other excessive bleeding

¹⁰New York City does not report assisted ventilation less than 30 minutes or assisted ventilation of 30 minutes or more.

¹¹Texas does not report anesthetic complications and fetal distress

¹²Wisconsin does not report fetal alcohol syndrome.

through 1996, birth certificates in 45 states and the District of Columbia included a question about the mother's marital status. (Beginning in 1997, all but four States (Connecticut, Michigan, Nevada, and New York) include a direct question on their birth certificates.) In 1996 the mother's marital status was inferred in five states (California, Connecticut, Michigan, Nevada, and New York) by comparing the parents' and child's surnames and other information concerning the father. This procedure represents a substantial departure from the method used before 1980 to prepare national estimates of births to unmarried women, which assumed that the incidence of births to unmarried women in States with no direct question on marital status was the same as the incidence in reporting States in the same geographic division (27).

In the five States that used inferential procedures to compile birth statistics by marital status in 1996, there are several basic criteria. A birth is inferred as nonmarital if any of these factors, listed in priority-of-use order, is present: a paternity acknowledgment was received, the father's name is missing, or the father's and mother's current surnames are different. In addition, criteria that are particularly applicable for a given State are also applied as necessary. For example, special procedures were used in California to compare the parents' surnames when hyphenated if the parents were born in countries where naming practices can identify the parents' marital status. This procedure was in effect for many years for Asian mothers and for 1995-96 for Hispanic mothers (51).

Although Nevada's birth certificate does not include a direct question on the mother's marital status, Nevada has implemented procedures to identify the mother's marital status more accurately from the electronic birth registration process. All of Nevada's birth records are now received electronically. In New York (excluding New York City) mother's marital status is inferred as "Unmarried" if the father's name is missing, or if the father's name is given and a paternity acknowledgment is filed.

The current method represents an attempt to use related information on the birth certificate to improve the quality of

national data as well as to provide data for the individual nonreporting States. An evaluation of this method and its validity for California (the largest nonreporting State) has been published (86). Because of the continued substantial increases in nonmarital childbearing throughout the 1980's, the data have been intensively evaluated by the Division of Vital Statistics, NCHS. There has been continuing concern that the current method might overstate the number of births to unmarried women because it incorporates data based on a comparison of surnames. This is because women who have retained their maiden surname after marriage and who are frequently older, well-educated women, would be classified as unmarried. The results of this evaluation for changes during 1995-96 differ slightly for the States reporting marital status and the States inferring this information. Nonmarital births in States reporting mother's marital status directly on the birth certificate increased about 1 percent, while nonmarital births in the 5 nonreporting States declined 2 percent. Trends in birth rates for unmarried women for rates computed on the basis of estimated data and on the basis of inferred data are fairly similar.

One consequence of using nonmarital birth data based on the inferential procedures is the need to monitor continuously the validity of the procedures used by the States to infer mother's marital status. In particular, in recent years, a number of States have extended their efforts to identify the fathers when the parents are not married in order to enforce child-support obligations. The presence of a paternity acknowledgment therefore is the most reliable indicator that the birth is nonmarital in the States not reporting this information directly. Changes in reporting procedures in Michigan and Texas, related to paternity acknowledgment, were reported for 1994; the impact of those changes on trends in nonmarital births has been described elsewhere (87).

The mother's marital status was not reported in 1996 on 0.3 percent of the birth records in the 45 States and the District of Columbia where this information is obtained by a direct question. Marital status was imputed as "married" for these records.

Gestation

The 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth includes a new item, "clinical estimate of gestation," that is being compared with length of gestation computed from the date the last normal menstrual period (LMP) began when the latter appears to be inconsistent with birthweight. This is done for normal weight births of apparently short gestations and very low birthweight births reported to be full term. The clinical estimate was also used if the LMP date was not reported. The period of gestation for 4.6 percent of the births in 1996 was based on the clinical estimate of gestation. For 97 percent of these records, the clinical estimate was used because the LMP date was not reported. For the remaining 3 percent, the clinical estimate was used because it was compatible with the reported birthweight, whereas the LMP-based gestation was not. In cases where the reported birthweight was inconsistent with both the LMP-computed gestation and the clinical estimate of gestation, the LMP-computed gestation was used and birthweight was reclassified as "not stated." This was necessary for fewer than 400 births or less than 0.01 percent of all birth records in 1996. The levels of the adjustments in 1996 data were similar to those for 1995 and earlier years (51).

Birthweight

Birthweight is reported in some areas in pounds and ounces rather than in grams. However, the metric system has been used in tabulating and presenting the statistics to facilitate comparison with data published by other groups. Equivalents of the gram weights in terms of pounds and ounces are as follows:

Less than 500 grams = 1 lb 1 oz or less
 500-999 grams = 1 lb 2 oz-2 lb 3 oz
 1,000-1,499 grams = 2 lb 4 oz-3 lb 4 oz
 1,500-1,999 grams = 3 lb 5 oz-4 lb 6 oz
 2,000-2,499 grams = 4 lb 7 oz-5 lb 8 oz
 2,500-2,999 grams = 5 lb 9 oz-6 lb 9 oz
 3,000-3,499 grams = 6 lb 10 oz-7 lb 11 oz
 3,500-3,999 grams = 7 lb 12 oz-8 lb 13 oz
 4,000-4,499 grams = 8 lb 14 oz-9 lb 14 oz
 4,500-4,999 grams = 9 lb 15 oz-11 lb 0 oz
 5,000 grams or more = 11 lb 1 oz or more

Method of delivery

Several rates are computed for method of delivery. The overall cesarean section rate or *total cesarean* rate is computed as the percent of all births that were delivered by cesarean section. The *primary cesarean* rate is a measure which relates the number of women having a first cesarean delivery to all women giving birth who have never had a cesarean delivery. The denominator for this rate includes all births less those with method of delivery classified as repeat cesarean, vaginal birth after previous cesarean, or method not stated. The rate for *vaginal birth after previous cesarean* (VBAC) delivery is computed by relating all VBAC deliveries to the sum of VBAC and repeat cesarean deliveries, that is, to women with a previous cesarean section.

Computations of percents, percent distributions, and medians

Births for which a particular characteristic is unknown were subtracted from the figures for total births that were used as denominators before percents, percent distributions, and medians were computed. The percent of records with missing information for each item is shown by State in table I. The median number of prenatal visits also excludes births to mothers who had no prenatal care. Computations of the median years of school completed and the median number of prenatal visits were based on ungrouped data. An asterisk is shown in place of any derived statistic based on fewer than 20 births in the numerator or denominator.

Population denominators

Birth and fertility rates for 1996 shown in tables 1, 3–6, 8–9, and 13–14 are based on populations estimated as of July 1, 1996. These populations are shown in tables II and III. The population estimates have been published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (4) and are based on the 1990 census counts by race and age, which were modified to be consistent with Office of Management and Budget racial categories and historical categories for birth data, and in the case of age, to reflect age as of the census reference

date. The modification procedures are described in detail in a census report (88).

Birth and fertility rates by State shown in table 10 are based on State-level population estimates provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census which are consistent with the U.S. populations (89). Rates by State shown in this report may differ from rates computed on the basis of other population estimates. Birth and fertility rates by month shown in table 15 are based on monthly population estimates also based on the 1996 estimates. Rates for unmarried women shown in table B and tables 17 and 18 are based on distributions of the population by marital status as of March 1996 provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (90) which have been adjusted to July 1996 population levels (4) by the Division of Vital Statistics, NCHS (27).

Birth and fertility rates for the Hispanic population, shown in tables 6, 8, 9, and 14, are based on estimates of the total Hispanic population as of July 1, 1996 (4). Rates for Hispanic subgroups are based on special population estimates which are presented in table III in the Technical notes (91).

Computation of rates

In computing birth rates by live-birth order, births with birth order not stated were distributed in the same proportion as births of known live-birth order. This procedure is done separately by race.

In computing birth and fertility rates for the Hispanic population, births with origin of mother not stated are included with non-Hispanic births rather than being distributed. Thus, rates for the U.S. Hispanic population are underestimates of the true rates to the extent that the births with origin of mother not stated (1.5 percent) were actually to Hispanic mothers (see table I). The population with origin not stated was imputed. The effect on the rates is believed to be small.

Age of father—Information on age of father is often missing on birth certificates of children born to unmarried women, greatly inflating the number of

“not stated” in all tabulations by age of father (table I). In computing birth rates by age of father, births tabulated as age of father not stated are distributed in the same proportions as births with known age within each 5-year age classification of mother. This procedure is followed because, while father’s age is missing on 15 percent of the birth certificates, one third of these were on records where the mother is a teenager. This distribution procedure is done separately by race. The resulting distributions are summed to form a composite frequency distribution that is the basis for computing birth rates by age of father. This procedure avoids the distortion in rates that would result if the relationship between age of mother and age of father were disregarded.

Graphic presentation

Trend data shown in figures 2–4, 6, 8, and 9 are plotted using a logarithmic scale. This approach is taken to facilitate comparison of the relative change in rates over time for each series of rates as well as the differentials among rates for different series. The trend lines in figure 2, for example, show that women 40–44 years of age experienced the most change of any group over the period, and also that they had the greatest increase in rates since 1985.

Random variation and relative standard error

Although the birth data in this report for births since 1985 are not subject to sampling error, they may be affected by random variation in the number of births involved. When the number of events is small (perhaps less than 100) and the probability of such an event is small, considerable caution must be observed in interpreting the data. Events of rare nature may be assumed to follow a Poisson probability distribution. For this distribution, a simple approximation may be used to estimate the error as follows:

If N is the number of births and R is the corresponding rate, the chances are 19 in 20 that

1. The “true” number of events lies between

$$N - 2\sqrt{N} \quad \text{and} \quad N + 2\sqrt{N}$$

Table II. Estimated total population by race and estimated female population by age and race: United States, 1996

[Populations estimated as of July 1]

Age	All races	White	Black	American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total population	265,283,783	219,748,786	33,503,435	2,288,119	9,743,443
Female population					
15-44 years	59,605,680	48,120,469	8,417,957	551,329	2,515,925
10-14 years	9,254,087	7,333,823	1,429,905	116,875	373,484
15-19 years	9,043,011	7,160,695	1,429,238	104,571	348,507
15-17 years	5,487,920	4,338,419	866,386	66,612	216,503
18-19 years	3,555,091	2,822,276	562,852	37,959	132,004
20-24 years	8,561,003	6,776,483	1,311,468	90,650	382,402
25-29 years	9,468,735	7,565,285	1,356,975	89,812	456,663
30-34 years	10,708,232	8,665,054	1,490,099	92,056	461,023
35-39 years	11,318,443	9,274,835	1,503,357	91,513	448,738
40-44 years	10,506,256	8,678,117	1,326,820	82,727	418,592
45-49 years	9,375,827	7,867,198	1,084,574	67,222	356,833

SOURCE: Deardorf KE, Hollmann FW. U.S. population estimates, by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: 1990 to 1996. U.S. Bureau of the Census. PPL-57. Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce. 1997.

Table III. Estimated total population by specified Hispanic origin and estimated female population, by age and specified Hispanic origin and by race for women of non-Hispanic origin: United States, 1996

[Populations estimated as of July 1]

Age	Hispanic					Non-Hispanic		
	Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Other Hispanic ¹	Total ²	White	Black
Total population	28,268,886	17,874,569	3,067,943	1,174,341	6,152,033	237,014,884	193,977,657	31,912,232
Female population								
15-44 years	6,686,603	4,104,663	769,594	214,210	1,598,136	52,919,075	42,043,406	8,031,963
10-14 years	1,194,035	814,491	162,660	23,597	193,287	8,060,050	6,253,560	1,361,190
15-19 years	1,167,775	716,759	150,219	27,688	273,109	7,875,232	6,098,670	1,363,307
15-17 years	700,824	422,667	100,487	16,386	161,284	4,787,091	3,702,432	826,813
18-19 years	466,951	294,092	49,732	11,302	111,825	3,088,141	2,396,238	536,494
20-24 years	1,130,349	765,125	111,481	30,012	223,731	7,430,645	5,743,986	1,249,649
25-29 years	1,152,322	732,714	119,537	31,724	268,347	8,316,420	6,518,857	1,290,748
30-34 years	1,220,578	736,932	143,891	45,258	294,497	9,487,650	7,556,628	1,417,990
35-39 years	1,103,646	642,658	134,155	45,007	281,826	10,214,804	8,273,748	1,437,673
40-44 years	911,933	510,475	110,311	34,521	256,626	9,594,324	7,851,517	1,272,596
45-49 years	714,593	402,214	85,375	44,925	182,079	8,661,227	7,217,808	1,042,865

¹Includes Central and South American and other and unknown Hispanic.

²Includes races other than white and black.

SOURCE: Population estimates based on unpublished tabulations prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Totals for Hispanic population and non-Hispanic population by race are consistent with figures published in Deardorf KE, Hollmann FW. U.S. population estimates, by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: 1990 to 1996. U.S. Bureau of the Census. PPL-57. Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce. 1997.

2. The "true" rate lies between

$$R - 2 \frac{R}{\sqrt{N}} \quad \text{and} \quad R + 2 \frac{R}{\sqrt{N}}$$

If the rate R_1 corresponding to N_1 events is compared to the rate R_2 corresponding to N_2 events, the difference between the two rates may be regarded as statistically significant if it exceeds

$$2 \sqrt{\frac{R_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{R_2^2}{N_2}}$$

For example, the proportion of mothers receiving first trimester care for area A for 1996 was 63.9 percent and this

proportion or rate was based on 53 recorded births. Given prevailing conditions, the chances are 19 in 20 that the "true" or underlying proportion of women receiving early prenatal care in area A lies between 46.3 and 81.5 percent. The 1995 proportion receiving early care in area A was 78.7 based on 70 recorded births. The difference between the rates is 14.8 which is less than twice the standard error of the difference

$$2 \sqrt{\frac{(63.9)^2}{53} + \frac{(78.7)^2}{70}}$$

of the two rates that is computed to be 25.7. From this, it is concluded that

the difference between the proportions receiving early prenatal care in 1995 and 1996 is not statistically significant. More information on this topic is included in the Technical Appendix of the annual report, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, 1992, Volume I, Natality (3). In addition, the relative standard errors for birth rates for Hispanic subgroups, particularly Puerto Rican, Cuban, and "other" Hispanic women, may be somewhat higher than if based only on the number of births. This reflects the considerable sampling variability in the population estimates for these groups (91).

Definitions of medical terms

The 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth includes several maternal and infant health items in checkbox format, including obstetric procedures, medical risk factors, complications of labor and delivery, abnormal conditions of the newborn, and congenital anomalies of the child (figure I). The definitions which follow are adapted and abbreviated from a set of definitions compiled by a committee of Federal and State health statistics officials for the National Association of Public Health Statistics and Information Systems, formerly known as the Association for Vital Records and Health Statistics (92).

Medical risk factors for this pregnancy

Anemia—Hemoglobin level of less than 10.0 g/dL during pregnancy or a hematocrit of less than 30 percent during pregnancy.

Cardiac disease—Disease of the heart.

Acute or chronic lung disease—Disease of the lungs during pregnancy.

Diabetes—Metabolic disorder characterized by excessive discharge of urine and persistent thirst; includes juvenile onset, adult onset, and gestational diabetes during pregnancy.

Genital herpes—Infection of the skin of the genital area by herpes simplex virus.

Hydramnios/oligohydramnios—Any noticeable excess (hydramnios) or lack (oligohydramnios) of amniotic fluid.

Hemoglobinopathy—A blood disorder caused by alteration in the genetically determined molecular structure of hemoglobin (example: sickle cell anemia).

Hypertension, chronic—Blood pressure persistently greater than 140/90, diagnosed prior to onset of pregnancy or before the 20th week of gestation.

Hypertension, pregnancy-associated—An increase in blood pressure of at least 30 mm Hg systolic or 15 mm Hg diastolic on two measurements taken 6 hours apart after the 20th week of gestation.

Eclampsia—The occurrence of convulsions and/or coma unrelated to other cerebral conditions in women with signs and symptoms of preeclampsia.

Incompetent cervix—Characterized by painless dilation of the cervix in the second trimester or early in the third trimester of pregnancy, with premature expulsion of membranes through the cervix and ballooning of the membranes into the vagina, followed by rupture of the membranes and subsequent expulsion of the fetus.

Previous infant 4,000+ grams—The birthweight of a previous live-born child was over 4,000+ grams (8 pounds 14 ounces).

Previous preterm or small-for-gestational-age infant—Previous birth of an infant prior to term (before 37 completed weeks of gestation) or of an infant weighing less than the tenth percentile for gestational age using a standard weight for age chart.

Renal disease—Kidney disease.

Rh sensitization—The process or state of becoming sensitized to the Rh factor as when an Rh-negative woman is pregnant with an Rh-positive fetus.

Uterine bleeding—Any clinically significant bleeding during the pregnancy taking into consideration the stage of pregnancy; any second or third trimester bleeding of the uterus prior to the onset of labor.

Obstetric procedures

Amniocentesis—Surgical transabdominal perforation of the uterus to obtain amniotic fluid to be used in the detection of genetic disorders, fetal abnormalities, and fetal lung maturity.

Electronic fetal monitoring—Monitoring with external devices applied to the maternal abdomen or with internal devices with an electrode attached to the fetal scalp and a catheter through the cervix into the uterus, to detect and record fetal heart tones and uterine contractions.

Induction of labor—The initiation of uterine contractions before the spontaneous onset of labor by medical and/or surgical means for the purpose of delivery.

Stimulation of labor—Augmentation of previously established labor by use of oxytocin.

Tocolysis—Use of medications to inhibit preterm uterine contractions to extend the length of pregnancy and, therefore, avoid a preterm birth.

Ultrasound—Visualization of the fetus and the placenta by means of sound waves.

Complications of labor and/or delivery

Febrile—A fever greater than 100 degrees F. or 38 C. occurring during labor and/or delivery.

Meconium, moderate/heavy—Meconium consists of undigested debris from swallowed amniotic fluid, various products of secretion, excretion, and shedding by the gastrointestinal tract; moderate to heavy amounts of meconium in the amniotic fluid noted during labor and/or delivery.

Premature rupture of membranes (more than 12 hours)—Rupture of the membranes at any time during pregnancy and more than 12 hours before the onset of labor.

Abruptio placenta—Premature separation of a normally implanted placenta from the uterus.

Placenta previa—Implantation of the placenta over or near the internal opening of the cervix.

Other excessive bleeding—The loss of a significant amount of blood from conditions other than abruptio placenta or placenta previa.

Seizures during labor—Maternal seizures occurring during labor from any cause.

Precipitous labor (less than 3 hours)—Extremely rapid labor and delivery lasting less than 3 hours.

Prolonged labor (more than 20 hours)—Abnormally slow progress of labor lasting more than 20 hours.

Dysfunctional labor—Failure to progress in a normal pattern of labor.

Breech/malpresentation—At birth, the presentation of the fetal buttocks rather than the head, or other malpresentation.

Cephalopelvic disproportion—The relationship of the size, presentation, and position of the fetal head to the maternal pelvis which prevents dilation of the cervix and/or descent of the fetal head.

Cord prolapse—Premature expulsion of the umbilical cord in labor before the fetus is delivered.

<p>38a. MEDICAL RISK FACTORS FOR THIS PREGNANCY (Check all that apply)</p> <p>Anemia (Hct. <30/Hgb. <10) 01 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Cardiac disease 02 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Acute or chronic lung disease 03 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Diabetes 04 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Genital herpes 05 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Hydramnios/Oligohydramnios 06 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Hemoglobinopathy 07 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Hypertension, chronic 08 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Hypertension, pregnancy-associated 09 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Eclampsia 10 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Incompetent cervix 11 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Previous infant 4000+ grams 12 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Previous preterm or small-for-gestational-age infant 13 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Renal disease 14 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Rh sensitization 15 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Uterine bleeding 16 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>None 00 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other 17 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(Specify)</p>	<p>40. COMPLICATIONS OF LABOR AND/OR DELIVERY (Check all that apply)</p> <p>Fever ($>100^{\circ}\text{F}$ or 38°C.) 01 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Meconium, moderate/heavy 02 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Premature rupture of membrane (>12 hours) 03 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Abruptio placenta 04 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Placenta previa 05 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other excessive bleeding 06 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Seizures during labor 07 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Precipitous labor (<3 hours) 08 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Prolonged labor (>20 hours) 09 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Dysfunctional labor 10 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Breech/Malpresentation 11 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Cephalopelvic disproportion 12 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Cord prolapse 13 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Anesthetic complications 14 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Fetal distress 15 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>None 00 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other 16 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(Specify)</p>	<p>43. CONGENITAL ANOMALIES OF CHILD (Check all that apply)</p> <p>Anencephalus 01</p> <p>Spina bifida/Meningocele 02</p> <p>Hydrocephalus 03</p> <p>Microcephalus 04</p> <p>Other central nervous system anomalies (Specify) 05</p> <p>Heart malformations 06</p> <p>Other circulatory/respiratory anomalies (Specify) 07</p> <p>Rectal atresia/stenosis 08</p> <p>Tracheo-esophageal fistula/ Esophageal atresia 09</p> <p>Omphalocele/ Gastroschisis 10</p> <p>Other gastrointestinal anomalies (Specify) 11</p> <p>Malformed genitalia 12</p> <p>Renal agenesis 13</p> <p>Other urogenital anomalies (Specify) 14</p> <p>Cleft lip/palate 15</p> <p>Polydactyly/Syndactyly/Adactyly 16</p> <p>Club foot 17</p> <p>Diaphragmatic hernia 18</p> <p>Other musculoskeletal/integumental anomalies (Specify) 19</p> <p>Down's syndrome 20</p> <p>Other chromosomal anomalies (Specify) 21</p> <p>None 00</p> <p>Other 22</p> <p>(Specify)</p>
<p>38b. OTHER RISK FACTORS FOR THIS PREGNANCY (Complete all items)</p> <p>Tobacco use during pregnancy Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Average number cigarettes per day _____</p> <p>Alcohol use during pregnancy Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Average number drinks per week _____</p> <p>Weight gained during pregnancy _____ lbs.</p>	<p>41. METHOD OF DELIVERY (Check all that apply)</p> <p>Vaginal 01 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Vaginal birth after previous C-section 02 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Primary C-section 03 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Repeat C-section 04 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Forceps 05 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Vacuum 06 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p>39. OBSTETRIC PROCEDURES (Check all that apply)</p> <p>Amniocentesis 01 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Electronic fetal monitoring 02 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Induction of labor 03 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Stimulation of labor 04 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Tocolysis 05 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Ultrasound 06 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>None 00 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other 07 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(Specify)</p>	<p>42. ABNORMAL CONDITIONS OF THE NEWBORN (Check all that apply)</p> <p>Anemia (Hct. <39/Hgb. <13) 01 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Birth injury 02 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Fetal alcohol syndrome 03 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Hyaline membrane disease/RDS 04 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Meconium aspiration syndrome 05 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Assisted ventilation <30 min 06 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Assisted ventilation ≥ 30 min 07 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Seizures 08 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>None 00 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other 09 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(Specify)</p>	

Figure 1. Selected maternal and infant health items from the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth

Anesthetic complications—Any complication during labor and/or delivery brought on by an anesthetic agent or agents.

Fetal distress—Signs indicating fetal hypoxia (deficiency in amount of oxygen reaching fetal tissues).

Abnormal conditions of the newborn

Anemia—Hemoglobin level of less than 13.0 g/dL or a hematocrit of less than 39 percent.

Birth injury—Impairment of the infant's body function or structure due to adverse influences which occurred at birth.

Fetal alcohol syndrome—A syndrome of altered prenatal growth and development occurring in infants born of women who consumed excessive amounts of alcohol during pregnancy.

Hyaline membrane disease/RDS—A disorder primarily of prematurity, manifested clinically by respiratory distress

and pathologically by pulmonary hyaline membranes and incomplete expansion of the lungs at birth.

Meconium aspiration syndrome—Aspiration of meconium by the fetus or newborn, affecting the lower respiratory system.

Assisted ventilation (less than 30 minutes)—A mechanical method of assisting respiration for newborns with respiratory failure.

Assisted ventilation (30 minutes or more)—Newborn placed on assisted ventilation for 30 minutes or longer.

Seizures—A seizure of any etiology.

Congenital anomalies of child

Anencephalus—Absence of the cerebral hemispheres.

Spina bifida/meningocele—Developmental anomaly characterized by defective closure of the bony encasement of the spinal cord, through which the cord and meninges may or may not protrude.

Hydrocephalus—Excessive accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid within the ventricles of the brain with consequent enlargement of the cranium.

Microcephalus—A significantly small head.

Other central nervous system anomalies—Other specified anomalies of the brain, spinal cord, and nervous system.

Heart malformations—Congenital anomalies of the heart.

Other circulatory/respiratory anomalies—Other specified anomalies of the circulatory and respiratory systems.

Rectal atresia/stenosis—Congenital absence, closure, or narrowing of the rectum.

Tracheo-esophageal fistula/esophageal atresia—An abnormal passage between the trachea and the esophagus; esophageal atresia is the congenital absence or closure of the esophagus.

Omphalocele/gastroschisis—An omphalocele is a protrusion of variable

amounts of abdominal viscera from a midline defect at the base of the umbilicus. In gastroschisis, the abdominal viscera protrude through an abdominal wall defect, usually on the right side of the umbilical cord insertion.

Other gastrointestinal anomalies—Other specified congenital anomalies of the gastrointestinal system.

Malformed genitalia—Congenital anomalies of the reproductive organs.

Renal agenesis—One or both kidneys are completely absent.

Other urogenital anomalies—Other specified congenital anomalies of the organs concerned in the production and excretion of urine, together with organs of reproduction.

Cleft lip/palate—Cleft lip is a fissure or elongated opening of the lip; cleft palate is a fissure in the roof of the mouth. These are failures of embryonic development.

Polydactyly/syndactyly/adactyly—Polydactyly is the presence of more than five digits on either hands and/or feet; syndactyly is having fused or webbed fingers and/or toes; adactyly is the absence of fingers and/or toes.

Club foot—Deformities of the foot, which is twisted out of shape or position.

Diaphragmatic hernia—Herniation of the abdominal contents through the diaphragm into the thoracic cavity usually resulting in respiratory distress.

Other musculoskeletal/integumental anomalies—Other specified congenital anomalies of the muscles, skeleton, or skin.

Down's syndrome—The most common chromosomal defect with most cases resulting from an extra chromosome (trisomy 21).

Other chromosomal anomalies—All other chromosomal aberrations.

Related reports

Many of the topics discussed in this report are covered in more analytic detail in other reports published by NCHS. Topics of reports published in the past 5 years include Hispanic origin births (2), triplet births (74), teenage birth rates by State (11), birth rates by educational attainment of the mother (28), cesarean deliveries (65,93), birth and fertility rates for States (20), births to unmarried mothers (27), characteristics of births in Asian or Pacific Islander population subgroups (19), trends in pregnancies and pregnancy rates (10), and prenatal care (94).

This report presents summary tabulations from the final natality statistics for 1996. The National Center for Health Statistics will respond to requests for unpublished data whenever possible.

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